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Local News

Local news of Boston, Greater Boston and New England, together with features and pictures, will be found on Pages 2, 4, 5, 13 and 14.

Lowell Strike Continues; Nazis Claim Big Red Loss; Chinese Deny Road Closed

The World's Day—September 16, 1941

New England: Merrimack Strike Still On

The biggest strike in Massachusetts, which has tied up the mills of the Merrimack Manufacturing Co. in Lowell, continued today, despite an independent union winning a National Labor Relations Board election yesterday by 1,220 votes to 270 for an American Federation of Labor union. [Page 2.]

The Senate denied the motion of Councilor Daniel H. Coakley that five of the 14 impeachment charges against him be dismissed. [Page 2.]

Four hundred Wellesley College freshmen registered as the 66th college year opened. [Page 2.]

In Russia: Nazis Claim Wide Destruction

Nine Soviet divisions were claimed by the Nazi High Command to have been destroyed, and nine others defeated in fighting south of Lake Ilmen on the Leningrad front. [Page 7.]

Ten Nazi troop ships and naval escorts were, according to Russian dispatches, sunk by Soviet forces.

Bridgeheads across the Dnieper River on the Ukrainian front were claimed by the Nazis to have been established despite heavy Russian resistance.

Far East: Chinese Deny Burma Road Blocked

The Chinese Ministry of Communications at Chungking repudiated as a complete fabrication the report of Domei, Japanese news agency, that the Burma Road had been blocked at 200 places by landslides. The Ministry said traffic was flowing along China's lifeline without the slightest interruption.

Washington: House Passes Tax Bill

The House quickly passed the $3,553,400,000 tax bill agreed on at a Senate-House conference. [Financial Page.]

President Roosevelt's shoot-first order to the United States Navy should it see Axis surface or sub-surface raiders while safeguarding American war materials going to Britain by way of Iceland goes into effect today.

Attorney General Biddle ruled that the Neutrality Act did not cover such outposts of the British Empire as Hong Kong, Burma and Suez.

The Supply Priorities and Allocations Board heard a renewed plea by Depuly Petroleum Co-ordinator Ralph K. Davies that it grant priorities on steel plates for an $80,000,000 pipeline from Texas to New York State.

Civilian Defense Director F. H. La Guardia urged factory managers through a planning guide entitled "Protection of Industrial Plants and Public Buildings" to take steps immediately for protection against air raids.

The Navy disclosed that two new 35,000-ton battleships, the North Carolina and the Washington, had been added to the battle line this month, bringing to 17 the total number of battleships in actual service.

The United States and Haiti signed an agreement under which lend-lease goods valued at $1,100,000 for Haitian defense will be sent to that strategic Caribbean island. Payment will be made by Haiti by shipments of Haitian products such as rubber, sugar, and cocoa to this country.

Air and Sea: Cairo Has Heaviest Air Raid

Cairo's first heavy air raid of the war was experienced. Axis bombs killed 39 civilians and wounded 93. Britain warned last year that bombing of the large Moslem city of Cairo might result in British bombing of Rome.

A powerful RAF force bombed shipyards, factories, and railways of the much-bombed German coastal city of Hamburg during the night, setting large fires. Cuxhaven and Wilhelmshaven, Le Havre, and Bremen were also attacked.

A 7,300-ton British tanker was attacked and destroyed, according to the German High Command, west of the Hebrides.

Air raids on Britain during August resulted in 169 fatalities or persons missing and 136 persons injured, the British Government announced.

In Europe: Taylor Again Confers With Pope

Myron C. Taylor, President Roosevelt's personal envoy to the Vatican, conferred with Pope Pius XII in their second meeting in less than a week. Mr. Taylor is expected to depart for New York Sept. 22.

New ration cards, intended for bread, were passed out in Rome, to be put into effect Oct. 1.

Confiscation of all property belonging to surviving members of the House of Orange and Nassau, in the Netherlands, was ordered by the German occupying forces. Queen Wilhelmina, now in exile in London, heads the Royal Dutch family.

Prime Minister Churchill, the King and Queen, and heads of the exiled Government in London attended celebrations for the coming of age of exiled King Peter II of Yugoslavia.

In Iran: Shah Abdicates; Succeeded by Son

Shah of Iran, Reza Pahlevi, abdicated today, being succeeded by his son, the Crown Prince Shahpur Mohammed Reza. [Page 1.]

The Shah's action was reported as following British and Russian decision to act sternly in the event of Iran's not fulfilling their requirements.

British-Russian troops were reported marching on Teheran to occupy the Capital in view of the fall of the Shah.

Philadelphia Plant Fetes 500th Plane

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 16 (AP)—Twenty-five hundred naval aircraft workers devoted their lunch hour yesterday to celebrating the completion by their unit of the 500th training plane, which signified the end of a $5,000,000 program, in less than scheduled time.

Rear Admiral A. E. Watson, Commandant of the Navy Yard, told the group that production quotas now have been raised to 50 planes a month, and that "we recently have been granted $25,000,000 worth of orders for two new types of planes." He declined to discuss what types the new planes would be.

George Seeger, a worker, made the first flight in the 500th plane with a Navy test pilot after his name was drawn from a bowl.

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Weather Predictions

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2

Youth Wins $500 For Stoker Gadget

By the Associated Press

Worcester, Mass., Sept. 16

Robert S. Fay Jr., of Monson, Mass., has been awarded the Worcester Polytechnic Institute Yankee Ingenuity Scholarship worth $500 for perfection of a coal elevator to feed his family's steam boiler stoker.

He made it from old farm machinery and used an idle gasoline motored lawn mower for power. He will enter the freshman class next week to study mechanical engineering.

Son of a Monson banker, he is the eighth from Western Massachusetts to win the scholarship since it was established in 1927 by Henry J. Fuller, trustee and New York banker.

Postmasters Hear Praise Of Foreign Policy

Condemnation of "elements" going up and down the nation with speeches "bordering upon disloyalty" was paired with strong praise of President Roosevelt's forceful foreign policy in keynotes sounded by Representatives John W. McCormack and Robert Ramspeck at the opening session of the annual meeting of the National Association of Postmasters today at Hotel Statler.

Both speakers urged nonpartisan support of the Roosevelt Administration in "these emergency times" and referred again and again to the efforts of Charles Lindbergh and "other men of his type" who are "attempting to sabotage the nation's policy to a point bordering upon abject disloyalty."

Mr. McCormack is majority leader of the House of Representatives and his colleague on the platform is the author of the placing all postal employees under the protection of the Civil Service system.

3,000 Delegates

The representatives brought the 3,000 delegates to the convention to their feet on numerous occasions. They sounded the possibility of a settlement of difficulties with Japan, possibly within a few days. And they indicated that the great test of the American people was at hand, testing whether "we have assimilated this great mass of people of all races and creeds which is America."

Holding that aid to Britain is honest, common-sense interest in what is going on in Europe, Representative Ramspeck said: "We have in this country freedom of speech and assembly, freedom of worship and the right to petition Congress for relief on any issue, freedom of press and radio. In fact, we have freedom to the extent that men like Lindbergh can raise intolerant issues."

"When Lindbergh or anyone else undertakes to sabotage the nation's policy, he is bordering upon disloyalty to his country."

"There are people in this country who hate the Roosevelt Administration so much that they would rather see Hitler win than to see Roosevelt vindicated."

"If and when the test to the American people comes, the people will, I am sure, sweep aside carping critics who raise racial issues for no good purpose."

Disloyal Workers

The speaker went on to ask postal officials not to permit employees within their ranks who displayed elements of disloyalty to the country in these emergency times. He warned that there were evidences of this type of worker in postal ranks.

He said: "We should value loyalty to country very highly in these times. Militant organizations threaten our civil service and merit systems."

Representative McCormack ridiculed men like Lindbergh, who insist that Hitler will not attack this country, then go on record in favor of a strong Navy for the defense of our shores against invaders.

"Such is the inconsistency," he said, "of hypocritical denouncers of the administration."

The unity of sentiment displayed at the conference indicated strong resolutions would be presented upholding the foreign policy of the Roosevelt administration.

Picture on page 4.

Daylight Time Extension Urged

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 16—A two-months extension of daylight saving time, due to end at 2 a. m. on Sept. 28, was proposed to the City Council today in a bill sponsored by resolution of Newbold Morris, President of the body.

Mr. Morris described his motion as a trial balloon to determine whether there was sufficient popular demand for retention of the early time schedule to make it feasible the year-around for the duration of the national emergency when "all people are concerned with the conservation of the resources of the country."

Armored Units Perform Well In War Games

Verve and efficiency mark initial maneuvers over trying Louisiana area; morale excellent.

By Joseph C. Harsch

Former Berlin Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor now covering the United States Army war games in Louisiana.

WITH SECOND ARMY IN LOUISIANA, Sept. 16—Fourteen months ago the United States possessed no armored force; today an entire armored corps of two divisions is leading the advance of the Second Army deep into opposing territory in the Nation's largest peacetime maneuvers.

And it is doing an extremely impressive job, even to a correspondent who has seen the famed German panzer corps in action. If one chooses to be captious one can find faults in its initial functioning as a combat team and its equipment is not complete. But none of these defects compare in significance with the fact that within only 14 months the Army has put into the field an amazingly efficient armored force which has learned the lessons it should learn from German experience and has at the same time avoided slavish imitation.

The First Armored Division took off from Shreveport at the maneuvers and covered over 65 miles over difficult terrain on the first day. Its maneuver was made in conjunction with a movement by the Second Division which struck due west from the center of the initial front, the two meeting neatly in a pincer movement which immediately won the entire northern sector of the maneuver area for the Second Army's red forces.

Little Resistance

Resistance was slight, the Blue Army having chosen to defend in the swampier areas of Southern Louisiana. But the mere execution of such a movement over such distances is in itself an achievement of first order for an organization of its youth. It is worth noting that this first United States armored corps is roughly four times the size and power of the armored forces Great Britain had been able to put into France up to the time of Dunkerque.

I spent the past 48 hours with this outfit, moving up to the front the night before the attack, catching a few minutes of sleep on the ground beside the tanks and scout cars, dashing over the bridges into Shreveport before dawn and watching its careful, steady, swift advance down into the heart of the maneuver area.

It was a heartening and stimulating experience. To begin with the morale of the men is excellent. They grouse and grumble, as American soldiers always have, and always will so long as they are Americans. But they take tremendous pride in their organization and equipment. Their work is done with more zest and enthusiasm than the Germans do theirs, and with just as much methodical proficiency so far as I could see.

Tactical Skill Extensive

Their newness shows up occasionally in slight moments of hesitation on the part of officers recently brought into the corps. But there was nothing which held back the movement by as much as a minute. I was astonished at the

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Ruler of Iran Quits as Allies Act; Unrest Rises in Nazi-Held Lands; U. S. Starts Lend-Lease Convoying

Scandinavia, France and Balkans in resistance to Axis—Finland cool on further drive.

STOCKHOLM, Sept. 16 (AP)—Josef Terboven, Nazi Commissioner in Occupied Norway, in a move interpreted as a German attempt at conciliation, has ordered that the state of civil siege be lifted.

Since the state of siege was declared Sept. 10, German authorities have executed two Norwegian labor leaders and arrested between 250 and 300 union leaders in the Oslo district alone.

No reason for lifting the siege was given, but informed quarters here said resentment over the rigid restrictions ran so high in the country that it was possible that the authorities feared a Nation-wide outbreak of trouble unless the regulations were relaxed.

By Edmund Stevens

Who recently returned to the United States after representing The Christian Science Monitor successively in Russia, Scandinavia, the Balkans, and the Middle East.

The news from Scandinavia, the Balkans, and Occupied France shows that mass resistance to Nazi rule in conquered Europe has reached proportions where neither firing squads can check it nor strictest censorships conceal it.

The most spectacular stories of resistance to the Nazi conquerors come from the Balkans, from Yugoslavia and Greece, where guerrilla bands capture whole towns and districts, killing the German garrisons, where trains are derailed and the inhabitants fight terror with terror. Here centuries of experience in civil strife and guerrilla warfare, acquired in the struggle against Turkish and Austrian domination are being turned to account against the Nazis.

No such tradition existed ready made in free, well-governed Norway. On the contrary, the Norwegians, like all Scandinavians have a deep ingrained sense of law and order and are not easily provoked to violence. The fact that such acts are now occurring, shows the extent to which hatred of the Nazis has penetrated and the strength it has acquired.

Intensified by Repression

Martial law in Oslo, invoked four days ago by Nazi Commissar Josef Terboven, will be lifted today. Announcement of this is unlikely to cause much rejoicing among the million residents of the affected area. As far as they or any other subjected peoples are concerned, the rule of Nazi lawlessness and terror is unaffected by legalistic nuances.

By arresting and shooting Norwegian labor leaders and other prominent citizens, by outlawing the labor organizations and turning their property over to the Quislings, by shooting hostages in France and burning villages in Yugoslavia, the Nazis have sought to quell the rising tide of revolt, and, as usually happens in such cases, the effect has been the op-

Continued on Page 6, Column 2

Ten more hostages executed by Nazis in Paris reprisals: Page 7.

Wide World

Iran's New Ruler

Shahpur Mohammed Reza, shown with his wife, Princess Fawzia, the eldest sister of King Farouk of Egypt, becomes Shah of Iran following the abdication of his father, Reza Shah Pahlevi, under pressure from the British and Russians.

Son succeeds Shah as British and Russians demand speed in ouster of Nazis.

LONDON, Sept. 16 (AP)—British and Russian troops were marching upon Teheran, the capital of Iran, this afternoon with plans for immediate occupation of the city, it was learned authoritatively tonight.

LONDON, Sept. 16 (AP)—The Teheran radio today announced the abdication of Reza Shah Pahlevi, the ruler of Iran, as Britain and Russia, annoyed at Iran's slowness in fulfilling its agreement to expel German nationals, threatened to occupy the capital.

The abdication was announced before an extraordinary session of the Iranian Parliament, the radio said. The reason officially given was ill health.

Reza Shah Pahlevi, who ascended the throne in 1925, will be succeeded by his 21-year-old son, the European-educated Crown Prince Shahpur Mohammed Reza, it was reported.

Demands by Iran

The abdication followed a reported decision of Britain and Russia to act sternly if Russian-British requirements in Iran in behalf of their occupying troops were not fulfilled immediately. The possibility of occupying Teheran was said to be one of the steps considered.

Efforts of the Iranians to cooperate with Britain and Russia were being impeded, it was said, by German nationals and sympathizers among the Iranians.

The Teheran radio broadcast announcing the abdication detailed some of the difficulties the British and Russians have had in their efforts to round up German agents which Iran was to turn over to the Allies for deportation to Siberia and India.

Hindrances Charged

The British said that it had become "virtually obvious" that "hidden influences were hindering our work wherever possible and helping the Germans" in Iran.

A Teheran dispatch carried by Tass, the official Russian news agency, accused the Shah and the Iranian Government of a "double-crossing policy" in fulfillment of the obligations undertaken in the agreement with Russia and Britain which ended their invasion of Iran a few weeks ago.

The Iranian Government, Tass said, undertook to expel from the country all German agents and diplomatic representatives of Germany, Italy, Rumania, Hungary, Bulgaria, and Finland, but "in realization of the agreement the Iranian Government has been guilty of unpermissible slowness."

First Mention of Finland

This was the first mention of Finland among the nations whose representatives were to be expelled.

The Iranian people, according to Tass, are "expressing great alarm." The Russian agency said that "there is apparent dissatisfaction with the provocative behavior of certain officials, and the leadership of the army is closely tied with German agents."

Started as Peasant

Reza Shah Pahlevi had a peasant origin. He left his mountain home in Mazanderan in his early youth to work in Teheran, the Capital. Later on he joined a Cossack regiment of the army.

A genius for quick truculent action had already marked him out in the political upheavel of 1921 when a detachment of guards under his command had taken over the public buildings and put high officials in jail. The government was seized by the chief insurgent Seyyed Zia, whom the then ruler, Ahmed Shah, accepted, and Reza Khan was made Commander-in-Chief of the Army with the rank of General. Shortly after he was appointed War Minister in Seyyed's Cabinet.

A little later Reza Khan, by a sudden coup, escorted his Prime Minister to the Iraq frontier and made himself virtual dictator.

Made Himself Shah

Following the example of Turkey, Reza Khan attempted to become President of a Persian Republic. When opposition arose to this move, however, he changed his tactics and when the Shah, who had been on a trip to Europe, returned, Reza Khan escorted him to the Iraq frontier and had himself elected Shah, founding the Pahlevi Dynasty.

Since then he has devoted his energies to industrializing the country, being himself one of the biggest factory owners as well as land owners in Persia.

His foreign policy was Pan-Asiatic and he made alliances with Russia, Turkey, Afghanistan, and Japan.

U. S. Starts Convoying; Freedom of Seas Upheld

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16—The United States Navy today began convoying all lend-lease shipping, mostly British merchantmen, more than three-quarters of the way across the North Atlantic.

While the Axis capitals, with Tokyo significantly restrained, showed no immediate intention of challenging the American action, the Assistant Secretary of the Navy, Ralph A. Bard, frankly told the Nation that "war may be forced upon us."

American warships and accompanying aircraft are now sheltering the ships of all Allied flags from the shores of the United States to the waters adjacent to Iceland and is thereby adding the naval power of America to that of the British in the crucial Battle of the Atlantic.

Change in Sea Policy

In another move extending American aid to Germany's enemies on additional battlefronts, the State Department announced that American vessels may carry arms, munitions and passengers to heretofore prohibited areas of the out-spread British Empire.

Exercising executive discretion vested in the President by the law itself, Mr. Roosevelt has thus acted to reduce the restrictions of the

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By Peter Lyne

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Sept. 16 — As the United States Navy goes into action today, giving teeth to President Roosevelt's freedom of the seas declaration, a new realism is attached to discussion on how the eight-point Anglo-American Atlantic Charter can be implemented and expanded.

The seventh point in the Atlantic Charter specifies freedom of the seas as one of the fundamental principles on which Anglo-American hopes for a better future for the world are based. This was the point which more than all others lent itself to immediate and decisive action.

Today this action has been taken as United States warships began the protection of merchantmen not only flying the Stars and Stripes but also ships of other nationalities carrying American lease-lend goods to the allies.

Halifax Hails Move

Viscount Halifax, British Ambassador to the United States, in a statement to the press here this morning welcoming American naval action, said he saw the announcement of American Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox of United States naval action as bearing out President Roosevelt's evident intention to use the Navy to protect American defensive waters.

In the past few days in Britain, the tempo of discussions on the Atlantic Charter has been accelerated. For instance the Liberal Party here has pledged its support of historic declaration; the progressive so-called "1914 Committee" under the presidency of J. B. Priestley, well-known British novelist, has fully examined the implications of the charter at a week-end conference.

The resolution passed by the Liberal Party recognizes the Atlantic Charter as fully in accord with the political aims of millions of British Liberals who are thus inspired with a new hope that the two English-speaking peoples will continue in harmonious co-operation to re-establish order in the world.

Coupled with Labor and Conservative support already widely voiced, this Liberal declaration effectively counters some opposition to the Charter voiced by certain individual members of Parliament in the House of Commons last week.

Agenda for Conference

The influential nonparty 1941 Committee, enlisting speakers of many nationalities for its conference at Petersfield, is now preparing a memorandum which it hopes may become one of the basic documents on the agenda of a private, but authoritative, Anglo-American conference with neutral and Allied observers, which is already being suggested on both sides of the Atlantic.

Mr. Priestley, in his opening address, said, "we are going to discuss the Atlantic Charter with reference to what has been called the 'quadrilateral of freedom.' These are not academic questions, for we have to find a main plat-

Continued on Page 6, Column 6

'Fight,' Small Plants Told—'Frills' to Go

The outlook for most New England manufacturers to keep in business is hopeful if they use their resources, Albert M. Creighton, Coordinator for the Office of Production Management for this region, declares.

The resources he particularly points to are defense contracts or raw materials for essential civilian business, or both. To obtain these, he urges manufacturers to be more active in contacting the OPM Divisions of Contract Distribution and Priorities.

It was a "fighting" conference at which Mr. Creighton spoke—a little round-table of the priorities and defense contract chiefs for New England, plus materials men for the Army and Navy.

"Don't take this lying down," was the repeated counsel of the OPM leaders who have charge of guiding New England industry in its changeover from civilian to defense production now in progress.

"We want to help and we can help," manufacturers were told.

The session summed up in this message to the smaller businessmen:

"Fight to keep your plant open!"

Salient Points

Those joining with Mr. Creighton in the session were William P. Homans, New England District Manager of the OPM Priorities Field Service; Edward V. Hickey, New England District Manager of the OPM Division of Contract Distribution; Lieut. Joseph S. Donnell, Jr., representing the Inspector of Navy Materials and Maj. Vincent A. Miller who, with other duties, takes care of priorities for the Boston Quartermaster Depot.

Here are some of the things the OPM officials said:

Business men after all have to make their own fight.

Many manufacturers have been too conservative and have passed by much defense business.

Some don't know they are in defense industry and are not claiming their right to materials.

Other plants are running short of materials because they have not made contacts with the priorities division of OPM.

Nearly every plant that has taken the trouble to inform itself regarding the priorities system has been able to get into it in some way.

The priorities system is get-

Continued on Page 4, Column 6

Simple Living Again: Fewer Home Gadgets

By the Associated Press

New York, Sept. 16

Predictions that fewer styles of home appliances would be available in coming months because of the defense shortage were a step nearer realization today.

The American Standards Association announced it had received requests from Federal officials for suggestions covering mechanical refrigerators, washing machines and electric flat irons.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16—A broad campaign to eliminate "frills and trimmings" in American living for the sake of defense will be launched shortly by OPM.

"In our present condition frills and trimmings are waste," Donald M. Nelson, new Executive Director of the Supply Priorities and Allocations Board, flatly declared in an address before the National Retail Dry Goods Association here last night.

He told the retailers to watch "within a day or so" for a new Government campaign to bring savings into effect that will "work off the fat and harden the muscle" of defense.

"If we don't double our present effort, and pile still more on top of that, we face the fate that has overtaken a dozen other nations who gave too little and gave it too late," he warned.

"Those extra styles, these frills and trimmings, those decorations and ornaments which are made from the critical materials needed for defense—for the duration of this emergency, they are waste," he declared, "and we are going to get along without them."

Mr. Nelson talked in detail about the Government's forthcoming effort at "simplification" of goods on store shelves. He emphasized that they did not mean "standardization."

"We do not propose to tell the American people that they must all sit in standardized chairs, wear standardized shirts, get up to the

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Shanghai and Buenos Aires Meet Chicago at Opening of Wellesley College

Coakley Loses on His Motion For Dismissal of Five Charges

As Councillor Daniel H. Coakley prepared to take the witness stand today in his own defense at the senate impeachment trial, he suffered a major defeat when the Senate turned down a defense motion to dismiss the five impeachment articles on which the prosecution produced "no witnesses or evidence."

After a two-hour-and-thirty-five-minute conference behind closed doors, the Senate decision was announced by Senator Angier L. Goodwin, presiding officer.

"The motion on behalf of the respondent is denied without prejudice," Senator Goodwin stated.

The five articles in question are part of the 14 articles on which Councillor Coakley's removal from office is sought by the House Board of Managers. Two of the five articles involve the Maurice Limon case, in which the Councillor is charged with seeking $2,500 from Limon, who has since committed suicide, to obtain for the pardoned prisoner a permit to leave the State.

Other Articles

The other three articles contain general charges that the Councillor impeded the work of the Special Commission Investigating Pardons by interviewing witnesses summoned by the Commission. Furthermore, the articles charge he had conducted himself "in a manner unbecoming and unworthy of the position of trust imposed in him."

The dismissal motion was made by William H. Lewis, Chief Counsel for the defense, directly after Attorney General Robert T. Bushnell, trial prosecutor, last night announced the prosecution was resting its case. At that time, the prosecution had produced witnesses in connection with the other nine articles of impeachment.

Mr. Lewis argued that the prosecution had offered no witnesses or evidence to prove the charges contained in the other five articles.

On the other hand, Attorney General Bushnell contended the reports of the Special Commission provided the necessary evidence, because they were introduced into the trial by Councillor Coakley. Mr. Lewis insisted the reports were only hearsay evidence.

On the two articles involving the Limon case, four Senators dissented from the Senate ruling. They were Senator Laurence Curtis (R) of Boston; Senator Joseph B. Harrington (D) of Salem; Senator Leo J. Sullivan (D) of Boston; and Senator Charles F. J. Sullivan (D) of Worcester.

Delayed Appearance

The long conference delayed the anticipated appearance of Councillor Coakley on the stand.

After the decision was announced, Mr. Lewis asked whether any Court ruling had been made as to whether the Special Commission reports were evidence which the defendant must meet during the trial.

"There has been no ruling on that point," Senator Goodwin stated.

Meanwhile, it was learned from Francis E. Rafter, member of the Coakley counsel staff, that Councillor Coakley will be the first defense witness. After Mr. Lewis delivers his opening, Mr. Rafter said, Mr. Coakley will take the stand for questioning. Mr. Rafter is scheduled to interrogate the Councillor, who later is expected to be cross-examined by Attorney General Bushnell. That encounter is expected to produce the feature event of the trial.

Not since 1924, when Councilor Coakley called Mr. Bushnell as a defense witness in his trial on extortion charges, have the two clashed face to face in a courtroom. In 1924, Mr. Bushnell was working in the office of the District Attorney, pressing the charges on which the Councilor was later acquitted.

Mr. Lewis charged Attorney General Bushnell in seeking Councilor Coakley's political decapitation preparatory to announcing his candidacy for Governor.

In his opening statement, preparing the way for Councilor Coakley's appearance as the first defense witness against the State's charge of "misconduct and maladministration in office," Mr. Lewis said there "never has been an impeachment trial in the country except for political purposes."

Son to Follow

It is understood that Daniel H. Coakley, Jr., the Councilor's son, will follow his father on the witness stand as the defense attempts to smash the prosecution's case developed during 13 trial days.

During the Senate conference, it was learned, Senator Curtis argued in favor of a motion to direct the Attorney General to present evidence on the Limon case before presentation of the defense case or face the alternative of having the two articles dismissed. However, that motion was turned down.

During the debate on the Curtis proposal, statements were made that the Limon case was considered a scandal in Essex County, and that the public should be fully informed on all the facts.

Other witnesses summonsed by the defense today were: Robert Robinson and Herbert F. Callihan, both of Boston, attorneys for Patriarca; Charles Green, Salem attorney; Nicholas J. Donatini of Springfield, originally identified as the third man in the Brookline and Webster cases for which Patriarca was sentenced, while the charges against Donatini were dropped; Arthur Guistani, Springfield attorney, counsel for Donatini; Lieut. Detective Joseph L. Ferrari of the State Police, who aided the special pardons commission in its investigation; Deputy State Commissioner of Correction Walter S. Ryan; George W. Arbuckle, First Assistant District Attorney under Edmund R. Dewing, Norfolk County District Attorney; and Capt. William E. Tappan, former Revere Assistant Chief of Police.

State Gets Unclaimed $138,928

Robert T. Bushnell, Attorney General, today turned over to William E. Hurley, State Treasurer, cashiers' checks totaling $138,928.30, collected on unclaimed deposits which remained in 99 Massachusetts banks for more than 20 years.

The Attorney General explained that this constituted the first time in nearly 50 years that the Attorney General's office has undertaken a State-wide drive to obtain for the State these unclaimed accounts.

Mr. Bushnell said the Legislature passed a law in 1889 providing that the probate court in each county shall order these sums paid to the State Treasurer upon application "of a person interested or of the Attorney General."

Shortly after assuming office in January, 1941, Mr. Bushnell ordered James P. Meagher, Assistant Attorney General, to investigate the accounts and to obtain for the State all legitimate claims.

As a result of the campaign, Mr. Bushnell added, a large number of persons received sums of money about which they had not previously known, while the State successfully claimed other accounts in 99 banks.

The largest amount collected was $34,499.59 in three Middlesex County banks.

By a Staff Photographer

Under Tower Court

Freshmen and upperclassmen get acquainted. They are, left to right: Beth Lewis, of Shanghai, a senior; Beatrice Norton, of Utica, N. Y., also a senior; Gladys Dougall, of Buenos Aires, a transfer student; Joan Goodnow, of Glencoe, Ill., a volunteer "Ask Me" girl; and Betty Schroeder of River Forest, Ill., a freshman.

Katie Marx, of Kennelworth, Ill., (right) another of the "Ask Me" girls, answers a few questions for Miss Schroeder just at the entrance to College Road, on the Wellesley Campus.

Brookline to Open Defense Courses

Applicants for the civilian defense school sponsored by the Brookline Committee on Public Safety are being enrolled at committee headquarters in the old Cabot School building on Marion Street, Brookline. Officials warned today that only 150 could be accommodated when the initial session opens Oct. 15. Others will be placed on a waiting list.

Courses giving instruction in first aid and fire prevention with instruction in the duties of wardens, canteen workers and motor corps operatives as electives, will be open to both men and women. Classes will be held afternoons and evenings.

Opening of 65-Mile Pipe Line To Benefit a Large N. E. Area

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Sept. 16—Petroleum users in Central and Western Massachusetts areas, as well as those in southern sections of Vermont and New Hampshire, are expected to benefit by the opening on Saturday of a new 65-mile pipe line. This will link the 45,000,000-gallon storage capacity of the Shell Oil Company's Fall River ocean terminal with the newly erected bulk plant located in West Boylston, on the outskirts of this city.

Only finished petroleum products will be pumped through the line, which will be operated on a 24-hour basis. The opening of this new pipe line is regarded as a highly important part of the New England defense system. In the event of a National emergency, a large portion of the petroleum requirements for Central Massachusetts could be currently supplied by the line, relieving rail and highway transportation facilities for the movement of other supplies into and out of that section.

Ceremonies commemorating the dedication of the new line will begin at the terminal in West Boylston at 3:45 p. m., and will be sponsored by the local American Legion Post, under the direction of Commander L. E. Wilcox. Col. Mark L. Ireland, Quartermaster Corps, in charge of transportation for the First Corps Area, will be the principal speaker. David H. Howie, Director of Gasoline Conservation for Massachusetts, also will speak.

Work on the West Boylston line, which is a leg of the pipe line completed last January from Fall River to Boston, was started in April, and has been rushed to completion.

Seafarers Picket Yarmouth's Berth

Nearly 20 pickets, representing the Seafarers' Union of North America, which is an American Federation of Labor affiliate, were on duty on Atlantic Avenue today in the vicinity of the berth of the S. S. Yarmouth of the Eastern Steamship Lines, which is tied up by a strike involving war-zone bonuses.

Sailing of the Yarmouth last night was canceled because of the strike, although 650 passengers had booked passage. The crew were paid off. The next scheduled sailing is Thursday at 5 p. m., but that sailing has also been canceled, unless an adjustment is reached on the strike issue at sessions being held in New York today.

Alton B. Sharp, President of the Eastern Steamship Lines, left Boston to attend conferences in New York today, it was announced at the company's offices. The Eastern Steamship Lines maintained that the contract between the union and the company called for arbitration of all disputes without stoppage of work. And Mr. Sharp is asking the union to abide by that agreement.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

An International Daily Newspaper

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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Statler TISSUE 44¢ SOFTER and WHITER

Events Around Greater Boston

Tonight

Free public forum at which Jules Burns, Boston attorney will speak on civilian defense. The meeting will be sponsored by the Works Projects Administration division of Community Recreation and will be held at the Williams Municipal Building, West Brookline Street and Shawmut Avenue, at 8 p. m.

Wednesday

Gallery Talks at the Museum of Fine Arts. A forenoon discussion entitled "Japanese Prints" by Miss Maginnis at 11 a. m. and an afternoon lecture "Tapestries" by Miss Sayward at 2 p. m. will be given free to the public.

Band Concert by the Quincy Works Projects Administration Band. Conducting the early evening concert will be Charles Frank. The Mall, Boston Common, 7 p. m.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 13
Radio Timetable: Page 4

Possible N. E. Coal Shortage Forecast by Planning Group

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16 (AP)—Representatives of industry, labor and the Federal Government foresee a possible coal shortage in New England this winter unless railroads speed up fuel shipments to that area.

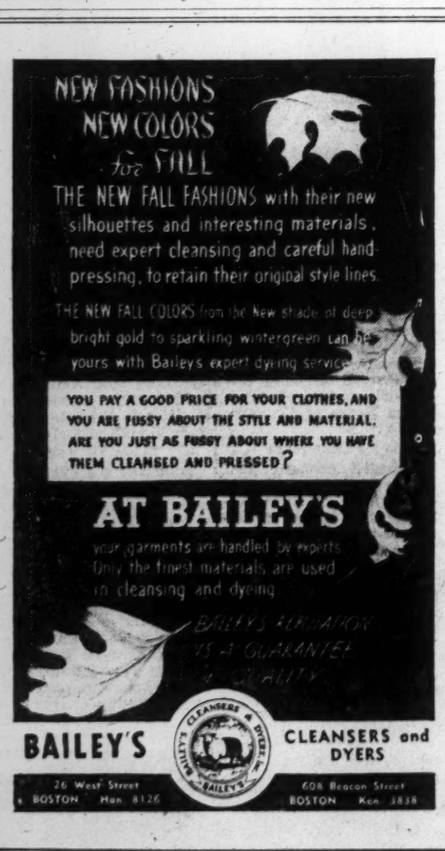
The forecast was made in a report on transportation problems confronting the Nation, by the National Planning Association, whose members hold responsible posts with the Government, industry and labor.

Discussing coal shipments to the six heavily industrialized New England States, the report stated:

"All-rail movement to New England is heavier than last year, but expected increases in consumption plus the shift from oil to coal, may cause a shortage of coal in that area unless the movement can be further strengthened."

The report referred to industries shifting from fuel oil to coal because of the threatened shortage of transportation facilities to carry oil to New England. A Senate committee has reported this shortage can be met with fuel-oil tank cars by the railroads.

As for coal movement to New England, the report pointed out that "the important tidewater movement was from Hampton Roads to New England ports," and added that this traffic had been "cut into although most of the regular vessels are still on those runs."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Betty Gets Good Start With Smile

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WELLESLEY, Mass., Sept. 16—A tiny, brown-eyed lass from out Chicago way who stepped into Wellesley's lovely, wooded campus here today began college life in the brilliant white light of photographers' bursting flashlight bulbs and under fire of reporters' questions.

It must have been a bewildering experience for Betty Schroeder of River Forest, Ill. She is just one of 400 Wellesley freshmen who are registering today, but no sooner had she stepped off the train than a dimpled smile drew a chorus of directions to "look this way, please" and "smile" and "raise that red fox fur a little higher to the left."

She was just a typical entering Wellesley freshman, and the photographers wanted her picture as such.

Through her eyes, one reporter saw the thrills and fun, the embarrassing moments and the sentimental reactions of the first hour of college life.

The World's a Small Place

They hopped into the back seat of a car at the railroad station along with Gladys Dougall, of Buenos Aires, a transfer student, and Beth Lewis of Shanghai, a senior on press board.

Betty popped her brunette head out of the side window and asked, "Is that one of the College buildings?"

It wasn't; it was the Wellesley Town Hall.

"Well, please tell me when we come to the College."

The others promised they would.

A reporter, who by virtue of Harvard training knew a bit of Wellesley geography, pulled out a map of the campus and pointed out Washington Hall, where Betty was going to live. He began to give a little inside information on college life.

But though the lecturer was willing, the class' attention wandered. They were passing Fiske Gate, with leafy elms shading a white, coloniel home-like building. This was Wellesley.

Strangely Beautiful

"It's beautiful! . . . Such queer architecture!"

The two comments, one following hard upon the other, were not contradictory. They were merely spontaneous reactions to the collegiate atmosphere, and more particularly, to Munger Hall.

"It's all so typically college." This from South American Gladys. She rendered the considered verdict in a clear, clipped British accent, explaining that her father, publisher of the Standard of Buenos Aires, had sent her to Northlands, a British school.

At the corner of College Road, the group met two "Ask Me" girls, with the little heart-shaped invitation pinned on their dresses—volunteers who answer the first question of freshmen. Betty wanted to find out where she was going to register, and where she could pick up her bags, and she found out — meanwhile good-naturedly letting her picture be taken once again.

Interest in Hoop Rolling

Then the party went on, down to Tower Court and the course where hoop races are held in the spring. There was a lot more neck craning here, for Wellesley's hoop race, like Harvard's glass flowers and Minnesota's football team, is known wherever the college name is spoken.

Past the library, the Chapel, and more dormitories; a winding bypass for a glimpse of Lake Waban; then down Washington Street to the little group of freshmen houses, the college tour proceeded.

The lecturer, who had competed quite unsuccessfully with Wellesley's scenic attraction for a bit of attention, now gave up, and the class, with feminine perverseness, turned to him.

"So you're a Harvard man? . . ."

Lowell Independent Union Wins Labor Board Election

The independent union at the Merrimack Manufacturing Company of Lowell, where the biggest strike in Massachusetts is now on, won a Labor Board election yesterday, it was reported here today at the regional office of the National Labor Relations Board.

The vote came out thus:

Lowell Textile Independent Union, Division of Loom Fixers Club, Inc.	1,220
United Textile Workers' Union of the American Federation of Labor	270
For neither union	23

More than 800 workers did not vote, as the eligibility list showed 2,375 and the total vote cast amounted to 1,513. However, had the 862 not voting cast ballots, they could not have affected the result.

The strike, which has tied up the mills for several weeks, was reported by company officials to be still on today. The company is one of the largest manufacturers of corduroys and velveteen in the country.

In another election yesterday, at the Premier Worsted Mills of Bridgeton, R. I., the Textile Workers Union of the Congress of Industrial Organizations won.

The C. I. O. unit received 165 votes to 84 for the Industrial Trade Unions of America, an independent union of Woonsocket, R. I. The election grew out of a strike last summer, part of the settlement calling for a vote on a possible bargaining agency. The mills have a number army orders.

American Ambulance Drivers Are Sought for Middle East

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Ambulance drivers are needed in the Middle East, according to William DeFord Bigelow, New England Chairman of the American Field Service. The Commander-in-Chief of the British and Allied Forces in the Middle East has requested this veteran ambulance organization to send 400 ambulances, completely equipped and manned, for immediate service somewhere in that area, he said.

The unit is to be staffed entirely by American volunteers, it was announced by Stephen Galatti, Director General of the American Field Service, at the New York City headquarters.

"This is the third time that the American Field Service will have organized a volunteer ambulance service for duty overseas," said Mr. Galatti.

"General Sir Archibald P. Wavell, former Commander-in-Chief of the Middle East Forces, sent the original request to the American Field Service by courier from Cairo," Mr. Galatti added. "Pending the completion of formal arrangements with the British War Office, the Field Service organized a complete overseas staff, headed by Col. Ralph Richmond. This staff and the first contingent of drivers will leave for the Middle East in the next few weeks," he continued, stating that already many of the ambulances are en route to this theater of war.

Hultman to Tap Quabbin Reserve

Massachusetts' $65,000,000 Quabbin reservoir, built to protect Metropolitan Boston from a water supply shortage, will be tapped tomorrow for the first time.

Eugene C. Hultman, Chairman of the Metropolitan District Commission, announced today that at 10:30 a. m. tomorrow he will open the valve at the West Boylston end of the 25-mile-long aqueduct to permit the Quabbin waters to flow into the Wachusett Reservoir.

For more than a year, the Commissioner said, the Quabbin Reservoir has been filling up. Now, with the Wachusett Reservoir waters 30 feet below normal level because of lack of rain, the gigantic Quabbin Reservoir is being tapped.

Commissioner Hultman expressed the opinion that the Metropolitan water supply situation would be extremely serious at this time if the Quabbin waters were not available.

Two Planes Collide At Boston Airport

An Army plane and a privately owned training ship collided yesterday afternoon at the Boston Airport as one landed and the other prepared to take off. Two persons were injured.

Alanson B. Houghton

SOUTH DARTMOUTH, Mass. Sept. 16 (AP)—Alanson Bigelow Houghton, former Ambassador to Germany and Great Britain, who passed on today at his summer home here, was a graduate of Harvard University, which conferred a doctor of laws degree upon him in 1927. He was Ambassador to Germany from 1922 to 1925 when he was appointed Ambassador to Great Britain. He resigned three years later.

He was president of the Corning Glass Works of Corning, N. Y., prior to entering the diplomatic service, and was Republican candidate for the United States Senate from New York after leaving the ambassadorship in 1928.

He married Miss Adelaide Wellington of Corning in 1890. She and five children survive him.

Mr. Houghton was born in Cambridge, Mass., Oct. 10, 1863, of a family of glass manufacturers, but he had no ambition to manufacture glass. He had been class poet while at Harvard, as well as editor of the Harvard Crimson and decided to become a writer on economics.

With that end in view he went to Germany to study after his graduation in 1886. The only two words of his first German lecture which he understood were, "Meine herren," when the instructor addressed the class, but he persisted in learning the language, studying the German people and economic conditions of the country.

Mr. Houghton was first appointed to public service by Governor Roosevelt as one of the Board of Managers of the Willard New York State Asylum. Later he served as a Republican presidential elector, and in 1918 resigned from the presidency of the Corning Glass Works to go to Congress. He served two terms in that body, acting on the Committee of Ways and Means and on the Committee of Foreign Relations in which capacity he utilized his knowledge of German conditions.

In 1922 President Harding appointed him United States Ambassador to Germany where Mr. Houghton, believing the German problem was not a political, but a business one, for which the Dawes plan presented a solution, was largely influential in setting it in operation. He resigned from that post in 1925 to succeed Frank B. Kellogg as United States Ambassador to Great Britain.

Chicopee Alderman Admits His Guilt

Joseph LaFleur, President of the Chicopee Board of Aldermen, today pleaded guilty to falsification of a WPA payroll when he was arraigned before Judge Francis J. W. Ford of the Federal District Court of Massachusetts. Judge Ford sentenced the Chicopee Alderman to a suspended sentence of six months and placed him on probation for one year.

Arthur J. Cartier, Assistant United States Attorney, stated the defendant collected $403 on a WPA real estate project while receiving more than $13 a day as Acting Mayor of Chicapoee.

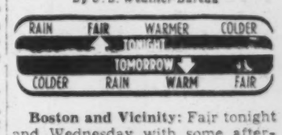
Salvation Army To Open Its Drive

Upwards of 500 campaign chairmen and treasurers, with leaders of advisory boards and sponsoring groups and their supporters, will gather tonight in Brown Hall, at the New England Conservatory of Music, at 290 Huntington Avenue, for the "Kick Off" dinner, in connection with the 1941 appeal for $200,000 by the Salvation Army.

Immediately following, the public is invited to a pageant, "The Red Shield in Action," in Jordan Hall. It will depict the services rendered to thousands each year in and through the 27 institutions, departments and community centers in Greater Boston.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau



Boston and Vicinity: Fair tonight and Wednesday with some afternoon cloudiness Wednesday; little change in temperature, with the lowest temperature tonight about 70 degrees; moderate west to southwest winds.

Maine: Fair in south, mostly cloudy in north portion tonight and Wednesday with scattered light showers over higher elevations in the northwest portion Wednesday afternoon, warmer in north portion Wednesday.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Partial cloudiness tonight and Wednesday with scattered light showers over north portion and over the higher elevations of the south portion in the afternoon, no important temperature change.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair tonight and Wednesday but with some cloudiness Wednesday afternoon, little change in temperature.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Block Island: Moderate west to southwest winds tonight and moderate to fresh southwest winds Wednesday; weather fair tonight and Wednesday.

Block Island to Cape Hatteras: Fresh west to southwest winds over north portion and moderate variable winds over south portion; fair over south and increasing cloudiness over north portions tonight and Wednesday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	71	85	New York	69	84
Chicago	69	87	Norfolk	66	85
Denver	52	77	Philadelphia	67	85
Los Angeles	60	77	St. Louis	71	88
Miami	83	86	San Francisco	52	68
Minneapolis	61	80	Washington	67	85
New Orleans	76	83			

A—8:30 a. m. E. S. T. September 16.
B—Maximum for previous twenty-four hours.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 8:11 p. m.; height 9.1 feet.
Wednesday, 8:46 a. m.; height 8.4 feet.
Light all vehicles by 7.23 p. m.

Soon to Serve Large N. E. Area

By a Staff Photographer

Completing Work on 65-Mile Oil Pipe Line

Welder and his assistant electric arc-welding two sections of special mild-steel pipe in the construction of 65-mile pipe line between Fall River and West Boylston, Mass., erected by Shell Oil Company to supply users in Central Massachusetts and parts of Vermont and New Hampshire.

Sideglances in Washington: Ickes Pens Motto—for Others

By Mary Hornaday

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

White House lunch: A motto hanging in the executives' dining room of the Interior Department says:

"It is better to die of hunger than to season our meals with the worries of office. Harold L. Ickes."

Yet the day Mr. Ickes arrived back from his month's vacation on the West Coast, he found himself lunching with the President and discussing—of all indigestible subjects—the Government's handling of the gasoline shortage.

Nocturnal odyssey: Representative Joe B. Bates (D) of Kentucky is telling colleagues on Capitol Hill how the gasoline curfew meant increased gas consumption in his family.

The congressman's son arrived back in Washington late the other night with some constituents he had taken to Arlington and Mt. Vernon, Va. He ran out of gas before he had delivered his friends back home. A gas station refused to sell him any. So he took a taxi to George Washington Inn where the Bates live, borrowed a car, returned to his own, siphoned gas from one to the other, and finally had both cars driven to the hotel.

Young Bates figured he had traveled three times the distance he would have covered if he could have bought gas after 7 p. m.

Stumping an expert: Harry L. Hopkins is Lend-Lease Administrator and lives at the White House but that doesn't mean he pretends to know everything.

During a press conference in Stephen T. Early's office, at which he was explaining the latest report on lend-lease operations, he picked up the phone three times and asked Treasury fiscal experts to explain how they arrived at certain figures.

U. S. take note: A Washington correspondent recently returned from London is telling this story to remind colleagues that some of the outstanding leaders in Britain today were once isolationists—as far as co-operation with France was concerned.

Not so long ago, Lord Beaverbrook, British Minister of Supply, and publisher, was talking over old times with one of his editors on the London Daily Express.

"Do you remember that splendid isolation we used to advocate?" he asked.

"Yes?" replied the editor.

"Well we got it!" exclaimed the publisher.

All is forgiven: Leaders of a united women's organization planning a big defense mass meeting in Washington are Mrs. Curtis Shears, President of the Women's National Democratic Club, and Mrs. Edward W. Gann, President of the League of Republican Women, respectively.

"We've been working together in the greatest harmony," says Mrs. Shears who hopes the district's example will be followed elsewhere when women unite for defense.

Just a year ago, the Mrs. Shears' and Mrs. Ganns' groups were riding as fast and furiously as they could in opposite directions.

Isolationist Leaders Face Charges of Anti-Semitism

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16—The Committee to Defend America today charged that the isolationist leaders are copying the Hitler pattern of anti-Semitism as a means of destroying national unity behind the Government's foreign policy.

"The American people are waiting, probably in vain, to see if any member of the America First group or any of the isolationist Senators will condemn Charles A. Lindbergh for his anti-Semitic speech at Des Moines, or Senator Gerald P. Nye for his anti-Semitic statements before the so-called subcommittee to hold hearings on the motion picture industry and war," according to a statement issued at the Washington headquarters of the Committee.

"It is not enough to condemn Lindbergh and Nye," the Committee stated. "Why was it that when Nye was testifying before the Senate Committee, not a single isolationist Senator condemned his testimony? Why did Brooks and Tobey and Clark remain silent during Nye's infamous remarks?"

"Why is it that no influential member of the America First Committee has spoken out to repudiate the anti-Semitic views of Mr. Lindbergh at Des Moines? Lindbergh spoke there under the auspices of America First Committee, and the America First Committee has been credited in the press with prompting the investigation into the motion picture industry.

"Unless and until the isolationist bloc of the Senate, the isolationist America First Committee, and the isolationist leaders of the country generally openly repudiate Senator Nye and Charles Lindbergh, the American people will proceed on the assumption that the isolationist movement in the United States copies the Hitler pattern of anti-Semitism as a means of destroying national unity.

"Many Americans who up to now professed to believe that Mr. Lindbergh was simply misguided were shocked at his speech in Des Moines because it followed the Nazi racial pattern.

"It sounded very much like the speeches that Hitler's dupes or lieutenants made in France and in other countries, where the attempt was made to divide before attack. It looks as if the leading isolationists of this country were following the same tactics and fitting in the same ideological pattern as did the Nazi sympathizers in countries that Hitler has already destroyed.

"The American people will not stand for it; they will not have the democracy and tolerance of this country destroyed by those who would weaken its national will by Nazi tactics."

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KELLOGG'S ALL-BRAN MUFFINS

2 tablespoons shortening; ¼ cup sugar; 1 egg; 1 cup All-Bran; ¾ cup milk; 1 cup flour; ½ teaspoon salt; 2½ teaspoons baking powder

Cream shortening and sugar; add egg and beat well. Stir in All-Bran and milk; let soak until most of moisture is taken up. Sift flour with salt and baking powder; add to first mixture and stir only until flour disappears. Fill greased muffin pans two-thirds full and bake in moderately hot oven (400°F.) about 30 minutes. Yield: 6 large muffins, 3 inches in diameter, or 12 small muffins, 2¼ inches in diameter.

'Convoy' to School Provided for Pupils

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—Children of Salt Lake City and Salt Lake County are being "convoyed" to school.

Construction of a $30,000,000 small arms plant on the west side of the city, with its attendant trucking of sand, gravel and other materials, has caused a traffic hazard for the children.

Because many of the children live considerable distances from the school, they are transported in busses, which in numerous cases traverse the route used by the trucks.

Sheriff's officers daily provide an escort for the busses.

Economy Begins at Home With Utah State Auditor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—Asserting that state officials spend too much money in out-of-state trips, State Auditor Reese M. Reese declined to attend a convention held last week at Dixville Notch, N. H., although the State would have approved his expenses.

Mr. Reese had been asked to deliver an address before the National Association of State Auditors, Comptrollers, and Treasurers. He noted "there is some benefit to be obtained in attending conventions of this kind, but I also believe I can serve my State better by saving the expense money and staying on the job."

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A.F. of L. Shuns 'Model' Pact At Lockheed's

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Rejection by the American Federation of Labor aircraft union of a contract offered by the Lockheed Aircraft Corporation as a "model" emanating from the recent Washington conference on wage stabilization in southern California plants is being interpreted here as reducing the conference's immediate benefit chiefly to that of encouraging standardization of work classifications.

Had employers, union representatives, and Government officials who attended the pioneering conference been able to agree on working conditions for southern California as a unit, the Lockheed contract and subsequent industrial relations in aircraft would have been settled instantly by a mutually-approved pattern, according to spokesmen of the several interests here.

Instead, the Lockheed course is following the familiar procedure of protracted bargaining, while the 44,000 workers of the Nation's largest aircraft employer continue work under the terms of the contract which had expired last June 30.

Due no doubt to public opinion against defense strikes, as indicated by Federal action at North American Aviation and United States Steel (Kearny) shipyards, both parties freely predicted successful negotiations without cessation of production.

Work on "Classification"

The encouragement to work classification as a chief result of the conference should not be belittled, the Merchants and Manufacturers Association of Los Angeles points out here, saying classification is the key to standardization. Perhaps it was too much to expect a single session to produce a model contract acceptable all around, says an M. and M. Spokesman.

Army, Navy, and OPM officials are continuing their task of classification, it was disclosed, hoping to telescope about 1,100 different operations into 150 classifications.

Donald W. Douglas, one of the largest manufacturers, is continuing as Chairman of an Employers' Committee to work toward stabilization. The current studies by Government agencies are expected to result in a recommendation to employers and unions to form the basis of subsequent contracts.

The committee's work was praised by the M. and M. as an indication that the one-time rival manufacturers can work together; in some quarters, however, there are demands that they work even quicker on this particular problem of wages. Union spokesmen continue to brand the Douglas efforts as a move to eliminate the need for any union, saying he thinks that a Government-backed standardization would permit him to tell employees that he can't pay more and that, therefore, they shouldn't throw their money away on union dues.

Remuneration Differences

A chief stumbling block among employers in working together, it was added in local discussions, is the difference in Government methods of paying. Earliest of the big orders were placed on the low-bid basis. Many if not most of the subsequent defense orders were negotiated on the basis of cost, plus fixed fee. Thus, the fixed-fee employers may not be so interested in keeping labor costs down, since the amount of the fee is constant, it is pointed out; on the other hand, the low-bid employer sees mounting wage costs eating into his profit margin.

The company then withdrew its offer but said it stood ready to negotiate further when the rest of the union representatives returned from Washington.

Although neither a "closed shop" nor a maintenance-of-membership clause was included, Lockheed said its contract was more liberal because it embodied a 12-cent raise, instead of the 10-cent raise which was won at North American. At North American, the contract was regarded as the most liberal up to that time, including, besides the blanket raise, a new base rate of 60 cents an hour for unskilled workers, increasing to 75 cents within 90 days. Employer initiative, according to the M. and M., then met this scale at Vultee, which had a contract, and at Douglas, which has no blanket contract. Lockheed was just keeping step with its offer to raise the scale from the previous starting wage of 51 cents with automatic increase to 63 cents in six months.

At Lockheed, union leaders said the 12-cent increase depended upon discretion of the management to decide who should get the maximum on a merit basis. This would leave some workers getting only a five-cent raise, which would be lower than elsewhere, the union pointed out. Lockheed officials defended their position by saying merit was a proper incentive.

Military Highway To Canada Proposed

WASHINGTON (AP)—Construction of a military highway from Indianapolis, Ind., to the Canadian border by way of Fort Wayne, Ind., and Toledo, Ohio, was proposed by Representative Gillie (R) of Indiana in a letter to President Roosevelt.

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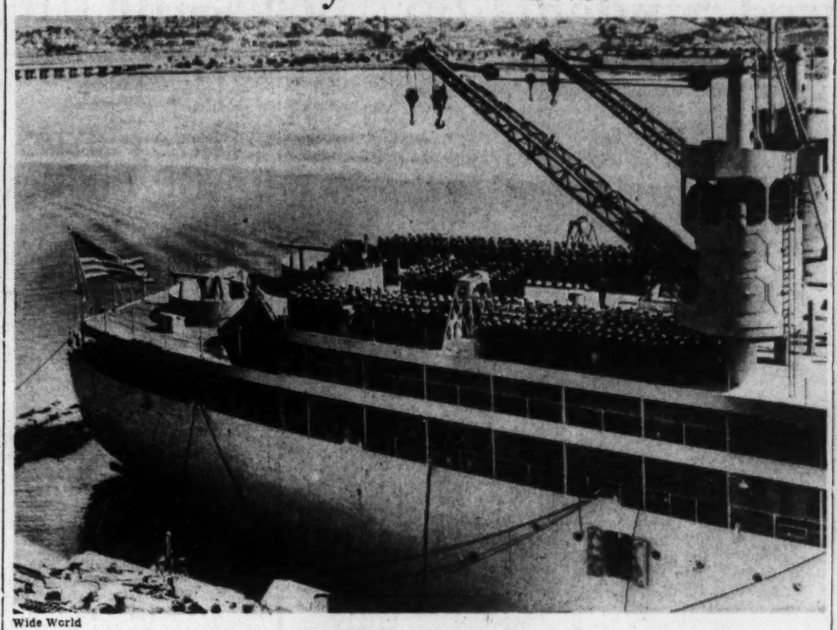

Wide World

New Submarine Tender Commissioned

View of afterdeck of Uncle Sam's most modern submarine tender, the new U. S. S. Fulton, as its colors were hoisted for the first time at commissioning exercises recently at Mare Island Navy Yard in Seattle. The ship was named for Robert Fulton, who in addition to building the first successful steamboat also did a great deal of pioneer work in constructing submarines. Photo approved.

U. S. Intervenes in 'Captive' Mine Strike

By the Associated Press

Acting swiftly, the National Defense Labor Mediation Board intervened soon after 44,000 miners struck yesterday at 30 "captive" coal mines whose product is essential to the Nation's armament drive.

Chairman William H. Davis announced in Washington that the Board was taking "jurisdiction" over the dispute which involves the demand of the United Mine Workers of the Congress of Industrial Organizations that union membership be a condition to employment. He asked a return to work and said the Board would open hearings on the case Sept. 17.

The heads of some of America's largest steel companies have been summoned to appear. They included Tom M. Girdler, Board Chairman of Republic Steel Corporation of Cleveland, Ohio; Eugene G. Grace, President of Bethlehem Steel Company, Bethlehem, Pa.; Benjamin Fairless, President of U. S. Steel Corporation, New York City, and Ernest Weir, Board Chairman of Weirton Steel Company, Weirton, W. Va.

The "captive" mines produce coal used exclusively by the steel companies which own the mines. Some of the mills have only three to six weeks reserve stock of coal.

The affected mines are in Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Kentucky, Illinois and Tennessee, and are owned by the U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Republic, Weirton, Wheeling, Crucible and Youngstown Sheet and Steel Companies.

In Washington John L. Lewis of the United Mine Workers Union told a press conference he hoped the "captive" mine workers' strike could be confined to the companies which own the struck pits in five States, but pointedly indicated that the U. M. W. had strike power it could use on a bigger scale.

Discussing the start of the strike of the U. M. W. miners, Mr. Lewis reminded newspapermen that the 1941 Appalachian contract negotiated by the union and the commercial operators gave the union the right to strike the Appalachian field to protect competitive conditions of the contract.

Hazleton, Pa.—First intervention by a coal operator cheered upwards of 20,000 anthracite miners starting the second week of their rank and file revolt against increased dues levied by the C. I. O. United Mine Workers of America.

Collieries remained idle throughout the union's Seventh District surrounding this Eastern Pennsylvania anthracite center with indications of support coming from some other sections of the State's vast defense-vital hard coal region.

The insurgents at a mass meeting heard Maj. John C. Groome's announcement the Cranberry Colliery which he heads would collect no more dues or assessments for the union until settlement of the dispute between the members and the U. M. W. leadership.

The company's action, he said, was taken under a union contract clause which provides each miner must authorize deduction of levies from his pay envelope through the checkoff system. Such individual authorizations never were received, Mr. Groome reported.

The announcement was hailed by leaders of the revolt as a break in their campaign to force the U. M. W. A. to rescind recent increases of 50 cents a month in district dues and $6 a year in national assessments.

Elizabeth, N. J.—Several hundred C. I. O. employees of the Breeze Corporations, Inc., airplane armor manufacturers, struck, protesting against what they said were long-drawn-out wage negotiations. Company officials called it an unauthorized strike. The workers asked a minimum of 75 cents an hour, with increases of from 10 to 15 cents an hour in various classes. The present scale was not announced.

Chicago—Officials of the American Can Company, asserting there had been "sort of a sit down strike" at two Chicago plants, called police and asked them to clear the factories. More than 2,000 employees left. A union spokesman said negotiations for a new contract were stalemated. The C I. O. union's demands include a union shop and elimination of a wage differential between West Coast plants and Chicago. Union sources said the Coast minimum scale was 77½ cents an hour for men and 68½ cents for women, with the comparable Chicago scales 60 and 51 cents.

Washington—The National Defense Labor Mediation Board stepped into a threatened strike involving 7,000 employees of the Bendix Aviation Corporation at South Bend, Ind. and asked that the workers stay on the job pending hearings in Washington, beginning Sept. 22. C. I. O. United Auto Workers are protesting replacement of male workers with women at a lower rate of pay, a Mediation Board spokesman said.

Midland, Mich. — Hourly wage rate increases of ten cents for 3,750 workers covered by the Dow Chemical Company's agreement with the United Mine Workers were announced here today.

The increases, combined with conversion of the company's bonus system to a weekly wage basis, will add $1,373,000 annually to Dow's payroll, the anouncement said. The new hourly rates were not disclosed.

Lorain, Ohio — Full crews resumed work on net tenders for the Navy at the American Ship Building Co.'s Lorain yards as C. I. O. unionists returned to their jobs today, ending a strike in progress since Sept. 4. A. F. of L. unionists, who stayed home after two picket line clashes, returned to work yesterday.

An appeal by Sidney Hillman, Co-ordinator for the OPM, paved the way for the return.

Canadian Strike

ST. CATHARINES, Ont., Sept. 16 (AP)—Production still was held up last night at the McKinnon Industries plant here as not enough workers accepted the invitation of Munitions Minister C. D. Howe to return to their jobs to place the big plant in operation.

Normally the plant, a subsidiary of General Motors of Canada, employs about 4,500 men and, while 600 returned to work yesterday, only 275 of those reporting were engaged in departments affected by the strike.

Protection of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police was given those who returned yesterday. They passed through barriers erected on streets approaching the plant and guarded by nearly 200 mounted police.

The strikers are asking a 10-cent-an-hour increase for workers paid on an hourly basis and a 15 per cent increase for bonus and piece workers.

Chlorine Shortage Is Explained By Large Production of War Gas

NEW YORK, Sept. 16 (AP)—The Wall Street Journal said yesterday: "The mystery behind the shortage in chlorine, hardest-to-get chemical in America, finally can be revealed.

"The primary but hitherto secret reason for the shortage is the huge and unexpected demand from Government arsenals for the production of war gases.

"For several months the chemical industry has been trying to explain the situation without giving away a closely guarded War Department secret.

"The shortage has been obvious. A score of big industries dependent on it for peacetime as well as defense production have been growing more and more worried about their supplies.

"Until the chief of the Chemical Warfare Service, Maj. Gen. William N. Porter, made a speech a few days ago before the American Chemical Society and revealed officially that poison gas is being produced by the Army in quantity, the chemical industry could not discuss the matter.

"The rapidly tightening bottleneck has so far been attributed to other defense uses."

Chlorine, a poisonous gas, is made from common table salt. Some of its peacetime uses include: bleach for paper and textiles; purification of water; use in dry cleaning fluids, ethyl gasoline, plastics, safety glass and patent radiator anti-freeze mixtures.

Roosevelt Home In N. Y. for Sale

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 16—The dual-residence at 47-49 East 65th Street, long the town home of the late Mrs. James Roosevelt and President Roosevelt and his family, has been placed on the market by Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt through the realty firm of Pease and Elliman, Inc., it was announced today.

For many years previous to his election to the Presidency, Mr. Roosevelt lived in the easterly half of the structure, known as 49. Since his election in 1932, it has remained vacant, as most of the furniture was put in storage.

The property consists of two separate units with but one entrance. Mrs. James Roosevelt made her city home in 47 until her passing on Sept. 7.

The five-story building with a basement and stone front has two units of 16 rooms and four baths each and is assessed at $139,000.

Broadway to See Victory Parade

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 16—A night Victory Parade in Broadway from Madison Square to Greeley Square under the sponsorship of Bundles for Britain tomorrow will enlist nationals of virtually every Nazi-occupied nation, as well as those fighting in defense of their independence, it was announced today. More than 15,000 persons, many of them in native costume, are expected to take part in the parade, which will have its climax as the paraders light magnesium torches for a gigantic victory symbol in Greeley Square.

Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia, Mrs. John G. Winant, wife of the American Ambassador to Great Britain and honorary chairman of the London committee of Bundles for Britain, and Army and Navy representatives will review the parade at Greeley Square.

State C. I. O. Meeting For New York Off

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 16—Thomas Kennedy, national Congress of Industrial Organizations Administrator for the State Industrial Council, announced today that the convention of the State body, scheduled to be held in Utica on Sept. 26 and 27, had been indefinitely postponed. He said that because the State convention would discuss questions of State and National character, the meeting would not be held until after the national meeting of the C. I. O. in Detroit, set tentatively for Nov. 17.

Right wing circles in the organization declared, however, that the ruling was intended to give the left-wingers more time for the conclusion of an agreement on foreign policy between their supporters and John L. Lewis, former President of the C. I. O. The left-wingers, since the Nazi attack on Russia, have favored all-out aid to the enemies of Germany, while Mr. Lewis has publicly opposed "efforts to get this country into war."

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Uruguay Proposes to Retain All Rights in Providing Bases

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay—While alert to trans-Atlantic dangers, Uruguay wants to retain all sovereign rights in the organization of its defense. This thesis has been reiterated as reports circulate of the imminence of North American financial co-operation to provide bases, especially at the strategic coastal point of Punta del Este.

The Uruguayan declaration, issued by Defense Minister Julio A. Roletti, was doubtless to assuage Argentina, always sensitive to and suspicious of neighbors' defensive preparations along the southern Atlantic seaboard. Uruguay and Argentina, at the latter's instigation, agreed on mutual consultations before amending plans for defense of the Rio de la Plata.

General Roletti denied that either President Baldomir or his Government had ever thought of ceding air or naval bases. He suggested that the term "bases" tended to an exaggeration of Uruguayan preparations. Whatever these are, they are solely for the use of national craft, he explained.

Uruguay, in the first place, expected to receive $5,000,000 through the Export-Import Bank but competent authorities here suggest that the amount may now reach $17,000,000, authorized under the Lease-Lend Law. National eligibility for this class of assistance is believed to be feasible in view of the Roosevelt classification of American nations with those actively resisting aggression—so far as the supply of arms goes.

Despite Argentine susceptibilities, it has been understood—that is, since the totalitarian powers turned covetous eyes on the Uruguayan seaboard—that this country would build a powerful base at Punta del Este. It was also understood that the United States, much interested in continental defense, would supply the necessary equipment.

If such a base were built, the United States could qualify for the use of it if Uruguay, acting under Havana obligations of continental solidarity in case of aggression, appealed for assistance. The United States has already offered its 20 republican neighbors the use of its own bases as well as those acquired from Great Britain.

It is clear that, in preparing its defense program, Uruguay is thinking mainly of air power. General Roletti, referring to purchases in the United States, speaks of airplanes and seaplanes more than anything else. At the present time Uruguayan aviation is virtually non-existent.

The greater part of the funds granted by the United States will be devoted to the air force. At the same time technical information has been received from England on air defenses. These have been passed on to civil as well as to military authorities. Special interest has been taken in air raid shelters.

But, as General Roletti, declares, everything is to be national. "The bases will be our bases and the planes our planes," he says; "there is no question of cession."

Beauty Bows to Defense By Using Other Materials

NEW YORK, Sept. 16 (AP)—To keep 40,000,000 American women customers beautiful despite national defense, which is gobbling up materials traditionally used in beauty shop machines and equipment, makers and distributors of supplies to the beauty trade today were seeking more and more substitute materials.

Electric hair dryers, permanent wave machines, hair tonics, lotions, shampoos, soaps and rinses were displayed galore this week at the thirty-eighth annual convention of the Beauty and Barber Supply Institute, an organization of dealers and manufacturers of the field's supplies.

But this year they looked different.

Gone were the big megaphone-shaped aluminum dryers. This year's models are made with drying shells enameled galvanized sheet iron,—here and there was one of chrome but the enameled units were in the dominant majority. Some sported aprons of transparent plastic.

Permanent wave machines—the new 1942 models—have been stripped of every unnecessary bit of metal.

Some hair tonic dealers, too, declared defense had hit their production.

There are 110,000 beauty shops and 131,000 barber shops in the United States supplied by Institute members. Around 1,000,000 wage-earners are employed by the industry.

Right now steel and plastics are being used to replace aluminum and chrome on which defense has first call, and as long as both are available beauty machines will continue to roll. But people in the business are realists.

"Our Government has warned us repeatedly that business as usual is over," C. A. Stearns, of San Francisco, President of the Association, told 500 of its members at a business meeting. "We, like everybody else, will have to make way for defense."

'Briton-in-Street' Under Study

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 16—A study of church and social trends in the war crisis and what the British "man-in-the-street" thinks about the postwar world has taken an interdenominational mission from the United States to England and Ireland, it was announced by the National Conference of Christians and Jews, sponsoring group, here today.

Members of the mission are Dr. Everett R. Clinchy, Presbyterian minister and President of the Conference; the Rev. Vincent C. Donovan, of the Dominican priesthood and head of the (Roman) Catholic Thought Association, and Rabbi Morris S. Lazaron, a trustee of the Jewish Joint Distribution Committee.

Arrival of the group in London yesterday brought announcement of its undertaking from Dr. Henry Noble MacCracken, President of Vassar College and chairman of the educational policies committee of the conference, who said the report would be based on two weeks' observation in England and Ireland. He defined the churchmen's objectives as:

"First, to secure information on the effect of the war on all the churches; second, to discover what developments are taking place in Great Britain in respect to co-operation among citizens of different religious faiths; third, to learn what English and Irish leaders think of the peace principles advanced by the Vatican, the Malvern Conference and other groups; and, fourth, to bring back to America helpful knowledge as to what the 'man-in-the-street' in Great Britain is thinking about the postwar world and a reconstructed social order."

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Deferments Allowed Students on Successful Pleas to District Draft Boards

Defense Needs Guide Call Of Student Group

Selective Service registrants who want to enter school this autumn should consult their local draft boards to find out how soon they may be called for military training, Lieut. Col. Ralph M. Smith, Assistant State Director of Selective Service, urged today.

While deferments are being granted students preparing to enter certain occupations in which shortages of man power exist or are indicated, there are no group or blanket deferments, Colonel Smith stated. Each case must be considered individually, and to gain deferment a student must qualify as a "necessary man."

"It is the policy of the Selective Service System," Colonel Smith explained, "to be as lenient as possible within the law in cases of young men who are earnestly pursuing educational opportunities. Where such men have entered in good faith upon an educational course, we will endeavor not to interrupt their studies during a quarter or a semester even if they are not seeking to qualify for an occupation that is exceptionally important for National Defense.

"My advice to these young men, therefore, is to consult with their local boards and find out when they probably will be called to qualify for military training. If the probability is more remote than a month or so, they may begin their studies with the understanding that they can at least complete a quarter. In the same way it may seem probable, according to their order numbers, that they can complete a semester or a full school year."

There are a number of specialized professions for which students who give reasonable promise of becoming acceptable are being deferred on recommendation of the Office of Production Management. The procedure for gaining such deferment involves supplying the local board with a statement from the student concerning his status and plans, an affidavit from his college or university in which college officials testify as to his standing, courses, objectives, and his general status as a "necessary man."

Letters Home—When Yankee Division troops go on maneuvers in the South soon, they will have no excuse for not writing home to their families and sweethearts.

There will be a free distribution of writing paper and envelopes with appropriate letterheads, as result of a donation of funds by Mrs. James J. Storrow of Boston.

Navy Buys Nursery—The Navy has acquired 50,000 trees and shrubs by purchase of the 75-acre Smythe Nursery at Middletown, R. I. The site is to be used for new storage facilities. The plants will be used to beautify various projects.

For Navy Day—Donald M. Boyer of Northfield, Vt., has been appointed Vermont State Chairman for Navy Day, which comes Oct. 27, to replace Col. Porter Adams, who has been chairman annually since 1933. Colonel Adams' illness is the occasion for the change.

Navy Day this year, which is observed nationally, is not expected to include as much display of naval equipment and personnel as in former years because now the Navy is engaged in more serious matters.

The observance is sponsored by the Navy League of the United States.

Vanguard Goes South — A vanguard of about 2,100 officers and men left Fort Devens in motorized vehicles today for Rockingham, N. C., to participate in maneuvers of the First Army.

The contingent included about 300 men of the 101st Cavalry Regiment, and the 16th Medical Regiment and the Fourth Evacuation Hospital. About 18,000 officers and men, virtually completing First Division personnel, are scheduled to depart Oct. 13.

By a Staff Photographer

Attending Convention of Nation's Postmasters

Top—Postmasters all, these are some of the officials meeting in Boston this week at the annual convention of the National Association of Postmasters. Left to right: Philip J. Gallagher, Woburn, president-elect; Michael J. O'Rourke, Beverly Hills, Calif., President; Peter F. Tague, Boston; and Mrs. Helen C. Donahue of Portland, Maine.

Center—A feminine contingent, and they, too, are postmasters. Left to right: Miss Mary A. Keleher, Bethel, Vt.; Mrs. Rosa Stewart, Tunbridge, Vt.; Miss Mary H. Martin, Helena, Ga.; and Miss Celia R. St. John, of Cohasset, Mass.

Lower—Everything from apples to chewing gum is packed in the gift bag presented to each woman delegate. Miss Martin, the Helena, Ga., postmaster, drafted for the reception committee, demonstrates her technique, presenting the bundle of New England products to Mrs. Thomas Cudihy, wife of the Marblehead, Mass., postmaster.

Tobin Bills Have Flavor Of Politics

Two measures proposed by Mayor Maurice J. Tobin, and approved yesterday by the Boston City Council, appeared certain today to yield definite political advantage to the Mayor and the Councilors in the Hub's current municipal campaign.

The Mayor and practically all the Councilors are running for re-election.

The first of the two measures called for expenditure of $54,000 for installing traffic lights at 24 of the "most dangerous" intersections in all parts of the City.

The lights are to be installed at intersections found by the Traffic Commission to have the worst accident records.

First in Five Years

With the exception of one light installed a few months ago, these signals, to be put in place during the next few weeks, will be the first stop-go lights installed anywhere in Boston in more than five years.

Residents of crowded sections of the City naturally feel strongly that lights should be installed at busy intersections which housewives or school children are obliged to cross frequently.

The other measure provides that Boston police shall be given one day off in seven instead of one day off in eight. Mayor Tobin publicly declined to approve this step last May, saying he would do so "when it could be worked out." Later he announced he would ask the Council to approve the change "after the vacation season is over, when the change will involve little or no additional expense to taxpayers."

Political Tang

Although this is adequate reason for waiting until late September to effect the change, the political tang in Boston's air these days gives a certain extra spice to the move.

The new system—which already has been adopted in a majority of Greater Boston communities — goes into effect Oct. 1.

Intersections to get traffic signals are the following:

Broadway and Harrison Avenue; Blue Hill Avenue and Quincy Street, Roxbury; Dudley and Harrison Avenue; Ashby Street; Commonwealth Avenue and St. Mary's Street; Chelsea and Porter Streets; Beverly and Causeway Streets; Thatcher, Traverse and Washington Streets; American Legion Highway and Walk Hill Street; Blue Hill Avenue and Glenway Street; American Legion Highway and Blue Hill Avenue; Cummins Highway and Hyde Park Avenue; Parker and Ruggles Street; Huntington Avenue and West Newton Street; Austin Street and Rutherford Avenue; Huntington and Longwood Avenues; Townsend Street and Walnut Avenue; Strathmore and Sutherland Roads; Dorchester and Savin Hill Avenues; Gallivan Boulevard and Washington Street; Jamaicaway and Perkins Street; Arlington and Parsons Streets; Calumet, Francis and Tremont Streets, and Huntington Avenue (Brigham Circle).

Bonus Bill Unpopular

The soldiers' bonus bill, which passed the Senate by a vote of 17 to 12, would provide for the payment of $120 to Vermonters in Federal military service. The bill would call for an immediate appropriation of $75,000, with an additional $425,000 made available during the next two fiscal years, and a $500,000 bond issue.

Chances for passage in the Lower House are slim, observers say, but may lead to such a fight as marked the closing days of the regular session of the Assembly last April.

By a Staff Photographer

New England's OPM Chiefs Confer

New England leaders of Office of Production Management in its handling of raw materials and defense contracts. Left to right, William P. Homans, New England District Manager of the OPM Priorities Field Service, Albert M. Creighton, OPM Co-ordinator of Divisions of Contract Distribution and Priorities, and Edward V. Hickey, New England District Manager of the OPM Division of Contract Distribution.

Fight to Stay Open, Small Plants Told

Continued from Page 1

ting easier to understand and has been going better during the past month.

More men are being sent out into the field by OPM to contact industry direct.

The Government is anxious to keep every industry necessary to civilian life in operation.

Huge Order Lost

"A good deal of business has gone to other sections of the country that should have come here," said Mr. Creighton. "We should have had 16 per cent of the total of defense contracts, and instead have had about nine per cent.

"Perhaps many of our people have been too conservative in bidding.

"One huge order of $24,000,000 has just gotten away from New England. Men came here from Washington to see if that defense item could not be made here. There was not enough interest here to have it made in New England. I heard a few days ago that all the business had gone to the middle west."

Assistance Freely Given

When Mr. Homans, the man in charge of priorities for New England, was asked by Mr. Creighton to give his view of the priority situation, he said:

"There is hardly a person who has communicated with us who has not been able to get priorities assistance.

"The Priorities Division has liberalized continually what is called defense industry."

Getting into defense contracts, Mr. Hickey, the New England manager of OPM defense contract distribution, pointed out the Government's great concern to get the little fellow into defense business.

Originally, he recalled, 76 per cent of the contracts went to 56 companies and the only way the little fellow could get any of the business was as a subcontractor.

"That whole thing has changed," he emphasized. "The original system has been replaced with the Division of Contract Distribution. The government is now putting out regulations that help the little fellow.

"Fifteen days for instance must elapse between the announcement of bids and their opening. It used to be three or four days. The big manufacturers could figure on bids swiftly when the small ones couldn't.

"Contracts are now being divided up and the low bidder does not necessarily get all of the order. The aim is to put business into communities that need it so that local plants can keep going, even if this costs a little more."

Asked as to the relation of the New England priorities office with Washington, Mr. Homans said the local office was solely a liaison with Washington.

The business man can get better service by coming to Boston than by going to Washington, noted Mr. Creighton. However all should not be encouraged to come in person to the Boston offices, he added.

Vermont Dairymen See Right In Try to Force Milk Price Up

The Week in Vermont

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vt., Sept. 16—From the standpoint of the Vermont farmer there is ample justification for the sustained attempts to force an increase in the price of fluid milk from the dealers of the metropolitan areas of New York and Boston. Weather and war, have combined, Commissioner of Agriculture E. H. Jones says, to push farm costs successively higher and to cover these costs it is imperative that the producer receive more for his product.

Since price increase action has been voted by the dairy co-operatives serving the Boston market, Vermont dairymen supplying the New York market are uniting with the New York producers for the revision of the marketing agreement there. Ballots were sent out over the week-end, and votes will be cast collectively by more than half of the dairymen serving the New York milkshed, in a referendum being conducted under the direction of N. J. Cladakis, agent of Claude R. Wickard, United States Secretary of Agriculture.

Not only are the metropolitan milksheds to be affected but also the Vermont consumer, and as a result the State Milk Control Board has been one of the busiest of State Government agencies during recent weeks.

Labor Shortage a Factor

In explaining the necessity for increased milk prices, Commissioner Jones points out that the flow of Vermont labor into defense industries has resulted in a farm labor shortage that is serious. This shortage has in turn forced an increase in farm labor costs during recent months of more than 33⅓ per cent.

Other factors have been a steady increase in the price of western grain and the weather, which gave a prolonged drought in the spring, shortened up the hay crop and made poor pasturage during the summer.

With continuation of dry weather and a greatly-below-normal rainfall, the poor fall pasturage has forced almost all dairymen to turn to feeding grain to their herds. An indication of the prevailing drought conditions is the low level of Lake Champlain which on Saturday was reported to be within four-tenths of a foot of low-water mark.

In practically all the larger Vermont towns and cities, the local milk markets have been organized under the Milk Control Board, and most of these markets have been petitioning the Board for hearings for an increase in the minimum price of fluid milk. Thus far, the Board has approved price increases in about half of the 55 milk marketing areas of the State.

Senate Studies U. of V. Bill

With a bill containing a $520,000 appropriation for the rehabilitation of the University of Vermont in its hands, bearing the approving stamp of the Lower House, the Senate of the Vermont General Assembly today will begin adding its own legislative thoughts to the question of what must be done about University finances.

During the four days last week that the special session of the General Assembly labored over the problem, there was a crystallization of sentiment covering several points that promises to be left unchanged by Senate action. The State, very definitely, will not take over the University lock, stock and barrel as a State educational institution. The $500,000 bond issue seems just as definitely "out" and the Governor will be a member ex-officio of the new Board of Trustees.

The bill as passed by the House besides providing $520,000, in sums of $260,000 for each of the next two years, would make a revised set-up of the Board of Trustees and rule the President of the University, when a permanent head is named, from membership on the Board. On the corporate side, the Trustees are to be elected by the alumni (not the Alumni Council) and are to consist of four from the college of arts and sciences, two from agriculture, two from medicine and one from engineering.

This would set up the Board of Trustees thus: On the corporate side, four self - perpetuating trustees and five to be elected by the alumni. The State side of the Board will be divided into three sections, three serving two years, three serving four years, and six serving six years.

In addressing the Legislators during consideration of the bill in the House, Acting President of the University Paul G. Packer put the issue squarely before the Assembly when he asked the members whether they wanted a first, second or third-rate institution, and declaring they could have any one they wanted.

He declared that if the Legislators did not pass a bill that had a "defeatist" attitude, the University would be able to carry on as a first-class institution.

Army Takes Trawlers For Iceland Run

Shortage of ocean freighters is believed in shipping circles to be responsible for the decision of the United States War Department to turn to the New England fishing fleet for trawlers to convert into cargo carriers for moving supplies to the new American base in Iceland.

Five trawlers have been taken over, by the Army, three of them a week or more ago, and two yesterday, the Flow of the Forty Fathom fleet, and the Cambridge of Irving Usen's fleet.

While fishing vessels are not large carriers, they have an advantage in being of comparatively shallow draft, and waters surrounding Iceland are so shallow that most cargo has to be discharged into small craft off shore, and then brought to land.

A year ago the Navy purchased 14 trawlers and a similar group of draggers, which resulted in higher prices for fish, and a literal boom in the building of new fishing vessels.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Wednesday, Sept. 17
12:45 WMEX 1510kc

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

4:30 p. m.—WRUL, 11.79mc and 15.35mc. Mondays through Fridays, Tower News, radiocast from the studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society.

6:30 p. m.—WRUL, 6.04mc and 11.73mc. Mondays through Fridays, Tower News, radiocast by record.

8:15 p. m.—WRUL, 15.13mc and 11.73mc. Mondays through Fridays, Tower News, radiocast by record.

Short Waves in Boston

WRUL (6.04mc-49.6m and 11.73mc-25.6)

6:30 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor; recorded.

6:45 p. m.—Music for a Summer Evening.

7:00 p. m.—International Morse Code (for Advanced Students and Beginners).

(15.13mc or 11.73mc)

8:15 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor; recorded.

8:30 p. m.—Inter-American Goodwill Program for Latin-American listeners; News; music; Brazilian program.

WBOS (11.87mc-25.26m)

5:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese; "Waltz Time"; "Rhythmaires."

6:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; Classical Concert.

7:00 p. m.—News in English; Stocks; WBOS Sports Page; dance music.

8:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese; "Entr'actes"; Ray Heatherton's Orchestra.

9:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; Bauer and Ramin, pianists; U. S. Army Band.

10:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; Viennese Ensemble; Vincent Lopes's Orchestra.

11:00 p. m.—News in English; Two Men and a Girl; Boyd Raeburn's Orchestra.

Today on Short Waves

Sydney, N. S. W.—5:55 p. m.—News and Commentary, VLQ7, 11.88 meg., 25.2 m.

Berlin—7:00 p. m.—News in English, DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.

London—7:05 p. m.—War Commentary, GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.

Berlin—8:15 p. m.—Philharmonic Concert, DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.

Moscow—8:30 p. m.—News in English, RV96, 15.10 meg., 19.7 m.; RNE, 12 meg., 25 m.

Budapest—8:30 p. m.—March; News in English; Hungarian World Association; Folk Songs, HAT4, 8.12 meg., 32.6 m.

London—8:00 p. m.—"Headline News," GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.

Berlin—9:15 p. m.—News in English, DJD, 11.77 meg., 25 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.

Tokyo—9:25 p. m.—News in English, JLU4, 17.78 meg., 16.8 m.; JLG4, 15.10 meg., 19.8 m.

Moscow—10:30 p. m.—English Period, RNE, 12 meg., 25 m.

Guatemala—11:00 p. m.—Concert by "Orquesta Progresista," TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

Guatemala—11:00 p. m.—News in English, 2RO4, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; 2RO6, 15.30 meg., 19.6m.; 2RO8, 17.82 meg., 16.8 m.

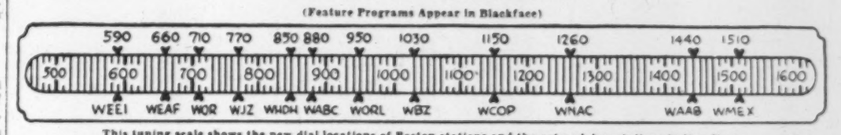
London—11:15 p. m.—Britain Speaks," GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.

Berlin—11:30 p. m.—News in English, DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

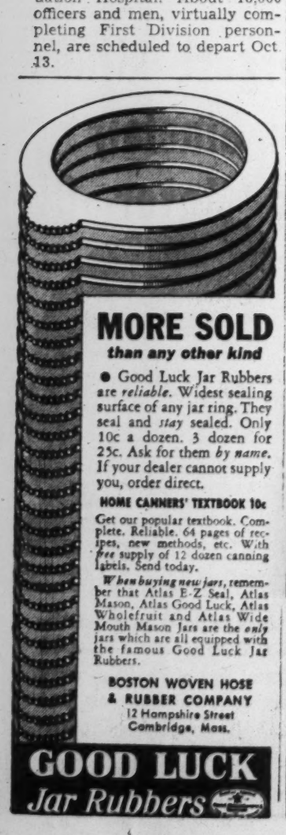


This tuning scale shows the new dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
3:00 "Swing Serenade"	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Against the Storm"	Ruth Moss interview	Sports and Music
3:15 Song recital	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins": sketch	St. Louis - Philadelphia	Sports and Music
3:30 News; Sketchbook	"John's Other Wife"	"The Guiding Light"	telegraph report	Sports and Music
3:45 "In Transition"	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade"	St. Louis - Philadelphia	Sports and Music
4:00 Scattergood Baines	Club Matinee: variety	"Backstage Wife": sk	telegraph report	"Melody Mirror"
4:15 Around the Hub	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas"	St. Louis - Philadelphia	"Melody Mirror"
4:30 "Army Maneuvers"	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones"	telegraph report	Ellsworth Moody, songs
4:45 Concert orchestra	Maneuvers; news	"Young Widder Brown"	St. Louis - Philadelphia	"Comic Page Club"
5:00 "Mary Marlin": sk	Ireene Wicker, stories	"Home of the Brave"	telegraph report	"Melody Mirror"
5:15 "The Goldbergs"	From A to Z in Novelty	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30 "The O'Neills": sk	"Adventure Stories"	"We, the Abbotts"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 Ben Bernie	"Wings on Watch"	"Jack Armstrong"	Frank Ryan's Sports	Five Star News
6:00 "Sifting the News"	News; music; weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	"Dance Time"
6:15 Voice of Broadway	Dinner Music	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	"Dance Time"
6:30 News comment	Sports Digest; Music	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	NYA Speaker; Music
6:45 "The World Today"	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sports results
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces": sketch	Fred Waring's Orch	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	"Music You Like"
7:15 Lanny Ross, tenor	"Mr. Keen": drama	News of the World	Mickey Alpert's Orch	Five Star News
7:30 Helen Menken in	Vincent Lopez' Orchestra	"Confidentially Yours"	Sonny Dunham's Orch	"Waltz Time"
7:45 "Second Husband"	"This Man's Army"	"Concert Miniatures"	"Inside of Sports"	"PM Reporter"
8:00 "Are You a Missing	Gordon Jenkins' Orch	Ray Block's Orchestra,	"Tropical Serenade"	WMEX Drama Shop
8:15 Heir?": drama	Gordon Jenkins' Orch	vocalists; chorus	"Pennant Contenders"	"Essays in Drama"
8:30 "Arkansaw Traveler"; Bob Burns	"For America We Sing"	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	"Ned Jordan, Secret	Civilian Defense Prgm
8:45	"For America We Sing"	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Agent," drama	CCC Program
9:00 "We, the People";	"Bringing Up Father"	Frank Crumit and Julia	Political talk	Variety Hour
9:15 Interviews; music	"Bringing Up Father"	Sanderson's Quiz	Political talk	Variety Hour
9:30 Report to the Na-	"News Here and Abroad"	"Hap Hazard," comedy	News Service	Variety Hour
9:45 tion: talks; drama	Ted Steele's Novachords	Edna O'Dell; orchestra	Legion convention	Variety Hour
10:00 Glenn Miller's Or	Network speakers	"A Date With Judy":	Raymond Gram Swing	Five Star News
10:15 Address by Herbert	Network speakers	dramatic sketch	"Defense Reporter"	Roly Rogers' Orchestra
10:30 Hoover, Chicago	"Gwen Williams Sings"	"College Humor": variety;	Network speakers	Roly Rogers' Orchestra
10:45 News; Sports	Story Drama, by Olmstead	soloists; orchestra	Network speakers	"Dance Digest"
11:00 Weather; Master	News; music	News Service	Mickey Alpert's Orch	"Dance Digest"
11:15 Works of Music	Weather; "Music You	Local news; weather	Talk from Mexico	"Dance Digest"
11:30 Music; network	Want"; recordings	Boyd Raeburn's Orch	Paul Burton's Orchestra	"Day's End"; music
11:45 dance music	"Music You Want"	Boyd Raeburn's Orch	Paul Burton's Orchestra	"Day's End"; News

Wednesday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	News; "Musical Clock"	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15 "Uncle Elmer"	Musical Clock; news	News comment	"Musical Clock"	
7:30 Music; news	Musical Clock	"George and Dixie"	News Service	
7:45 News; weather	News; weather	"Good Morning": music	Bailey Axton, songs	
8:00 The World Today	Chet Gaylord, songs	News Service	Eight Bells; music	Five Star News
8:15 Caroline Cabot	Morning Toast; music	Weather; Local news	Morning Watch; talk	"Post Exchange"
8:30 "Rowdy Revue"	Headline News; Morning	"Musical Roundup"	"Morning Varieties"	"Post Exchange"
8:45 "Rowdy Revue"	Toast; popular music	"Musical Roundup"	"Morning Varieties"	Lone Star Ranch Girls
9:00 Bill Elliott, songs	News; talk; music	Dramatized News	News Service	Zelma Larsson's Music
9:15 "Renfro Folks"	"Julia Blake": drama	"RFD Melodies"	"Merry-Go-Round"	Zelma Larsson's Music
9:30 "590 Presents"	"The Breakfast Club"	Concert Internationale	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Your Morning Pick-Up"
9:45 Betty Crocker	Shopping talk	Musical Roundup	"Choir Loft": organ	orchestra
10:00 K. Norris drama	Popular music	"Bess Johnson"	New England Cupboard	Fashion talk
10:15 "Myrt and Marge"	News; Hum and Strum	"Ellen Randolph"	Musical Early Edition	"Handy Andy"
10:30 "Stepmother": sk	Musical Program	"Bachelor's Children"	Legion band	"Going Shopping With
10:45 WEEI Food Fair	"Prescott Presents"	"The Road of Life"	U. S. Army Highlights	You": music
11:00 Popular music	Home Forum talk	"Mary Marlin"	News commentator	String Orchestra
11:15 "Man I Married"	"Church in Wildwood"	"Pepper Young's Family"	Ruth Moss Interviews	"Letter Quest"
11:30 "Bright Horizons": sk	Two Men and a Girl	"The Goldbergs"	Talk, William Green	Concerts orchestra
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Weather; Musicale	"David Harum": sketch	News Reporter	News Service
12:00 Kate Smith, talk	News; Talk; Music	Organ recital	John B. Hughes, news	"Rhythm Revue"
12:15 "Big Sister": sk	Treasury Quiz	Musical Roundup	Agriculture talk	"Rhythm Revue"
12:30 "Helen Trent"	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam"	"Italian Melodies"	Sports; Weather; Music
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour; news com-	Musical Roundup	"Italian Melodies"	"The Monitor News"
1:00 "Life Beautiful"	ment; farm talks; orch.	News Service	"Mood Reverie"	"Musical Mailbox," with
1:15 Serial drama	N. E. Agricultural News	"As the Twig Is Bent"	"Government Girl"	Vivienne Cameron
1:30 Right to Happiness	"What's on the Air"	Marjorie Mills, house-	"Front Page Farrell"	Religious Program
1:45 "Road of Life"	News; weather	hold talk	"I'll Find My Way"	Religious Program
2:00 Dramatic sketch	Legion convention	"Light of the World"	Cedric Foster, news	Ann Demirjian, songs
2:15 Serial drama	Andrin: Continentales	The Mystery Man; sketch	Sport Comments	Bernard Levitow's Orch.
2:30 Fletcher Wiley	"Into the Light," drama	"Valiant Lady"; sketch	"Don Artiste"	John Kiley, organ
2:45 "Kate Hopkins"	"Midstream": sketch	"Grimm's Daughter": sk.	Baseball Interviews	News Service
3:00 News for Women	"Orphans of Divorce": sk.	"Against the Storm"	Red Sox-Cleveland base-	Sports and music
3:15 Tenor soloist	Honeymoon Hill: sketch	"Ma Perkins": sketch	ball game	Sports and music
3:30 News; Sketchbook	John's Other Wife: sk.	"The Guiding Light"	Red Sox-Cleveland base-	Sports and music
3:45 "Home Planning"	Just Plain Bill: sketch	"Vic and Sade": sketch	ball game	Sports and music
4:00 Scattergood Baines	Club Matinee: variety	"Backstage Wife": sk	Red Sox-Cleveland base-	The Town Parade
4:15 "Accent on Music"	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas": serial	ball game	The Town Parade
4:30 Around the Hub	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones": drama	Red Sox-Cleveland base-	John Kiley, organ
4:45 Studio talk	Maneuvers; News	"Young Widder Brown"	ball game	Comic Page Club
5:00 "Mary Marlin"	Ireene Wicker, stories	"Home of the Brave"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15 "The Goldbergs"	From Pastor's Orchestra,	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30 "O'Neills"	Adventure Stories	"We, the Abbotts"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 Ben Bernie	"Wings on Watch"	"Jack Armstrong"	Frank Ryan, sports	News Service
6:00 Edwin C. Hill; news	News; music; weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	Dance Time
6:15 Hedda Hopper	Dinner music	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Dance Time
6:30 News Review	Sports Digest; Music	Musical Rendesevous	News Service	Dinner Music
6:45 "The World Today"	Lowell Thomas	Musical Rendesevous	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sports results
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces"; comedy sk.	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	"About Today"; drama
7:15 Lanny Ross, tenor	Mr. Keen: sketch	News of the World	"Fu Manchu": sketch	Five Star News
7:30 Kay Thompson's	Midweek Function	Sonny Dunham's Orch.	"The Lone Ranger": sk.	Charlie Barnett's Orch.
7:45 Festival; Orchestra	Midweek Function	Sonny Dunham's Orch.	"The Lone Ranger": sk.	"Smiley's Ranchboys"
8:00 Grand Central Sta-	"Quiz Kids," with Joe	"Adventures of the Thin	"Sizing Up the News"	Attuck's Chorus
8:15 tion: drama	Kelly, m. c.	Man"; dramatic sketch	Voice and organ	Attuck's Chorus
8:30 Drama, with Jean	"Manhattan at Mid-	Party; Louise Massey	"Go Get It"; network	Defense Program
8:45 Hersholt; E. Davis	night"; dramatic sketch	and the Westerners	"treasure hunt"	"Bringing Up Parents"
9:00 "Treasury Hour";	Frontline Headlines	Eddie Canter, Dinah	Gabriel Heatter, news	Pages From the Classical
9:15 Kate Smith; Ed-	"Meet the Band"	Shore, E. Fairchild's Or.	News Service	Album: recordings
9:30 gar Bergen; Burl	News Here and Abroad	"Mr. District Attorney":	"Adventures in Melody"	Pages From the Classical
9:45 Ives; chorus; orch.	Ted Steele's Orchestra	dramatic sketch	Dave Rose's Orchestra	Album: recordings
10:00 Glenn Miller's Orch.	Allen Roth's "Symphony	Kay Kyser's College of	Raymond Gram Swing	Five Star News
10:15 Public Affairs	of Melody"	Musical Knowledge	"Danger Is My Business"	Roly Roger's Orchestra
10:30 Juan Arvizu, songs	Ray Kinney's Orchestra,	Kay Kyser's College of	"Pageant of Melody";	Roly Roger's Orchestra
10:45 News; Sports	Ray Kinney's Orchestra	Musical Knowledge	soloist; concert orch	"Dance Digest"
11:00 Weather; Music	News; Music	News Service	Sonny Dunham's Orch	"Dance Digest"
11:15 "Master Works of	Weather; music	Local News; Weather	Talk from London	"Dance Digest"
11:30 Music"; network	"Music You Want"	Boyd Raeburn's Orch	Mickey Alpert's Orch	"Day's End"; music
11:45 dance music	"Music You Want"	Boyd Raeburn's Orch	Mickey Alpert's Orch	"Day's End"; news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Women's Activities in Boston and New England—Their Clubs and Organizations

Yellow Book With Brown Strip Covers Wide YWCA Program

By Jessie Ash Arndt
New England Woman's Club Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

When you see two girls pouring over a yellow booklet with a strip of brown across the cover, it is a safe guess that they are deciding on the activities for which they want to sign up at the Boston Young Women's Christian Association. In other words, the Fall Program is out.

The Boston "Y. W.," which is now 75 years old and was the first to be established in the Nation, offers everything in classes and recreation from work in stained glass to swimming.

Mrs. Charles Todd Wolfe is General Secretary; Mrs. Thomas M. Claflin, President, and Miss Harrie Droll, program correlator.

The Business and Professional Department will lead off with a "Bus-Y Fiesta" as its opening entertainment on the night of Sept. 24. The fiesta, comprised of skits, will introduce the activities of the three clubs in the department, Beta Gamma, the Vagabond Club and the Pioneer Club. All of these meet on Wednesdays with supper at 7 o'clock, club chitchat from 7:45 to 8:15 and interest groups from 8:15 to 9.45. Mrs. Waldo M. Powers is director of the department and Miss Eleanor Neff, formerly of the West Side Branch in New York City, the new associate director.

Hostess for Fiesta

Business girls who will be hostesses for the evening include the Misses Mary Sherman of West Medford; Gladys Wytones, Chelsea; Marjorie Leslie, Arlington; Laura Dziekonska, Boston; Helen Brine, Belmont; Ruth Eckert, Milton; Clara Nickolson, Boston; Jean Barnard, Everett, and Marie Carr, Boston.

Sept. 29 will mark the beginning of Y. W. C. A. fall activities. That night a workshops celebration will be held with widely known persons in the various fields as special guests, tables arranged for demonstrations of the work in five shops and golf and individual exercise demonstrations. On the evening of Sept. 30 there will be a studio dance group demonstration; on Oct. 1 an exhibition of Mexican folk and American square dancing; Oct. 2, badminton tryouts and a tennis demonstration and, Oct. 3, a swimming demonstration.

The workshops cover a variety of interests. In the Clay Shop there are lessons in pottery making and clay modeling for both beginning and advanced students. Katherine Alden is the instructor in pottery and Parker Lord in clay modeling. Mary Dana, who formerly worked in the clay shop, has just been added to the staff. She has been in New Work, specializing in the study of ceramics techniques at New York University and the Greenwich House School.

In the Drama Workshop

The Drama Workshop offers training in voice, make-up, stage technique and production as well as the designing and building of stage sets with emphasis on lighting, color and costuming as applied to play production.

Louie Mudgett is director, with Grace Sullivan, Helen Simpson, Paul Cadorette and Clara W. Edwards as dramatic leaders.

Mrs. Orin Skinner is director of the Glass Shop where work in stained glass and tray decorating is taught.

The Music Makers' Shop offers choral and orchestral training, group piano lessons for adults and a course for mothers in how to make music fun for the family. Marie Oliver is the director, assisted by Jessie F. Vose, Virginia Stanislaus and Thelma H. Ragle.

Edith Park Truesdell, formerly of the faculty of Winsor School and a lecturer at the Museum of Fine Arts, heads the Paint and Print Shop.

Other special workshops include those in puppetry and design.

Home Economics Course

There is also a School of Domestic Science under Mrs. Frederic Belyea, offering a full year's course in home economics.

But, "all work and no play" is not the rule for the Y. W. C. A. Beginning Oct. 7, Tuesday will be "play day" where girls and women with leisure time can use it in gym classes learning dance rhythms, bowling, swimming or playing badminton. At lunch time they will get together, bringing their own box lunches for a "picnic" or eating in the cafeteria. The play days are under the direction of Vera Wilson.

There are sports of all kinds with Edith Kelly as director of the Sports Department. Classes for exercise and relaxation under Mary Weeks, pool activities under Helen Libby and the modern dance under Janice Janes, are all classified under the Department of Health Education with Dorothy Rutherford as director.

Florence Shaw is director of the Younger Girls' Department, which includes Girl Reserve Clubs and dance assemblies, held weekly, for high school boys and girls as well as various interest groups.

The Industrial Department under Elizabeth Hiss offers a social, educational and recreational program for industrial girls and domestic workers.

The Boston Y. W. C. A. is a member agency of the Greater Boston Community Fund.

Hering

Season Opens Soon at Boston Y. W. C. A.

Top—One of the departments at the Boston Y. W. C. A. where young women have opportunity to learn an unusual art is the stained-glass workshop. In the picture Ruth Adams of Wellesley is shown at work while Hazel Malson of Quincy looks on.

Inset—Miss Elizabeth Jones, new director of the Student Department of the Boston "Y. W." is a graduate of Peabody College, Nashville, Tenn., and a candidate for Doctor of Philosophy at the Institute of Human Relations, Yale. She was formerly General Secretary of the Y. W. C. A. at Asheville, N. C., and Group Work Secretary at Ohio State University, Columbus.

Bottom—Swimming is always fun at the "Y. W." In the water are two members of the Daytime Swimming Club, Mrs. Tatoul Zulalian of Watertown (left) and Mrs. Lawrence Kenderdick of Wellesley.

Professional Women's Club Plans Session

The Business and Professional Women's Club will open its season with a meeting tomorrow at the Women's Educational and Industrial Union at 6 p. m. Sybil Holmes of the Massachusetts Women's Defense School and a club member will be the speaker. The President, Elizabeth Curry, will report on the national convention held this summer in Los Angeles.

The Club which has a membership approximating 400, holds regular meetings on the second Thursday of each month at the Twentieth Century Club.

Miss Curry has announced her committee chairmen for the year, including Anna Manion of Waltham, who heads the new defense committe. Others are: Attendance, Dorothy Gordon of Winchester; bulletin, Kathleen Dell of Boston; constitution, Helen Watson of Boston; education, Mary Crane of Roslindale; emblem and publications, Sophie Davis of Cambridge; finance, Florence Reid Stowell of Watertown; friendship, Jane Foshay of Boston; health, Geneva Daland, Wakefield; historical, Lisette Henderson of Newtonville; legislation, Virginia Morrissey of Somerville; membership, Agnes MacKenzie of Boston; program co-ordination, Mrs. Frances Harrison of Somerville; public relations, Sybil Holmes of Brookline, Katharine Lyford of Boston, and Susanne Shallna of Cambridge; publicity, Mary C. O'Brien of Roxbury; radio, Frances Dalrymple of Boston; scrap book, Florence Crawford of Boston; service, Priscilla Norris of Boston and Mary Burke of Brookline; transportation, Marie Frost of Boston; ways and means, Ellen Riley of Brookline and Carolyn Mariner of Boston; junior membership, Anne Phillips of Boston; music, Ivy Andrews of Boston.

Boston City Federation To Start Season

On Friday, Sept. 26, the Boston City Federation of Organizations will have its annual acquaintance tea for presidents of its 75 women's groups. The tea, marking the opening of the fall season, will be given at the Engineers Club, 2 Commonwealth Avenue, by the officers and directors.

Guests of honor will be Mrs. David A. Westcott, President of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs and Mrs. Crosby B. Thompson, Sixth District Director.

William Burns, boy soprano, who last year appeared with the Metropolitan Singers, will present a group of three songs, accompanied by Mrs. Mildred Rockstrom of West Roxbury.

In the receiving line will be the City Federation President, Mrs. C. J. Cook, of the Woman's Auxiliary to Morgan Memorial, and other officers. These are: Mrs. Max Ulin of the Boston Women's Civics Club, First Vice-President; Mrs. Benjamin F. Kraus, of the Hyde Park Current Events Club, Second Vice-President; Mrs. Joseph E. Scanlon, of the West Roxbury Woman's Club, Third Vice-President; Mrs. Thomas F. Crawford, Presidents Club, Recording Secretary; Mrs. William P. Smith, Brighthelmstone Club, Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. Dana E. Sargent, Woodbourne Woman's Club, Treasurer; Mrs. Robert J. Culbert, Boston League of Women Voters, Historian; Mrs. Louis F. Curran of the Dorchester Physicians' Wives Association; Miss Charlotte L. Roulston of the Matapanock Woman's Club of South Boston; Mrs. Howard T. Spaulding of the Women's Charity Club; Mrs. Albion L. White, of the Daughters of Rhode Island; Mrs. Warren H. Brayton of the Roslindale Woman's Club; Mrs. Frederick Clark of the Women in Council, Roxbury; Mrs. Felix Forte, Women's Italian Club; Mrs. Mildred F. Harris of the Brighthelmstone Club, directors.

Relief and Defense Work Extra For Milton Woman's Club

A normal club program and additional time devoted to relief and defense work is the plan of Mrs. Howard W. Draper, new President of the Milton Woman's Club, for the 1941-42 club season.

All summer, members of the Milton club have been working regularly on Tuesdays at the Red Cross Chapter House on Adams Street. Because Milton has such a headquarters for war relief work, it was decided by the Woman's Club board that its most effective service in this field could be given by direct co-operation with the Red Cross rather than by formation of a committee of its own.

A canteen is maintained at the headquarters where the workers in the production department are served lunch, giving practical experience at the same time to another group in canteen work. Miss Mary Leland is in charge of the canteen daily and, on Tuesdays, Mrs. Reuben Gleason serves as canteen chairman from the Woman's Club. One of the "privates" in the canteen corps on these days is Mrs. Draper, the club President.

Many of the club members are also serving in the disaster organization which has been formed by the Red Cross in Milton, its program co-ordinated with that of the Public Safety Committee. Mrs. Draper heads the women's unit on the East side of town, with 16 women under her, all prepared to organize relief in their own areas. Belcher School has been designated as the central point in that section to which workers should report and a shortwave radio signal from the fire station would assemble them.

Preparedness Essential

"We hope we'll never need all this," said Mrs. Draper, "but we are in a section where we must be prepared."

The yearbook of the Milton club, which has just been issued, indicates that it will continue its cultural and educational program as in former years. Stressing the fact that such normal activity is needed to maintain the country's balance in a period of crisis, Mrs. Draper also pointed out that the Milton women regard relief and defense work as an obligation for which they must allot additional time. They will do both instead of abandoning the one to have time for the other, she said.

The regular club program will open Oct. 6, with the annual fall reunion at 1:30 p. m. followed by a business meeting in the auditorium and a program by the Philergian Bell Ringers and Miss June Hamblin, reader. Members of the Milton Junior Woman's Club will be guests.

Current Events Lecture

Oct. 20, American Home Day, will be observed with a program in charge of Mrs. Judson S. MacGregor. Miss Edith Winifred Fisher will discuss "Creative Art in Our Own America" and present an exhibition.

The first of a series of current events lectures by Miss Eunice Harriet Avery is scheduled for Nov. 3 and a guest night program and dinner Nov. 17. Edward P. Cole, bass soloist, will be heard in a musical program on this occasion and there also will be a speaker, to be announced later. Dec. 1, members of the East Milton Neighborhood Club will be entertained and the program will be by Richard Dyer-Bennett, lute singer. The annual President's Day is set for Dec. 15, when Mary Hughes, danseuse, and Donald Currier will present the program.

Officers of the club in addition to Mrs. Draper are Mrs. George B. Dewson and Mrs. Charles C. Gilman, Vice-Presidents; Mrs. Walter J. Dodd, Recording Secretary; Mrs. Arthur W. Vose, Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. James G. Russell, Treasurer; Mrs. Frank E. Lane, Assistant Treasurer; Mrs. Alfred H. Crossman, Jr., Clerk, and Mrs. William R. Landers, Auditor. There is a limited membership of 450.

The Milton Junior Woman's Club officers are Miss Roberta Byrnes, President; Miss Irene Kelley, Vice-President; Miss Betty Webber, Recording Secretary; Miss Mary Hannigan, Corresponding Secretary; Miss Ruth Hendriksen, Treasurer; and Mrs. Harold Beless, Auditor. Junior advisory members are the Misses Christine Scannell and Barbara Porter. Senior advisory members are Mrs. Harold A. Cook, Mrs. George A. Canon, and Mrs. Raymond F. Barrett.

World Institute To Open Sept. 26

The September issue of The International Beacon, published by the International Institute of Boston, announces the beginning of activities there for the autumn season. An informal party for members and friends on Sept. 26 marks the official opening.

The French Club, as has been its custom for 11 years, will have charge of the opening program for the monthly international gatherings held on Thursday afternoons. The first will be Thursday, Sept. 25 with the program devoted to French culture and music, after which French refreshments will be served.

Each month a different national group sponsors the program for the international gathering. The schedule announced includes a Polish afternoon Oct. 30; Italian, Nov. 27; Christmas party, Dec. 27; Japanese afternoon, Jan. 29; United States Citizenship meeting, Feb. 26; Pan-American afternoon, March 26, and Swiss April 30.

This month's events include also a celebration by the Norwegian Society of its 83th anniversary on Sept. 19 with an entertainment and dance at Dorchester Plaza and a turkey dinner and dance sponsored by the Vinland and Nidaros Societies at Morgan Hall in Malden Sept. 26.

Clubwomen Plan Reception For Two National Officers

Mrs. John L. Whitehurst of Baltimore, Md., President of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, and Mrs. LaFell Dickinson of Keene, N. H., First Vice-President, will be honor guests at a reception to be held on the evening of Sept. 30 in connection with the three-day convention of the New England Conference of State Federations of Women's Club in Providence, R. I. The convention will be held in the Providence-Biltmore Hotel, Sept. 29, 30 and Oct. 1.

Mrs. Edward L. Freeman, President of the Rhode Island Federation, will welcome the guests at the opening session on the afternoon of Sept. 29 at 2 o'clock. Mrs. Harry W. Smith of Durham, N. H., President of the New England Conference, will preside.

"Democracy—Our Heritage and Our Trust—Government of the People, By the People and For the People" will be the keynote of the convention. The theme of the Presidents' round table announced by Mrs. Smith is "Foundations of Democracy Which We Must Guard." Mrs. Frank Gibson of Providence, Vice-President of the Conference, will preside at the round table, which is set for the afternoon of Sept. 30. Subjects to be discussed by six New England State Presidents are: "Faith" by Mrs. Ralph W. Emerson of Island Falls, Maine. "Religion" by Mrs. Earle D. Seaverns of Laconia, N. H.; "Health" by Mrs. George B. Young of Montpelier, Vt.; "United We Stand" by Mrs. David A. Westcott of Dorchester, Mass.; "Education" by Mrs. Edward L. Freeman of Pawtucket, R. I.; and "Youth" by Mrs. Eric V. Johnson of Danielson, Conn.

On the afternoon of Sept. 29, the committees on Industry and Agriculture, of which Mrs. Hazel Hammond Albertson of West Newbury, Mass., is chairman, and Urban-Rural, Miss Abbie Buck of Augusta, Maine, chairman, will give their prospectus on "The Function of Industry and Agriculture in the Defense of Freedom."

On the morning of Sept. 30 Mrs. Allen W. Fletcher of Ludlow, Vt., chairman of the committee on Highway Beautification, will present her report, following which the New England Council will present awards to every club completing a project. "The Place of the Arts in Today's World" is the topic chosen by the Committee on Art, Music, and Literature. The chairman of these committees are, respectively: Mrs. Robert S. Crosby of Dover, N. H., Mrs. Ralph E. Nock of Edgewood, R. I., and Mrs David Hays of Bridgeport, Conn. Mrs. Charles L. Fuller of Brockton, Mass., will report on "Mothercraft," of which committee she is chairman.

At the Oct. 1 morning session, Mrs. Charles F. Towne of Providence, R. I., chairman of education, and Mrs. Merrill F. Proctor of Ludlow, Vt., chairman of American Citizenship, will report on "Training in the Defense of Freedom."

Mrs. Ralph E. Nock, chairman of Music, is arranging a program for each session, and on the evening of Sept. 29 there will be a concert by a Work Projects Administration orchestra and Mme. Kurath and dancers.

Other officers of the Conference serving with Mrs. Smith and Mrs. Gibson are Mrs. Ralph Jenkins of Danbury, Conn., Secretary-Treasurer, and Mrs. Charles W. Bishop of Rumford, R. I., Publicity chairman.

Author to Address Republican Women

Sydney A. Clark, author of books on travel, will address the opening fall meeting of the Business and Professional Women's Republican Club tonight in the main ballroom of the Hotel Bradford. He will discuss "The Struggle for South American Air Lanes" and will comment on the Nazi efforts at infiltration.

Mrs. Mabel C. Batchelder, President of the club, will have as her platform guests for the occasion the officers of the Junior Unit of the club. These include Eleanor F. Wheeler of Brookline, President; Florence Benson, of West Roxbury and Sally Russell of Arlington, Vice-Presidents; Irma Kelliher of Watertown, Treasurer; Emily Gordon of Dedham, Secretary, and Sally Tallman of Boston, auditor.

Also included among the platform guests will be the Club's Honorary President, Mrs. Anna C. M. Tillinghast and the Honorary Vice-Presidents, who include Mrs. Leverett Saltonstall, Mrs. Addison B. Green, Mrs. Alfred B. Williams, Judge Sadie Lipner Shulman, Judge Emma Fall Schofield, Mrs. J. Hasbrouck LeFevre, Mrs. Nelson W. Howard, Mrs. Edward H. Rugg, Mrs. Susanne P. Shallna, and Miss Cora E. MacKenzie.

Suffolk Court Clerk Appointed

Leo A. Reed, of West Roxbury, a member of the Suffolk Superior Civil Court Clerk's office since 1917, was appointed clerk of the equity motion session by the judges of the Superior Court.

An assistant clerk of the court since 1932, Mr. Reed succeeds James F. McDermott, who recently passed on after 34 years in that position. The post carries an annual salary of $6,000, of which the Commonwealth pays $1,000 and the county the balance.

Hub Girls Find Dancing Fun—And Patriotic

It's a patriotic duty, but it's fun.

That's the way the girls feel about doing their bit in attending dances given for the soldiers in near by camps and the sailors who are in Boston, according to Mrs. Anita Clark Woodard, recently-appointed Chairman of the subcommittee on dances and social events of the Boston Committee on Recreation for Soldiers and Sailors.

There is a great difference between the attitude of the girls now and in the beginning of the recreation work, she says. They are less self-conscious and more natural and, as a result, the service men feel more at ease, and the party just naturally goes along better for everybody.

In the beginning, the Committee members, all of whom are representatives of such organizations as the Y. W. C. A. and the International Institute, were notified when a group of girls was needed for one of the camp dances and was depended on to see that the girls got there. With requests for from 150 to 200 a week, this arrangement was inadequate to meet the need.

Mrs. Woodard began working up a list in addition to those within the various organizations. She made contacts with insurance companes, department stores and other firms that had large numbers of girl employees, some of them already organized into clubs. Questionnaires were sent to the girls requesting each to provide references, and each group was required also to supply its own chaperone.

When the girls attend a dance, they go to the boat or the starting point of the bus, accompanied by their own chaperone, and there they are met by a member of the Committee who sees that they get to the camp and back again. No one is allowed out of the building between dances and usually only those soldiers or sailors may attend who have passes distributed by the camp or Base Chaplain.

Many of the girls ask to return a second or third time to the same place for dances as they get acquainted with the men and really enjoy the parties.

Blackburn

Mrs. Anita Clark Woodard

Chairman, Sub Committee on Dances and Social Events of Boston Committee on Recreation for Soldiers and Sailors.

D. A. R.'s Patriotic Education Of Long Standing—New Plans

The Committee on National Defense Through Patriotic Education of the Daughters of the American Revolution, which maintained an active program during the years when most of the United States thought there was little need for armies, navies or alertness against subversive propaganda, is preparing its work for the coming winter.

Mrs. Herman Robinson, Massachusetts State chairman, today is having a meeting of her Committee at which she is presenting plans for the season.

National defense forums such as were conducted last year preceding the monthly meetings of the Massachusetts D. A. R. will be continued, with prominent speakers to be announced for the November, December, and January sessions. On Feb. 12 National Defense and Bill of Rights Week will be observed with a Lincoln's Birthday luncheon at the Vendome Hotel. Mrs. Frederick Glazier Smith of Somerville is D. A. R. State Regent.

Mrs. Robinson's Committee will issue a bulletin this year, telling what the various chapters are doing in national defense. One of the new projects she is encouraging throughout the State is the sponsoring of patriotic window displays. Chapters in various places will ask the merchants to prepare patriotic displays in their store windows as a special feature from time to time.

The committee is urging upon parents in the State the importance of reading the textbooks their children study, especially those on social science, to be certain that the instruction they contain all accords with American ideals.

Old Boston Chapter, D. A. R., will give a luncheon Monday, Sept. 22, at the Colonial Cooking Club, 234 Boylston Street, Boston, at 12:15 p. m., with Mrs. John F. Warris, Chairman, at which plans will be discussed for a large defense meeting to be held by the Chapter Nov. 10 at the Hotel Statler. Mrs. James D. Langdon is Regent.

Chapter Plans Fete

Old South Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution is planning observance of its forty-fifth anniversary in December this year.

The Chapter, of which Miss Josephine G. Richardson is Regent, was organized in 1896 by Laura Wentworth Fowler and named for Old South Meeting House, where it has been a tradition to celebrate its birthday whenever possible. The historic edifice, built in 1729, was preserved after the great Boston fire through the efforts of patriotic citizens. Among these, it is said, was Mary Sawyer Tyler who gave up one pair of the stockings made from the wool of her famous little lamb, fastening the yarn in small pieces to cards bearing her autograph, and sold them to aid the fund for its preservation.

The Old South Chapter has an interesting charter, framed with pieces of wood from the frigate Constitution, the Clarke-Hancock house in Lexington, and the old Fairbanks house in Dedham, and with insets of glass from the original chandelier that hung for many years in Old South Meeting House.

The charter's gavel is made of wood from Griffin's Wharf of Boston Tea Party fame.

Miss Richardson, the Regent, has just been made special Vice-Chairman of the new national committee on American Indians. She will represent the Chapter at the annual autumn meeting of the Massachusetts State D. A. R. in Stockbridge, Oct. 1 and 2. Delegates will be Miss Isabelle J. Pratt, Mrs. Grace W. Noyes, and Mrs. May Hall Greene. Alternates include: Miss Mary W. Richardson, Mrs. Marion L. Couant, Miss Grace A. Smith, Mrs. Justine Loehr, Mrs. Annie F. Shepard, Mrs. Eva B. Sullivan, Mrs. Alice T. Talbot, and Miss Maud A. Smith.

New Series of Current Events Talks Planned at University Club This Fall

Another series of current events lectures by Mrs. Frank Mansfield Taylor will be sponsored this year by the women's committee of the University Club, opening Oct. 27 at 11:15 a. m. The regular hospitality hour will precede the lecture.

Mrs. Cecil B. Covington this year is Chairman of the committee, succeeding Mrs. Austin W. Cheever, Chairman with Mrs. Paul Burrage, co-Chairman, under whose direction the lectures were begun four years ago. Both are on this year's committee as are Mrs. Barret Adams, Mrs. William P. Burnham, Mrs. Clarence P. Houston and Mrs. Henry W. Merrill.

Although the University Club is exclusively a men's club, ladies' nights are now sponsored weekly on Thursdays. In the beginning, the ladies' nights were not held regularly but as they became popular, they were scheduled each week, with dinner from 6 o'clock on, and programs following at 8:15. There have been so many dinner reservations on Thursday nights in recent years that, in addition to the main dining room, the women's dining room and reading room have been opened for serving, with from 400 to 600 attending. Often the children come, too, and programs are planned several times a season especially for them. The two sports nights held annually include events for both parents and children. Buffet suppers are held on these occasions to accommodate the crowds that attend.

The badminton courts at the club are open to wives and daughters of members except from 4:30 to 6:30 p. m. as are the squash courts except between 4 and 6:30 p. m. on week days and after 11:30 a. m. on Saturdays. There is mixed squash Tuesday and Thursday evenings from 8 to 10 o'clock, and the swimming pool is open to wives and daughters of members from 9 a. m. to noon on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays and from 8:30 to 10 a. m. on Saturdays.

Lawrence D. A. R.'s

Betsy Ross Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution in Lawrence tomorrow will celebrate Constitution Day by sponsoring a window display, a Red Cross "sew," and a radio broadcast.

These chapter activities will serve to carry out one of the objects of the national society, Daughters of the American Revolution, "To perpetuate the memory and spirit of the men and women who achieved American Independence . . . by the promotion of celebrations of all patriotic anniversaries."

★ HIGHLIGHTS from...

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Federal Curbs on Business Grow Tighter in Australia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, New South Wales—Business life in Australia is being subjected more and more to Government control.

War needs, and conditions arising from the war, already have caused the Federal Government to take control of all interstate shipping, appoint a price fixing commission to prevent profiteering, create a Federal Coal Commission to control the coal mines of Australia and control and ration petrol in an effort to build up a reserve large enough for defense needs.

These four major moves for Government control have not been made without public criticism and, in regard to details, a display of hostility from interested parties. But gradually they have been accepted, or are being molded into forms acceptable as sacrifices of personal liberty necessary in war time.

However, as new measures of government control appear on the horizon, there is a growing apprehension among businessmen that the peace may not fully restore the pre-war business conditions. Thus many in these groups are skeptical regarding the latest government move into the private-owned coal fields.

A Commonwealth Coal Commissioner, Norman Mighell, has been appointed and given wide powers. He will control the production, treatment, handling, supply, distribution, storage, marketing, and use of coal. In particular, he is given power to control the opening of new mines and the reopening of abandoned mines. He may fix prices for the purchase and resale of all coal at the pit, free on rail, free on board, free on wharf, or at various points of distribution.

Additional Powers

The Commissioner may require owners to make returns as to output and costs of production. He may erect plants, enter into contracts, make recommendations on adjustments of boundaries of holdings, and terminate, suspend, vary, or modify any existing contract relating to the supply, distribution, sale, or use of coal.

In addition to these powers, he is authorized to establish a system for the compulsory disposal of coal such as he believes "will enable him effectively to control distribution and at the same time give a fair return to the owners." He may require any person to receive and hold coal subject to his direction and may direct any owner to deal with his coal as he, the Commissioner, thinks fit.

He may close mines, permanently or temporarily, and order the quota of the closed mines to be allocated to other mines, which may then be ordered to pay compensation at his discretion.

Similarly the Commissioner is given power to decide quantities to be produced from any or all coal-bearing areas in Australia. Profits may be limited to 8 per cent a year.

An even firmer grip has been taken on business generally by government action in appointing a Price Fixing Commissioner, M. E. McCarthy. The Commissioner's path has been a thorny one for, although control of prices has had wide support, it has evoked severe criticism from persons whose interests have been particularly affected.

Price-Fixing Powers

Wide powers are vested in the Price Fixing Commissioner. To disobey him is to render oneself liable to "a fine of any amount or imprisonment for any term, or both." But the Government's aim is to prevent excessive profits and not to prevent legitimate price increases due to factors over which Australian producers and merchants have no control. From the outset it has been recognized that it is impossible to freeze prices at any arbitrary level by governmental action and, therefore, the system adopted provides for application to the Commissioner by traders wishing to increase prices from time to time.

Among the powers of the Commissioner is the right not only to fix prices but to ration commodities if supplies are deficient, and to check any attempt to evade price-fixing measures by adulteration or similar methods.

Already several prosecutions have taken place. Penalties have been inflicted and, in some instances, the Commissioner has "declared" a firm and fixed the rate at which every item it handles shall be sold, the idea being to return to the public the excess amount charged prior to prosecution. But Commissioner McCarthy has told the Parliamentary Committee on Wartime Profits, profiteering is not yet regarded as a sufficiently serious crime in Australia.

Mr. McCarthy told the Committee that justifiable reasons for increased prices include increased customs duties, excise duty, sales tax, freight on imported and local goods, war-risk insurance, overseas costs, costs of goods formerly imported but now locally made under increased cost of labor.

Reasons not regarded as valid for raising prices are increased taxation, loss of trade due to reduced demand, or inefficiency.

So far the Commissioner and his officers—153 of them, including two consultants to sit with the Commissioner and a deputy commissioner in each state—have investigated commodities ranging from bobby pins to railway engines, bootees to fur coats, and hair waves to funerals.

Business generally has accepted the price fixing but the complaint is now being heard that when he is asked for permission to charge a higher price the Commissioner considers the whole business of the applicant instead of the individual line the price of which is in dispute. Thus a firm may be producing one item at a loss but cannot get an increase in price because its all-round profit on all goods handled is held by the Commissioner to be ample. Each item, argue firms so placed, should be considered on its merits.

A useful check on the price fixer is maintained by advisory committees representative of traders, consumers, and the trades unions, appointed by the Federal Government in each state.

But that problems to be solved are not simple is illustrated by a case cited by Commissioner McCarthy. This concerns a woman who claimed that she had been charged 4s. 6d. for trousers for her son, whereas the price previously had been 3s. 11d. The shopkeeper's price was checked and it was found that he had been charged a higher price by the manufacturer, who in turn had been charged a higher price for the cotton and material and the buttons used on the trousers.

The weaver proved he had been charged a higher price for the cotton yarn, which subsequently was "declared" and the price fixed. The buttons were traced back to a manufacturer and an investigation was proceeding into the cost and prices of all Australian-made buttons.

Coastal shipping is another Australian industry which the Government controls in the interests of the war effort. With so many ships requisitioned by the Navy the normally large fleet of coastal vessels has been reduced heavily. To make the best use of these ships, the Government has appointed an authority to direct voyages to be made, cargoes to be carried, and the priority to be given certain commodities.

They Help Army Keep Under Cover

Wide World

Hats for the British Soldier

Tommy Atkins must cover his head as well as the toff who treads Piccadilly and it must be an especially tough piece of headgear for use in the field, not the traditional pill box which goes very nattily with a swagger stick, but something that will do in all kinds of wind and weather. Even small hat factories, such as the one depicted, in London, are busy turning out such service hats. They are shown in the process of being finished. In the foreground are khaki peak covers before stiffening.

U. S. Starts Convoying Of Lend-Lease Supplies

Continued from Page 1

Neutrality Act perhaps as a forerunner to its complete repeal.

Official Axis reaction to the use of the Navy to drive German and Italian raiders from 2,800 miles of Britain's Atlantic supply line and thereby to relieve British naval power for vigorous use elsewhere is neither united in policy nor definite in what Germany proposes to do.

Tokyo is clearly stepping out of line from the three-power Axis front, and an authorized spokesman of the Japanese Government plans to make no further representations against the shipment of United States oil to Russia via Vladivostok, at least pending developments in current Japanese-American discussions.

Berlin Assails Knox

Berlin today takes its feelings out on Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy, for his speech before the American Legion announcing that the "shoot-on-sight" order to the Navy is now in effect. But the Berlin comment, which runs on at length, is seen here as a purely propaganda reply because it deals not with the action which the United States Government has initiated but rather seeks again to influence American public opinion by accusing the President of concealing policy and then letting Mr. Knox disclose it.

Rome, as usual, is the most truculent. Virginio Gayda, Mussolini's editorialist, sees the Axis—though perhaps Italy may not be in the middle of the fighting itself—as promptly confronting the United States with war and announces in advance that America will be to blame for anything that happens.

Today is, nevertheless, a day for the history books. Today the United States Navy undertakes an assignment the full consequences of which cannot be foreseen. It undertakes to establish what it believes will be an impenetrable safety belt surrounding the "American defensive waters" from its own Eastern coast to its protectorate in Iceland.

Other Vital Problems

It undertakes to "maintain intact" the use of the President's phrase of Sept. 11, the flow of war supplies to within a naval arm's length of the British Isles. The United States has undertaken this responsibility because of the Axis' unrestricted submarine warfare in this area and because the United States does not intend that its vast industrial output of lend-lease arms shall be produced for no purpose.

Addressing the graduating class of the naval reserve midshipmen's school of the U. S. S. Prairie State, a training ship, Assistant Secretary of the Navy Bard candidly appraised the purpose and the prospects of the Government's action in these words: "Events of the last few days strongly indicate to us that war may be forced upon us" because of the approach of German submarines and long-range bombers "closer and closer to our shores."

Preparing for the greatest effort the United States Navy has ever made, the Navy Department announced that it has contracted for a total of 2,631 ships, every single vessel authorized by law, under the $7,234,262,178 program calling for "creation of the greatest array of fighting ships under one flag the world has ever seen."

Also, under the new relaxation of the neutrality provisions, American merchant ships will shortly step up the supply of defense aid direct to all parts of the British Empire other than the United Kingdom, India, Australia, Canada, New Zealand and the Union of South Africa.

Opens Up New Ports

The opening up of new ports to which American merchantmen can carry lend-lease supplies as well as general cargoes automatically extends the areas of water over which the United States has declared it will enforce the freedom of the seas.

Thus according to the State Department announcement American ships may now carry arms and munitions to such British Colonies as British East Africa, including Kenya Colony, and British Somaliland; British West Africa, the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, Aden and Perim, near the Arabian Coast, and Sokotra, at the entrance of the Red Sea.

It meant also the officials explained, that arms-bearing American vessels can go to Burma, Malaya, the Straits Settlements, the Federated Malaya States, British North Borneo, Brunel, and Sarawack, in the South Pacific.

Shipments may likewise be made to the Fiji and Pacific Islands owned by the British and these areas in the Western Hemisphere: Bermuda, Falkland Islands, British Guiana, British Honduras, British West Indies, Newfoundland and Labrador.

Opinion by Biddle

The formal legal opinion written by the new Attorney General, Francis Biddle, said, in effect, that when the President's proclamation establishing the forbidden combat zones under the Neutrality Law said the "United Kingdom" it meant the United Kingdom and the Dominions specifically named, not the entire British Commonwealth.

"Accordingly," the State Department ruled, "transportation of passengers, any articles or materials, including arms, ammunition, or implements of war, to the overseas colonies and possessions of Great Britain which are not in a combat area and which are not specifically enumerated in the proclamation of November 4, 1939, is not prohibited by the neutrality act of 1939."

Uprisings Spread in Nazi-Held Lands

Continued from Page 1

posite—these measures have added to the fires of hatred and opposition.

In free Sweden the results have been particularly damaging to the German cause. The Swedish Trade Unions held commemorative meetings in honor of the executed Norwegian leaders and not even those sections of the press which are usually pro-German could find a single word of justification for the Nazi action.

Anti-Red Crusade Ignored

Support for their war on the Soviet Union, which the Nazis tried to drum up on the basis of Scandinavian sympathy for Finland, has been largely vitiated by events in Norway and by the German effort to pin the Communist label on all who oppose them.

Equally negative from the German standpoint have been the antics of Vidkun Quisling, their Norwegian puppet, who in a recent speech claimed to voice the sentiments of the "new Norway" and proclaimed the allegiance of the entire North, except for the Swedes, to the Nazi new order.

The Swedes were openly scornful of the traitor, and even the Danish and Finnish press refuted Quisling's claims that their peoples had thrown in their lot with the new order. The Danes were particularly incensed by Quisling's attempt to picture the numerically insignificant Danish Nazi Party as the leading group in Denmark.

The Finnish reaction to being lumped with the other Nazi-dominated countries by this Nazi mouthpiece was one of anger and indignation. Not only did the press take issue with Quisling, but a prominent Government spokesman, Vaino Tanner, Minister of Communications and former Foreign Minister, leader of the Finnish Social-Democrats, felt called upon to reassure his own people and the world that Finland was Germany's ally only "by accident," had no part in the general war and was true to its democratic form of government.

Pro-Nazi Element Too

But even while Finnish Government members disclaim all affinity with Naziism, proclaim their democratic convictions and talk in rather vague contradictory terms of impending peace, the anti-democratic pro-Nazi elements among the militarists have obtained the legalization of the fascist Berlin-subsidized Lapua movement. They send telegrams of "gratitude" to the Führer and themselves receive the crosses and eagles with which the Nazis reward their foreign servants everywhere.

Yet the Finnish people and their democratic leaders, with Nazi divisions on their soil and despite the example of all the other small countries that came within Germany's orbit, still dream of fencing off their quarrel with Russia and preserving their own national system intact—as though freedom and democracy could flourish in the presence of the German jackboot. The Finns have bitter lessons in store for them regarding Hitler methods and patterns.

When the time comes, the Finns will doubtless show the world that they can defend their independence as bravely and devotedly from the Germans as they did from the Russians. Already the Finnish soldiers have shown their opposition to fighting on foreign soil for Germany's benefit.

Finn Territory Retaken

By the grace of Adolf Hitler the Finns have retaken territory they had previously lost. From their cousins the Magyars they might have learned the price Hitler exacts for such services. Last summer the Nazis supported Hungarian claims against Rumania by forcing the return to Hungary of a portion of Transylvania. The price was exacted from Bulgaria in return for Hitler's support of its claims to the Dobruja area.

The exploits of Yugoslav patriots head the list of anti-Nazi resistance in the Balkans and their general method is to fight terror with terror. The point has been reached where the Nazi occupation authorities move in fear of their lives and never venture into outlying areas without a heavy armed escort. In their mountain fastnesses the Serbs continue to guard their freedom and large areas are beyond the policing capacity of the present German forces assigned to the job.

There Serbian soldiers have organized guerrilla bands armed with rifles and machine guns rescued from the debacle of last spring when organized resistance collapsed. From their hideouts they swoop down on Nazi convoys and isolated garrisons and vanish when punitive expeditions try to track them down.

"Divide and Rule" Method

By way of reprisal the Germans here as in France have resorted to taking civilian hostages and shooting them. They have even gone to the lengths of burning whole settlements and killing the helpless inhabitants. But none of these time worn methods have proved effective.

Another old method which the Germans have resorted to is the "divide and rule," by seeking to encourage local animosities that helped them so much in the period of conquest. In Yugoslavia, the Croats are urged to quarrel with the Serbs and vice-versa and even anti-German outbreaks are often misrepresented as mere instances of local internal strife.

Most of the time the Germans seek to prevent the news of revolt from leaking out as each such report from one part of Europe encourages the oppressed elsewhere to do likewise. Owing to the stringent German censorship and the exclusion of all foreign news reporters from large areas of the conquered countries the outside world is forced to rely for its information on occasional items that leak out and which probably represent only a small fraction of the full picture, but even this is quite impressive.

Little News From Greece

One country from which little news is received these days is Greece, which last year amazed the world by its heroic resistance. Today the Greeks are subject to the double humiliation of subjection to the Italians whom they defeated.

One report from Athens recently told of how Gen. Alexander Papagos, the Greek Commander in Chief, was rescued from his place of imprisonment by guerrillas.

Others tell of Italians pushed over precipices, of telephone lines cut, of supplies for Germany destroyed by mysterious fires.

In Greece too the Nazi executioners are killing their victims in batches, but have failed to break the people's courage.

In occupied France the continued shooting of hostages has likewise failed to restore "order" as opposition to the conquerors grows.

Here too, in dealing with the conquered peoples the Germans have "learnt nothing and forgotten nothing."

By a different approach they might have won over the conquered strife-weary nations of Europe to some form of European political and economic unity under their leadership. But after what has happened, any move now toward a conciliatory approach would simply be interpreted as a sign of weakening. Having chosen the road of repression, they must follow it through to its bitter end.

Meanwhile in the countries of Hitler's "allies"—Italy, Hungary, Rumania, and Bulgaria—the people are more and more realizing that Hitlerism means much the same to them as it does to the inhabitants of conquered territories. They, too, are deprived of their independence and subjected to the same process of plunder and exploitation for the benefit of Nazi Germany.

This common realization is welding Europe's many races into a unity far transcending the spurious unity that Hitler has tried to impose by force. It is a unity that has nought in common with the Nazi "New Order." It is based not on co-operation with the conqueror but on common opposition to him. It counters the Nazi-sponsored program of submissions with the program of struggle for liberation.

Lacking as yet a single centralized leadership, it is everywhere directed toward a single goal—the destruction of Hitlerism, and draws its inspiration from a single source—the growing coalition of those free nations who are also pledged to this goal. The victory V has become their symbol of deliverance.

British Weigh Anew Charter Of Atlantic

Continued from Page 1

form. That platform cannot be merely anti-Nazi. It must be positive.

"The business of finding a main platform is a very urgent one. Any division of opinion between any members of our four great powers—the British Empire, the United States, Russia, and China—will be instantly taken advantage of by the German Propaganda Minister Joseph Goebbels, whose whole technique is devoted to trying to drive a wedge between members of the anti-Nazi front.

"The Atlantic Charter does at least set the seal on the character of this war. It does assume, I think, for the first time in official circles that this is not a war like all other wars. It does give one a glimpse of the revolutionary character of the war but it does not go very far. It is our job to examine the charter and find out where it takes us."

"Charter" Provisions Praised

The Conference subsequently welcomed the Atlantic Charter's recognition of the importance of building on economic foundations for postwar political settlement. It strongly recommended that the implications of the Charter shall now be considered by responsible Governments, and that a subsequent promise of hope to impoverished nations shall be widely publicized throughout the world. Such promises shall, it is hoped, be made the answer to much Axis propaganda and their effectiveness is seen as a means of shortening the war.

The Conference stressed, however, that these promises will be ineffective and disastrous unless they can convince the world by concrete action and proofs of British intention that Britain means to avoid the mistakes of 1918 to 1919.

The conference agreed there must be a process of strict control and re-education of the defeated Fascist powers and a purging of a number of Fascist elements in other countries in order to recondition their people for peace and international co-operation.

The revolutionary overthrow of the Nazi, Fascist, and Quisling regimes, as the result of military defeat of the Axis powers, will be the first step in this process.

World Organization

This process, it was held, can develop only within the framework of an international organization which should grow out of the needs of the immediate postwar reconstruction. The international organization should be based on a continued partnership of the four great powers—Britain, United States, Russia, and China—allied and associated in this war.

It is this combination of powers that will, in fact, for some years after the war, bear the main responsibility for world reconstruction and peace.

The power they wield in world affairs should as rapidly as possible be canalized and subjected to constitutional safeguards and democratic checks.

Many Problems Weighed

The conference, consisting of more than 100 of the ablest thinkers in this country, sought to thrash out numerous problems such as Russian and Chinese participation in discussions of a new order, the form which the new political world organization will take, tariff barriers, greater equality of living standards in different countries, and colonial questions.

The conference also took up the problem of immediate postwar feeding and rehabilitation of vast populations, half-starved, physically and economically exhausted, living amid smashed cities, dislocated communications, and ruined industries.

The conclusions of the committee are now being formulated.

Canada Cost-of-Living Index Rises 1.8 Points in a Month

OTTAWA, Sept. 16 (CP)—A jump in Canada's cost-of-living index from 111.9 on July 2 to 113.7 on Aug. 1, has been announced by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

This increase, the largest recorded since the outbreak of war, means an increase of 12.8 per cent in the cost of living in the Dominion, as calculated by the Statistics Bureau, since the war started.

"The sharp rise between July 2 and Aug. 1 was due mainly to higher food prices," the Bureau said.

The announcement was of particular import because it is the Dominion's cost-of-living index which forms the basis for the cost-of-living bonus principle outlined by the Government.

Under this order in council, the Government suggests that wage adjustments to meet rising costs of living should be made at the rate of 25 cents a week a worker for every one-point rise in the cost-of-living index over immediate pre-war levels.

At the outbreak of the war, the index stood at 100.8.

The rise in the Bureau's index from June 1 to July 2 was 1.4 points and from May 1 to June 1 was 1.1 points. At that time the Bureau described the advance as an "unusual increase."

In making the announcement, the Bureau said the food index advanced 4.7 points to 121.3 between July 2 and Aug. 1 "and this alone would have been sufficient to increase the central index by 1.5 points."

The Bureau added: "Residual increases in clothing, home furnishings, and the miscellaneous groups combined to add a further 0.3 points to the general increase of 1.8 points.

"In the food section, lower prices for vegetables were overbalanced by advances in all other subgroup indexes. The most important increases were recorded for dairy products, meats, and eggs."

Canada Now Integral Part Of U. S. 'Arsenal of Democracy'

OTTAWA, Sept. 16 (AP)—Canada, which a year ago was exerting itself to become an arsenal of empire for Britain, has in recent months become also an integral part of the United States' arsenal of democracy.

Her factories today are producing implements of war not only for the United Kingdom, South Africa, Australia, New Zealand and India, but also for China, the Netherlands East Indies and Russia.

What makes this possible is the Hyde Park agreement announced by President Roosevelt and Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King a little over four months ago.

Under the terms of this agreement the United States buys from Canada various defense items which can be conveniently produced in this country, and on the other hand supplies to Canada under Lease-Lend terms, airplane engines, armor plate and other component parts of equipment which Canada is making for England.

At the time of the Hyde Park agreement it was announced the United States probably would be able to buy between $200,000,000 and $300,000,000 worth of defense articles from Canada in the succeeding 12 months. Actually much more than that already has been purchased.

The sum total of Lease-Lend parts supplied by the United States to Canada is limited only by the capacity of Canadian factories for putting these parts together and sending them to England as finished articles. Canada thus can throw its war industry into high gear without worrying about how to pay for imported American airplane engines, electrical equipment, metals and other essential components of planes, tanks, guns and vehicles being manufactured here for England.

On the other hand, Canadian factories are enabled to share in the defense orders being distributed from Washington as part of the general program of production weapons for all countries resisting aggression.

Thus a Canadian factory which heretofore had been making Hurricane fighters for Britain now is busy on a United States order for 400 planes said to be destined for the Netherlands East Indies and China.

The advantage of orders coming from the United States is that articles delivered to the United States are paid for in dollars which can be used to pay for Canada's large imports from that country. Britain's payments in sterling for Canadian food and war material shipments, on the other hand, can be used only for purchase of British goods, repatriation of Canadian securities held in England, or accumulation of sterling balances in England.

Prior to the Hyde Park agreement Canada was exporting enough to the United Kingdom to pay for everything it could import from there, including large amounts of British-held Canadian securities; but it was having difficulty digging up enough United States dollars to pay for its rapidly mounting imports from the United States.

Now that the United States is buying heavily in Canada for its own defense needs and for shipments to countries such as China, and is lease-lending component parts to England via Canadian factories instead of selling them to Canada, the strain on Canada's finances is greatly diminished.

One complaint here is that obtaining Lease-Lend parts from the United States involves too much red tape; that it frequently is necessary to buy component parts wherever they can be had quickly for cash, instead of risking delay by waiting for Lease-Lend deliveries.

Another complaint is that many defense orders in the United States are concentrated in already overburdened factories when part of them might easily be farmed out to Canadian factories.

However, this complaint is not in harmony with the latest statement of the Department of Munitions and Supply, which pictured Canadian factories as facing such a huge program of war production that many of them now making articles for civilian consumption would be compelled by Government rationing of raw materials to fit themselves into the more vital job of making implements of war.

Presque Isle Air Base Contracts Are Awarded

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16 (AP)—A $438,618 contract for construction of parking areas at the Presque Isle, Maine, air base was awarded yesterday by the War Department to the David Nassif Company, Springfield, Mass., and C. C. Smith Company, Inc., Cambridge, Mass.

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Nazis Claim Defeat Of Three Red Armies

By the Associated Press

Tuesday, Sept. 16

Adolf Hitler's field headquarters claimed today the defeat of three Russian armies about 150 miles south of Leningrad and the seizure of important bridge-heads on the lower Dnieper River in the Ukraine.

The Soviet communiqués, meanwhile, told of the sinking of 10 Nazi vessels—seven troop transports and three escorting warships—in northern waters. Torpedo boats and a submarine sank two large German transports in the Barents Sea north of Norway and Murmansk, one Soviet communiqué said.

Previous Russian reports had told of a transport and escort sunk in the northern waters of Petsamo Bay, off Finland, and four transports and two destroyers sunk in an attempted German landing on the fortified island base of Oesel off Estonia.

Three Armies Beaten

The Nazi special communiqué said the Soviet 11th, 27th and 34th Armies were beaten south of Lake Ilmen, in the north-central front. Nine divisions were declared wiped out and nine more defeated in a battle which the Nazis asserted lasted several weeks.

Three hundred twenty tanks and 695 pieces of field artillery were among the vast stocks of Russian war material captured or destroyed, the special announcement claimed.

Sites of the Dnieper River bridgeheads were not disclosed.

The Dnieper, one of the largest rivers in Russia and very broad in its lower reaches, has been a major obstacle to the German drive in the Ukraine.

In the battle for Leningrad the Germans claimed that the great network of concrete and steel fortifications defending Leningrad was crumbling. Nazi dispatches from the front said more than 200 bunkers and pillboxes in the Leningrad defense zone, originally some 75 miles deep, had been smashed or captured.

Advance on Leningrad

At some place, German rtoops, advancing after a devastating bombardment by seige guns and dive-bombers, were reported only 15 miles from the heart of the city.

The Germans acknowledged the Red Army was offering fierce resistance and that Leningrad's modern defense works were proving a tough nut to crack.

Soviet dispatches, however, contradicted sharply the German claims, stating that in an intense night battle of heavy tanks for "an important point on the approaches of Leningrad" Russian troops effected a complete rout of the Germans, who left hundreds of fatalities on the field.

The Red defenders captured 25 heavy tanks, three armored cars and nine field guns, the Soviet dispatch said.

Nazi Planes Destroyed

Heavy air fighting also was reported, the Soviet communique announcing that 20 German planes were destroyed in fights on the northwestern sector four days ago, and 16 destroyed on the southwestern front the same day. The next day, it was said, 17 Nazi planes were shot down.

The Soviet Information Bureau also reported the bombing of three Rumanian cities, in addition to the naval engagements.

Galati, Rumanian oil center, and the ports of Constanza and Sulina were reported to have been pounded by Russian fliers, apparently to impede German operations in the Black Sea.

A Soviet communique said fighting also continued all along the battleline during the night. A previous communique told of heavy fighting on the southern front.

Fighting at Odessa

At beseiged Odessa, it said, Black Sea fleet guns backed land units in repulsing repeated attempts of German and Rumanian trops to break through the defenses Sept. 13 and 14.

"In the combat," the Soviet communique reported, "the 4th Rumanian infantry regiment was dispersed and one battalion of this regiment was destroyed."

The authoritative Nazi commentary Dienst aus Deutschland, which is close to the Foreign Office, said Soviet attempts to establish a new defense line along the east bank of the Dneiper had failed.

Ten More Hostages Executed By Nazis in Paris Reprisals

PARIS, Occupied France, Sept. 16 (AP)—Gen. Heinrich von Stuelpnagel, commander of the German occupying forces, announced today that 10 more hostages had been shot in Paris in reprisal for attacks on German army men.

The executions were in retaliation for attacks on men of the Army of Occupation on Sept. 6, 10 and 11, a notice informed the public.

The notice was sent to newspapers of the occupied zone and was posted on house walls.

The executions brought to 13 the number officially announced. Three hostages were shot Sept. 6 for an attack on a Nazi sergeant.

The evening after these executions, a German officer was shot, another shot at but missed, a German military garage was fired and a German military official assaulted. Subsequently, a German officer was clubbed and another manhandled in Paris streets.

As far as is known, the actual attackers have not been apprehended.

The latest executions—any political prisoner of the Germans is considered a hostage—appeared to check the announced desire of Fernand de Brinon, the Vichy Ambassador to Paris, to take charge of punishing opposition to occupational authority.

The Communists, M. de Brinon, declared, have promised that there would be 10 reprisals for every hostage shot by the Germans.

The German ratio appeared to be three hostages executed for every German army man attacked.

Meanwhile the military court of the 15th Military Region at Marseille today condemned to capital punishment for treason a man identified only as Andrew Bernard.

The trial was held in secret and no details were available.

A special court at Marseille imposed prison terms ranging from one to 10 years upon 13 persons convicted of distributing alleged Communist propaganda. This raised to 30 the number reported convicted in France for such activity in the past 24 hours.

Seventeen persons were convicted of alleged Communist activity by special courts in the German-occupied zone. Eleven at Nancy, four at Dijon and two at Amiens were sentenced to one to eight years in prison.

Word of Hilferding

LISBON, Portugal, Sept. 16 (AP)—Varian M. Fry, American relief worker expelled from Unoccupied France a week ago, said that he had received word that Rudolf Hilferding, former German Finance Minister arrested last February at Marseille and delivered to Nazi authorities, had passed on ir prison. Mr. Frey said he had no details of Herr Hilferding's passing, but that the ex-German Minister had been in the hands of the Gestapo ever since he was arrested when attempting to board a ship at Marseille.

[Another former German leader, Rudolph Breitscheid, once head of the Social Democrats in the Reichstag, was seized at Marseille at the same time as Herr Hilferding. Both men long had been on the Nazi list of enemies of the state and both had had their German citizenship revoked and their property seized.]

Nazis Withdrawn

LONDON, Sept. 16 (AP) — Demands of the Russian campaign were declared by a reliable source here today to have compelled Germany to withdraw "nearly 500,000 seasoned troops from the Low Countries and Occupied France."

This source said the troops withdrawn apparently were being replaced by younger recruits and soldiers over 35 years of age.

There is reason to believe, however, that Western Europe still is garrisoned by approximately 800,000 men, the same number that has been there for several months, it was said.

These estimates, the source explained, were based on reconnaissance and advices from continental quarters.

Spy Executions

BERLIN, Sept. 16 (AP)—The People's Court announced the execution today of five men, four of them convicted of preparation for high treason and the fifth of spying for a foreign power.

This brought the total executions for these crimes for the year to 29.

Retention of Arms in Norway Brings Drastic Nazi Rules

OSLO, Norway, Sept. 16 (AP)—The chief of the German secret police in Oslo republished an order issued a year ago calling for the surrender of all firearms. He warned of severe penalties for those failing to comply.

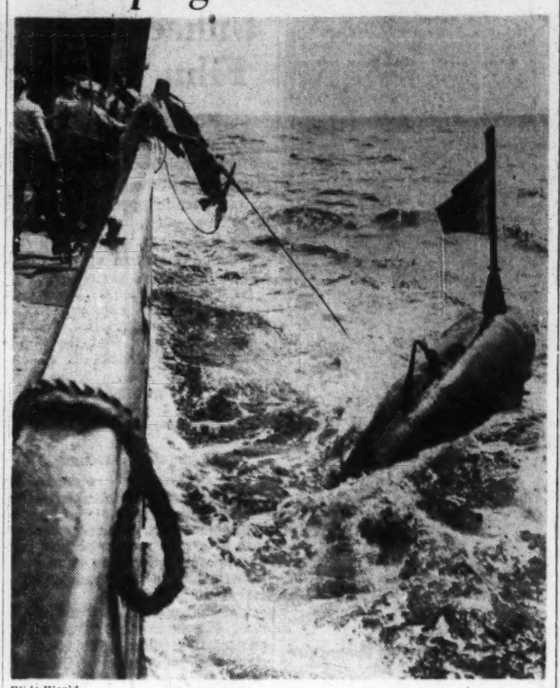
Restaurants and theaters will be reopened in Oslo today following the lifting of the state of siege, but opposition circles in Oslo had under consideration an appeal to inhabitants to remain at home, leaving the streets empty as a protest against the Nazi regulations.

The Quisling party meanwhile was busy shaking up municipal organizations in the whole of Norway. Wholesale arrests among such officeholders were said to have been under way in recent days. Some sources placed the number in the thousands.

Meanwhile Frederich Ramm, a Norwegian journalist accused of fomenting opposition to the Quisling regime, was sentenced to life imprisonment today as the courts continued to deal with disturbing elements.

School authorities were notified that their institutions might be closed if there was any indication that they were giving encouragement to "Communistic elements."

Sweeping Mines From Sea



Wide World

U. S. Ship on Practice Cruise

A paravane is dropped overboard from an American mine sweeper during a practice cruise somewhere at sea. The paravane carries a long cable from the ship to a point hundreds of feet away. The cable is then drawn across the mine field, cutting the mines from their anchorage and bringing them to the surface, where they are exploded by gunfire.

'Defensive Aims' of Finland Hint Limit to Nazi Ties

By Kirke L. Simpson
Special News Service

One significant aspect of the peace talk emanating from Finland is that it coincides so closely with the opening in Moscow of three-cornered Russian-British-American conferences. That raises the possibility that politico-diplomatic developments stemming from the Moscow meetings may be even more immediately effective in aiding Russia than the expected Anglo-American commitments to accelerate the flow of armaments to the Soviets.

Finnish readiness to discuss peace formulas with the Russians is clearly indicated in the statement of Vaino Tanner, Cabinet member and powerful political leader, stressing "good hopes of peace in the nearest future." Although insisting that Finland was not preparing to desert its Nazi ally, he contended that his country had none but "defensive" purposes and was not in any way aligned with the Nazi-Fascist "new order" orbit so far as "the Great War" was concerned.

Mr. Tanner's most significant utterance, however, may prove to be his statement that the Finns had "not the slightest confidence in the Kremlin rulers" and that "since the Soviet will lose the war with Germany, a peace with her (Russia) would mean nothing."

Anglo-American Help

There is a double loophole there for the Moscow conferees to consider. Presumably a peace deal between Finland and Russia under British-American auspices and backed by Russian guarantees to London and Washington as well as to Helsingfors, would remove the first obstacle mentioned by Mr. Tanner. Moreover, the Finnish view that Germany is certain to master Russia in the end may undergo a change in the light of the Moscow meetings, which are designed to insure adequate Anglo-American help for Russia.

As a matter of strict fact, the Tanner prediction of German victory over Russia sounds like lip-service to the Finnish-Nazi alliance, otherwise openly pictured as distasteful to the Finns. There is an obvious effort to convince, not London and Washington alone, but Finnish public opinion that Finnish-German war co-operation is a strictly limited matter, and a move of defensive expediency on Finland's part.

Whether Finland's stated intention of halting her armies at the moment her own defensive needs are satisfied could end hostilities so far as Finland and Russia are concerned in time to save Leningrad from Nazi capture or "scorched earth" Russian destruction is problematical.

Finn Purposes Limited

The Helsingfors statement makes it clear, however, that British-American efforts to expedite a Finnish-Russian peace are to be expected. And the Russian commitment to restore ravished Poland if and when Hitler is defeated affords a precedent which must have been in Mr. Tanner's mind when he put out his feelers.

From the outset of the war in the east it has been reasonably clear that Finland had very limited purposes in accepting the Nazi alliance; and that Rumania also was little concerned with the Nazi-Soviet battle beyond the time when Bessarabia might be reclaimed from Russia. There are now strong indications from Turkish and other sources that Hitler is dissatisfied with Rumanian war efforts in the Odessa siege, and that Rumanian public opinion is beginning to balk at sending armies beyond Bessarabia to aid in a Nazi conquest of all Russia.

Meanwhile, German armies north and south of Kiev are drawing nearer to encirclement of that major bastion of Russian resistance. The jaws of the huge German vise attempting to close about Kiev are still more than 200 miles apart, however. Nor is the terrain ahead of the Germans lacking in formidable natural obstacles, which must be surmounted in the face of determined Russian resistance. Kiev is not yet in great danger.

Harriman Acts to Unify U. S.-British Aid to Russia

LONDON, Sept. 16 (AP) — W. Averell Harriman, head of the United States delegation to the Moscow war needs conference, moved quickly to co-ordinate Anglo-American plans for aiding the Soviet, meeting with a newly-formed British Commission headed by British Supply Minister Lord Beaverbrook.

Mr. Harriman, who stopped off in London yesterday en route to Moscow, said today that United States products and raw materials already were reaching Russia in substantial quantities.

"They will continue to reach the Russians in increasing amounts," the lease-lend expediter said. "We have a good idea of what the Russians need and we will do our utmost to see that they get it."

United States ships, he indicated, were "going freely" to Vladivostok, Soviet Far Eastern port, but he added that "great problems are involved" in getting materials through to the Soviets.

Situation Improved

Mr. Harriman admitted that the Russian war had at first caused a letdown in the United States effort, but declared this situation was improved now and the British seemed to have a better idea of the urgency of Russian aid.

He said the United States Government was "aware of the urgency."

The United tSates mission of 22 or 23 persons, he reported, is leaving Britain for Moscow shortly. Asked the exact date, Mr. Harriman laughed and refused to disclose it, saying: "I don't want to become an incident."

He said he would remain in the Russian capital for several weeks after departure of the rest of the mission.

"I want to get all the first hand information I can," he added.

Conclusions Reached

He said he had drawn two principal conclusions about aid to Russia:

"1—I find Britain determined to give all possible assistance.

"2—The American Government is equally determined."

Mr. Harriman said that Col. Philip B. Faymonville, an ordnance officer, and some technicians would remain in Moscow after he leaves. The Colonel formerly was military attaché in Moscow.

It was disclosed that four Red Cross men are also going to Moscow.

Appointment of the British Commission was announced a few hours after Mr. Harriman arrived in London.

Besides Lord Beaverbrook the British delegates are Lieut. Gen. F. M. Mason-MacFarlane, Rear Admiral G. J. A. Miles, and Air Vice-Marshal A. C. Collier, already in Moscow as members of a military mission; Capt. H. H. Balfour, Undersecretary of State for Air; Maj. Gen. Sir Hastings Ismay, and Maj. Gen. G. N. MacCready.

RAF Unit Reaches Russia As Token of Help to Come

By R. Maillard Stead
Military Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Sept. 16—Participation by units of the RAF in the air fighting over Russia comes at a time when the defense of Leningrad has reached a critical stage.

One wing of the Royal Air Force may not be much in the titanic struggle. But it is enough to make a difference and it is welcomed as a token of further aid to come in accordance with the British promises to give the Soviet every possible assistance.

Naturally the Air Ministry declines to specify whether it has sent fighters, bombers, or both, and refuses to indicate what is implied in this instance by the elastic term "wing."

In peacetime a wing of the RAF normally comprises three squadrons with nine airplanes in each, plus reserves. But war strength is fluid and a wing may contain decidedly more than three squadrons just as a squadron may contain decidedly more than nine machines.

Powerful Unit Sent

In this connection it is remembered that only last Thursday Prime Minister Winston Churchill informed the House of Commons that Britain has been "sending hundreds of fighter aircraft to Russia, many of which have already got there."

Anyway a complete self-contained and powerful unit, with its own flying personnel, ground staff, and supplies, is in the air to help take some of the stupendous strain off the hard-pressed Soviet troops and Air Force.

The assumption here is that the British force of latest Hurricanes and Spitfires is working according to their own conceptions of sky fighting while coming under Russia's military command which, under the Soviet system of coordination, regulates the Air Force according to military needs.

In assessing the value of this actual contribution to the Russians' present fighting strength it has to be appreciated that RAF fighters have already firmly established their ability to cope with numbers vastly greater than their own, as disclosed by authenticated British and German losses.

What a mere handful of British fighters can do was seen exactly a year ago yesterday when the Nazis launched a mighty "pre-invasion" raid on Britain and lost 185 airplanes against the RAF's 25 machines from which 11 pilots were saved.

Face New Nazi Planes

The RAF pilots in Russia are likely to have a chance to combat for the first time the Germans' latest fighter aircraft, for reports from this quarter state that the Nazis have been using there their Messerschmitt 115—a speedier higher-powered edition of the Messerschmitt 109 and believed to be about 20 miles an hour faster than the Messerschmitt 109 which is capable of 380 miles an hour.

Establishment of a British air base in Russia obviously raises problems of supply since the machines must have a special store of spare parts to draw upon, ammunition must be the right size for the guns and bombs the right size for the racks—which means that they must be standard British productions. Also there must be a heavy demand for high-octane petrol.

The necessity of maintaining a level flow of supplies according to needs emphasizes that importance of the British-Russian move in Iran that opened up for the Allies the only line of communications linking the Soviet with a warm water port.

The growing British military strength in these parts promises that this route will be sternly defended if the Nazis seek to block it.

British Navy Helping

Direct British impact against the Germans on the Russian front is not confined to operations of the RAF wing there. In the north, carrier-borne British naval aircraft are attacking Nazi supply lines and sea communications.

Except for such as may have been developed through Finland, all supply lines connecting with such Nazi forces as are attacking Russia in the region of Murmansk run through Norwegian territorial waters.

A good deal of the way the transports and supply vessels sail between islands and the mainland, consequently, they are hard to detect and attack. But there are some places where no inshore passage exists.

One of these is on the Norwegian mainland south of the Lofoten Islands off Narvik. In this region, according to the Admiralty's latest communiqué, enemy shipping and military objectives on land were given rough handling Sept. 12.

"One enemy supply ship of about 2,000 tons was sunk and other ships were damaged. An aluminum works was hit and set on fire and an electric power station bombed. From these attacks all our aircraft returned safely."

Nazi Vessels Sunk

The British Navy is also vigorously operating in these waters, and the latest report from there tells of the sinking of four Nazi vessels bound for Arctic ports.

Evidences of direct British fighting aid, alluded to in this message, do not alter, however, the extremely serious military situation in which Russia stands today. In the ebb and flow of action along the 2,000-mile front there has been a remorseless drift toward the east as the Russians have been forced to give ground and Leningrad has the enemy almost at its gates as bombs rain down in a series of heavy raids.

The Russians are still counter-attacking vigorously and at no point does their courage seem to have wavered. On the contrary, independent observers pay the highest tributes to the calmness and optimism with which they are facing the ordeal promised by the Nazis' renewed efforts to bring the present campaign to a conclusion before winter sets in early in November.

Ready for Winter Campaign

Berlin spokesmen say the German High Command is confident of doing this, adding, however, that all preparations have been made to continue fighting through the winter if necessary.

Opinion in military circles here is that if Leningrad falls before the end of this month it might enable the Germans to swing downward and inward toward Moscow, and they could force the Red Navy in the Gulf of Finland to scuttle or surrender, since they would gain a valuable sea base on the island of Kronstadt and via the Stalin Canal they would have a link by water with Murmansk.

Much Depends on Moscow

If on the other hand Leningrad does not fall Russia's hand would be greatly strengthened for the defense of what strategists agree is the one and only point the Soviet cannot afford to lose without risking complete defeat—Moscow.

The Germans' great problem has been how to get at Moscow. And one of the great attractions in Leningrad in their point of view is that it offers both a port and a pivot for an assault from the north upon the Capital, which is heavily defended against a frontal attack.

Moscow is the hub of all main communications in Russia and if lost would entail disruption of the entire system of communications west of the Ural Mountains.

So second in importance to the Russians' managing to hold Leningrad is their success in seeing that Marshal Clement Voroshiloff's army defending it does not get bottled up and is saved to fight for the defense of Moscow.

Spanish Monastery Blocks in Blaze

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 16 (AP) — Museum workers grubbed through ashes in Golden Gate Park yesterday for blocks of stone as irreplaceable as they were thought indestructible.

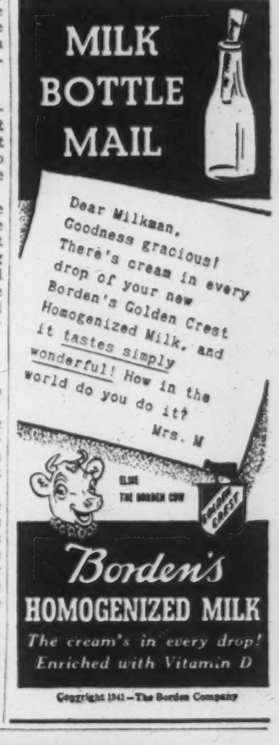
What they sought were parts of the ancient Spanish monastery of Santa Maria De Oliva, which they had hoped to reassemble just as it once stood on the River Tagus, not far from Madrid.

Yesterday the blocks of stone stood in packing cases, piled 10 high in a remote section of the park. They had been moved there from a downtown warehouse where, along with other similar blocks, they had been stored since 1940—the year William Randolph Hearst imported the monastery piece by piece from Spain, a cargo that filled 11 ships.

Somehow fire started in the crates, their dry boards and excelsior stuffing contributing to a great blaze that surged 150 feet into the sky.

Dr. Walter Heil, curator of the museum, said no estimate of the loss could be made until it was determined whether any of the integral pieces are cracked or chipped and to what extent the clues for rebuilding the structure are missing.

Authorities in medieval architecture value the monastery, begun in 1185 and completed in the 16th century, at approximately $750,000. Mr. Hearst presented it to the city of San Francisco last year.



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Men of A. E. F. March Again In Colorful Legion Parade

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 16 (AP)—The American soldiers who shouldered rifles in France in 1918 substituted canes today as they swung jauntily down Milwaukee streets in the American Legion's brilliant convention parade.

Milwaukee got up early, hurried through breakfast and, hours before the start, massed 10 deep along the entire three-mile parade route.

The march started promptly at 9 a. m., to continue without interruption for at least 12 hours. The first section passed the reviewing stand shortly before 10 o'clock. Convention officials said about 50,000 would participate.

Scattered clouds filled the sky and there was a threat of showers as the 1940 National Champion Edward H. Monahan Post Band of Sioux City, Iowa, moved toward the reviewing stand, followed by National Commander Milo Warner, Past National Commanders and distinguished guests.

The National Champion Drum Corps from the Commonwealth Edison Post of Chicago preceded delegations from the Nation's outlying possessions, Mexico, Canada, Italy and France.

Alabama headed the parade of State Departments.

Fort Lauderdale scored with the crowd when the Florida section passed by, its bandsmen attired in Seminole Indian costumes.

The Navy and Marine Drum and Bugle Corps from Florida also received great applause. Every member of the unit is a son of a Legionnaire, and every man now is on active duty with a Navy or Marine unit.

Louis Johnson, former National Commander and Assistant Secretary of War, led the West Virginia delegation.

Louisiana, which is campaigning to take the 1942 convention to New Orleans, grouped its units behind a huge banner declaring "New Orleans Wants The Legion Convention in 1942."

Business sessions, which got off to a rousing start yesterday, with the applauding of every inference of intervention in the foreign conflict, were suspended for the big show.

Gen. George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff of the U. S. Army, appealed to the Legion to help remove a lack of public understanding which he said was hampering the training of America's new Army of selectees.

General Marshall told a gathering of distinguished Legionnaires and guests at the annual Commander's Dinner that it was impossible to develop an efficient Army if decisions purely of a military nature were "continuously subjected to investigation, cross-examination, debate, ridicule and public discussion."

Declaring that criticism came mainly from pressure groups and misinformed individuals, he said:

"I submit that there is a clear line of demarcation between the democratic freedom of discussion which we are determined to preserve and a destructive procedure which promotes discontent and destroys confidence in the Army.

"The local posts of the Legion can do much to bring the people at home to a better understanding of the requirements of the situation," General Marshall said.

"The War Department at times receives a veritable avalanche of criticisms or pressures resulting from such ordinary soldier reactions as these. The incidents in themselves are often amusing, as in the case of the mother who complained that her son wasn't getting enough to eat and we found her boy had gained 16 pounds in 20 days.

"But the total effect is really serious. As I read confidential reports from abroad there is a striking similarity between our present situation in this respect and that which affected the late army of France.

"Criticism, justified or otherwise, is to be expected. In fact, it is as inevitable as a Congressional investigation, but when its nature or purpose is to cause disunity within the Army, I say direct the criticisms at me, personally, and leave the Army alone."

Explosive Mayor La Guardia was given an ovation by the Legionnaires when he declared:

"We say to Hitler we're not afraid of your adjectives. We say to Mussolini we're not afraid of your mugging and face-making. We say we are going to protect our bases wherever they may be.

"When the Legion speaks, as it will in its resolutions, our answer will be that we are ready to keep the dictator away from our shores and our way of life."

Veterans of the Legion temporarily put aside today their concern over the grave problems of war to devote a full day to the most colorful spectacle of the national convention — the annual parade.

Business sessions, which got off to a rousing start yesterday with the applauding of every inference of intervention in the foreign conflict, were suspended for the big show.

It was to be a "short" parade in comparison with other years, only about 12 hours.

The weatherman had been kind to the Legionnaires since they converged on the city Sunday, but rain doused the last sections of a preview by the 40 and 8 Society last night and more showers were threatened.

Auxiliary Race

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 16 (AP)—Five candidates for the five regional Vice-Presidencies in the American Legion Auxiliary were nominated without opposition in caucuses yesterday.

They were Mrs. T. A. King, of West Union, Ia.; Central Division; Mrs. Nathaniel S. Hasthorne, of North Providence, R. I., Eastern; Mrs. F. J. Goppert, of Cody, Wyo., Northwestern; Mrs. Richard Redwood, of Mobile, Ala., Southern, and Mrs. Rae Ashton, of Vernal, Utah, Western.

Nomination in each case was tantamount to election. Formal balloting will be held Thursday.

Loraine Dailey, of Magnolia, Mass., and Nell Reynolds, of Dimmitt, Texas, were awarded $250 scholarships by Past Presidents of the Auxiliary in a competition for daughters of Legionnaires.

Retain Title

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 16 (AP)—A snappily outfitted Commonwealth Edison Post Drum and Eugle Corps from Chicago successfully defended its championship in the outstanding musical contest of the American Legion convention last night.

The 57-man organization, attired in full dress white cavalry uniforms, white Stetson hats and black accessories, finished with a score of 94.75 points in a contest so strict that dust on a pair of puttees was penalyzed.

Victory last night, before a crowd of 14,000 at Marquette University Stadium, was the third Legion triumph for the Chicago group. They won in 1936 at Cleveland and last year at Boston. First place was worth $1,250.

Thirty-eight corps from all sections of the country were entered.

'War' in Louisiana—Mock Style

Wide World

Bantam Platoon Proves Its Worth in Maneuvers

A new bantam platoon, added to modernize the cavalry, sets out on a mission accompanying the regular troops at war games in Louisiana. In its first test this platoon broke through the "enemy" lines and was given credit for the "capture" of thousands of prisoners and the "seizure" of tons of food and kitchens. It is commanded by Lieut. Jeff Hollis (left, in first car). The units are from Fort Bliss, El Paso, Texas. Inset at left: Lieut. Gen. Walter Kreuger, commander of the Third Army. Inset at right: Lieut. Gen. Ben Lear, commander of the Second Army.

What Quarter Hour Would Do for Arms

By the Associated Press

Washington, Sept. 16

William S. Knudsen, Director General of the OPM, asserted yesterday that even an extra 15 minutes work by every American would step up arms production so much it would bring about Hitler's defeat and cut short the duration of the war "by a substantial margin."

The plea for an increase in the total "man hours" production effort of the country was made by Mr. Knudsen in an address prepared for delivery over NBC.

"If every man working today worked one extra hour a day, six days a week, that would be something like an extra 300,000,000 man hours per week and that would produce a lot more planes, ships, tanks and guns," he said. "An extra half hour a day would be 150,000,000 more man hours per week and just 15 minutes additional would give us 75,000,000 more man hours."

Armored Units Perform Well In Louisiana Army Practice

Continued from Page 1

amount of tactical skill and knowledge of tank problems that the officers possessed.

There was no deficiency attributable to anything other than the fact that it was the first time the corps had ever operated as a combat unit. Considering how they started out, three weeks of maneuvers should weld them into fully as efficient a military force as the best Germany has, and I suspect, a force with more initiative and some extremely interesting new ideas.

Their equipment problem is nothing serious, they have enough to operate as a corps, and new material is arriving daily, even during maneuvers. The only really noticeable deficiency is in cannon. Nearly half of the tanks lack 37-millimeter cannon, which constitute the major weapon of the light tanks.

The quality of equipment is generally above current European standards. Changes are being made and more will be made. But in the newest types they are approaching standards of exceptional excellence. One change scheduled is to put armor on the tops of the scout cars to protect them against machine-gun fire from the air.

Co-ordination Effective

Co-ordination with air forces is well understood and functions in practice both by direct radio communication and the dropping of messages by observation plane. It is obvious that the corps is fully trained in the theory of armored operations and requires only the type of experience it is getting here today to make it function as well as anything Hitler has.

One of the most impressive aspects of the corps is the youth and keenness of the officers. And they have well appreciated the German lesson in the importance of officers leading in the field. The highest officers are constantly at the heads of their columns, reconnoitering in person. It is a first class show and proves what can be done in this country when Congress provides the funds and public opinion backs the effort. Follow a column of hundreds of those tanks down a highway at 40 miles an hour or try to see them two minutes after they have dashed into the woods for cover as I did the past two days and you will acquire a new sense of confidence in the ability of the United States Army.

First Army Moves

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAMDEN, S. C., Sept. 16—Lieut.-Gen. Hugh A. Drum's First Army today began its movement into concentration areas in North and South Carolina for war games designed to provide joint training for the separate components of this far-flung command.

All along the Atlantic seaboard, from Maine to Georgia, advance detachments of the 300,000 officers and men of the First Army who will take part in the maneuvers have left their base stations. This mass movement of men and guns and loaded trucks will continue for the next three weeks, reaching a peak from Sept. 27 to Oct. 3, when the principal units will arrive in the Carolina maneuver area, where they will remain until Nov. 30.

Japanese Cabinet Approves Program of Capital Control

TOKYO, Sept. 16 (AP)—The Japanese Cabinet moved toward completion of its wartime structure today by approving a capital-control plan for the 1941 fiscal year and establishing import-export policies for China and Manchukuo for the coming year.

The measures rounded out general economic mobilization plans which cover labor and materials, expansion of transport facilities, and control of power resources.

The capital-control plan envisages supervision of the supply of capital to Manchukuo and China and encouragement of savings and investments.

Tightening its control of the rice supply, the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry announced the Government would purchase all rice intended for market.

Foreign Minister Teijiro Toyoda was received in audience by Emperor Hirohito. The Domei News Agency said Mr. Toyoda submitted a detailed report on recent diplomatic developments and replied to questions from the Throne.

The issue of Japanese representations over American oil shipments to Soviet Russia via Vladivostok, Siberia, is being held in abeyance pending the outcome of Japanese-American talks in Washington, Koh Ishii, Cabinet Information Board spokesman, said.

Mr. Ishii, in previous conferences with foreign correspondents, had said there was no reply to the representations of several weeks ago.

The Government spokesman disclosed that a Foreign Office official accompanied Kaname Wakasugi, Japanese Minister to Washington, who left Sept. 15 to return to the United States.

Mr. Wakasugi arrived Aug. 30 in Japan from the United States and conferred with Foreign Office, Army and Navy officials.

The identity of his companion was not disclosed nor would Mr. Ishii give the name of their vessel or its destination, except to say that the Minister was returning directly to the United States. It had been stated he would land in Mexico and continue overland to Washington.

Warning to Japan

NEW YORK, Sept. 16 (AP)—Alfred Duff Cooper, British Minister assigned to the Far East, was quoted by the British radio as broadcasting a "sober and guarded warning" to Japan that it is an "isolated power, facing an overwhelming superiority in the Pacific."

The Cabinet member is now in Singapore, Straits Settlements. The radiocast was heard by the Columbia Broadcasting System.

"It seems, therefore, hardly believable that the one Axis power in the Pacific world will deliberately bring down on her head the concentrated wrath and fury of all the Allied powers that stand firmly united on this side of the world," he said.

Chinese Mutiny

CHUNGKING, China, Sept. 16 (AP) — Thirty thousand Chinese troops of the Japanese-dominated Nanking Regime mutinied in north Honan Province last week, killed a number of Japanese officers, and began fighting under the banner of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek's Chungking Government, the National Military Council reported.

The Council said the troops, commanded by Gen Liu Chang-yi, mutinied during an inspection by 50 Japanese officers. Many of these officers were killed and those who survived were taken prisoner, it added.

After the uprising, Gen. Liu Chang-yi was said to have led his forces against Japanese troops around the Yellow River town of Wenhsien, killed 600 of the foe, and occupied the town but withdrew when Japanese reinforcements arrived.

Another official Chinese announcement said Chinese troops dislodged the Japanese garrison from Tungshan, important highway center in southern Hupei Province, and killed 800 of the invaders.

French Art Masterpieces on Exhibition At Portland Under Special Permit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Ore., Sept. 16—During September Portlanders are viewing an exhibition of art masterpieces, which but for the war might never have come to the Pacific Northwest. The paintings are drawn from the greatest work of French masters from the Revolution to modern times, and have been shown in but few American cities. It is probable that the Portland showing will be the last because damage to one of the works has brought an order from the Vichy Government to place the paintings in storage in San Francisco immediately upon conclusion of the exhibition here.

Original purpose of the exhibition was to give the South Americans an idea of French art. Its organization was a good-will gesture, and there was no thought of extending the itinerary to the North American Continent. Then came the war. The paintings, on their way home, docked in New York just about the time French assets were frozen. The paintings were included in the freezing, but Walter Heil, director of the M. H. de Young Museum of San Francisco, obtained their release for a limited tour.

The damaged painting is the Ingres "Turkish Bath," which blistered away from its mounting. It was withdrawn from the exhibition by the French representative, and the Vichy Government issued the edict for storage upon hearing of the incident.

Visitors to the Portland month-long show are seeing paintings which they have known only through the medium of magazine or book or remote reproduction. Included are Corot's "Nymph of the Seine," and several portraits by David. One of the famous Degas ballet studies is included. There are four paintings by Delacroix, whose "Jesus on Lake Genasareth" is owned by the Portland Museum.

A self-portrait by Cézanne, "The Blue Odalizque" by Matisse, a portrait from Picasso's Blue period and a canvas from his Classic period, a surrealist composition by Pierre Roy, 1937, winner of the Carnegie International at Pittsburgh, two paintings by Maurice Utrillo, one of whose landscapes is owned by the Portland museum, indicate the scope of this exhibition.

Italian Press Sees U. S. War Certain

ROME (AP)—The Fascist press professed to foresee inevitable hostilities with the United States as a result of the announcement of Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy, on Sept. 15, that United States naval vessels would protect ships carrying aid to Britain.

"The United States has really arrived at what is called the last step," said Il Piccolo. "What margin now remains for averting the drama? None."

Other papers joined Il Piccolo in assailing what Il Piccolo called "the blind irresponsibility of the White House."

"From dawn this morning the American fleet is on a mission of war at sea from America to Iceland," said Il Popolo di Roma. This paper interpreted Mr. Knox's announcement as meaning that United States warships would escort supply ships for Britain, although noting that the Secretary refrained from using the word convoy.

A heavy slump on Italian stock markets was reported with especially heavy declines in textile shares and shares of the big Fiat and Breda companies, makers of airplane and other engines.

President Names Buck U. S. Archivist

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15 (AP)—Solon J. Buck of Pennsylvania, who has been Director of the National Archives' Publications Division since 1935, was nominated by President Roosevelt today to be Archivist of the United States.

He will succeed Dr. R. D. W. Connor, who resigned to take a professorship at the University of North Carolina.

Mr. Buck is a former educator, having been at various times on the faculties of the Universities of Indiana, Illinois, Minnesota and Pittsburgh.

Protests Go Unheeded In Film Inquiry

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16—The noninterventionists' inquiry into propaganda in motion pictures will go on, despite opposition from a large segment of the American press, Senator D. Worth Clark (D) of Idaho, Chairman of the Committee, announced yesterday.

Noting that at least 75 per cent of the Nation's columnists had "smeared" the Committee, Senator Clark commented that the opposition "almost smacks of a conspiracy."

"All the propaganda and organized pressure in the world can't stop our investigation," he declared.

Columnist is Witness

The Committee resumed its hearings yesterday with James M. Fidler, Hollywood radio and newspaper columnist, describing censorship overtures motion picture producers were alleged to have made to newspapers and radio chains carrying his writings.

Mr. Fidler charged that the Columbia Broadcasting System had refused to let him criticize certain stars and pictures over the radio because it was afraid the industry would forbid use of its talent on other CBS programs. As a result he had recently switched to the Mutual Broadcasting System, he said.

The Los Angeles Times, on the other hand, Mr. Fidler reported, had refused to listen to the industry's protest against his newspaper column and as a result had taken a cut in advertising revenues from the industry.

Mr. Fidler's disagreements with the industry, he explained, were not over the question of war propaganda films, but had to do with film ratings by "bells" and with personal references to stars.

Propaganda in Films

At the same time, he told the committee, he has carried on a campaign against propaganda in the movies because he is "sure the public doesn't want it." A poll taken by the Motion Picture Research Bureau showed that only 2.2 per cent of the people in the country favor "propaganda films," he said. "When the industry puts propaganda in the films under the guise of entertainment, it is cheating the public," he maintained.

He said he had objected to "Confessions of a Nazi Spy" in his reviews because he felt it bred hatred.

"You mean that when you came out of the theater, if you'd have seen a German, you'd have wanted to kill him?" inquired Senator Clark.

"No," he replied, "I don't think it had that effect on me, but I had a sense of wonderment as to what effect it would have on the average person."

CBS Statement

Mr. Fidler said his break with CBS had come over refusal of the radiocasters to allow him to "spank" George Brent over the air for permitting publication of an article giving his reasons for not marrying Ann Sheridan and to permit him to advise starlet Laraine Day.

During the hearing CBS issued a statement declaring that it "is well satisfied" that it has parted company with Mr. Fidler and "does not believe that Fidler will succeed in deceiving the public with a false issue of free speech.

"Columbia," it said, "was beset by legal difficulties and dangers so long as Jimme Fidler was on the air because of Fidler's desire to destroy values and reputations in order to build up a big audience to which his sponsor could advertise."

Before the hearings are over, Senator Clark announced today, the Committee will inquire into reported efforts of the Government to have the "Land of Liberty" shown all over the country. One Idaho exhibitor wrote Senator Clark that he was told that if he did not show the picture his name would be reported to Washington.

Wendell Willkie, counsel for the motion picture industry, absented himself from the hearing today for the first time. Over the week end, he issued a statement saying he was "shocked" at the "race prejudice voiced by Senator Gerald P. Nye (R) of North Dakota in testimony before the Committee and by Charles A. Lindbergh, in his speech last Thursday night at Des Moines, Iowa.

"The talk by Colonel Lindbergh in Des Moines was the most un-American talk made in my time by any person of national reputation," Mr. Willkie declared. "If the American people permit race prejudice to arise at this critical moment, they little deserve to preserve democracy.

"I was shocked to hear the same sentiment expressed by Senator Nye, another isolationist, before the Senate subcommittee. He remained unrebuked by any of the isolationist members of the Committee. Surely these people in their desperate effort to sabotage their country's foreign policy, will not seek to pull down the temple of liberty."

Thailand Prepares

BANGKOK, Thailand, Sept. 16 (AP)—Premier Luang Bipul Songgram was quoted by the Thai radio today as saying that, while the Foreign Ministry was working for peace, Thailand was ready militarily and otherwise to meet any eventuality.

The radio announcer commented that the Government, in launching a campaign for the promotion of national culture, did not fail to pay adequate attention to the country's defense.

Willys R. Peck, former counselor of the United States Embassy at Peiping, China, presented to the Council Regency today his credentials as Minister to Thailand.

Sharp Lend-Lease Aid Spurt Seen in Next Three Months

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16—The next three months will show a very radical and effective increase in the volume of Lend-Lease aid given to the enemies of the Rome-Berlin-Tokyo Axis, according to all indications here in Washington.

At the same time, the failure to render greater Lend-Lease help during the last six months is attributed to the filling of pre-Lend-Lease orders and to the Government's refusal to demand the utmost in defense production from industry regardless of sacrifices and stepped-on toes.

Administration spokesmen declare the amount of Lend-Lease aid so far given is not a fair measure of our help to those resisting aggression, since it was necessary to fill prior and paid-for orders before starting production on goods for Lend-Lease use.

The White House has explained, however, that these prior orders are nearly filled and that, consequently, American aid in the future will be almost wholly Lend-Lease in nature.

Evidence that the Government has at last made up its mind that "business as usual" must go came yesterday when the OPM ordered the automobile industry to cut its December auto production by 48.4 per cent below that of December, 1940. Similar instructions to other major industries using large quantities of raw materials and disposing of millions of dollars worth of machine tools are expected to follow.

Furthermore, the production graph of those products most needed by the British, their Allies and by the Chinese is now rising quite rapidly after the disappointments of last winter and spring.

Airplane production during the past six to eight months has been increasing at the rate of approximately 10 per cent a month and in August reached the respectable figure of 1,854 warcraft. While there may follow months in which the overall number of planes produced does not show a startling jump, this will be due to the increasing concentration on the output of medium and long-range bombers.

During the month of July approximately 25 per cent of the country's aircraft production was in light, medium and heavy bombers, according to reliable reports in Washington. This is a very great increase over the situation at the beginning of the year, although production of the heavy, long-range bombers is still disappointingly meager.

Other items of defense greatly needed by the British, particularly in view of the necessity of aiding Russia, and whose export is expected to swell Lend-Lease totals, are light and medium tanks. The output of light tanks, which only got seriously under way in the spring, is now thought to total 400 or more a month with production rising steadily.

The situation in regard to medium tanks is far from satisfactory, production having started this summer, with probably not more than 100 a month available as yet.

The situation in regard to heavy tanks has been described as tragic, not a single one having been produced to date and with the designs still being worked over and changed by tank experts. Little hope is held out for any sizable production of these important models in under a year.

It is believed that the British are not yet receiving any appreciable number of the United States Army's new super-fine Garand rifle, which are coming out of the factory at the rate of more than 1,000 a day. It is pointed out that this rate is not yet enough to equip 400,000 soldiers a year.

Aside from warplanes, the biggest item in forthcoming Lend-Lease exports to Britain is expected to be merchant ships, which are just now beginning to come off the ways in appreciable numbers and of which some 130 have been promised for this year by the United States Maritime Commission.

Next year, however, the Commission's schedule calls for two merchant ships a day and as many of these will go to Britain as are needed to keep that country supplied.

A vital factor in Lend-Lease aid is the amount of repair work done on British warships by American shipyards. Having run to many millions of dollars during the first six months of the Lend-Lease program, this type of aid is expected to increase measurably during the coming months as new shipyards are opened and as more and more skilled workers are hired to man them.

In partial answer to those who have criticized the fact that total Lend-Lease expenditures during the first six months of its operation were but $388,912,115 out of the $7,000,000,000 appropriated by Congress, Administration officials point out that the country's Naval building program, which will now directly aid Britain through providing greater protection for Lend-Lease cargoes, has moved forward very rapidly.

The Navy announced today that all 2,831 ships authorized in the Navy's current $7,234,262,178 expansion program have now been contracted for in the country's effort to build "the greatest array of fighting ships under one flag the world has ever seen."

The Navy revealed that $460,000,000 is now being spent to expand private and public shipbuilding facilities and that the 375,000 men now at work building ships will be joined by 125,000 more by next July.

At present 968 ships of all types are under construction for this country's naval forces, while 193 others have been converted to auxiliaries this year, with 81 others in the process.

Arms Spending Lag

DETROIT, Sept. 16 (AP)—Despite a 24 per cent increase in total industrial output in 11 months, the United States' armament expenditures total not more than 20 per cent of the national income, C. Oliver Wellington of New York, President of the American Institute of Accountants, told the group's 54th annual meeting here today.

Such expenditures in Great Britain, he said, account for "about 50 per cent of its annual income, and in Germany at least 60 per cent."

Mr. Wellington said that "the general public and some parts of the business public do not yet seem to grasp the gravity of the situation."

'Frills, Trimmings' to Go

Continued from Page 1

tune of standardized radios and crawl dejectedly into standardized beds at the end of dull, standardized days," he said. "Simplification is much different.

"Every retailer knows that he does most of his business on a small part of his stock. If he could carry fewer styles and sizes of things—fewer styles of shoes, fewer styles of washing machines, fewer styles of overcoats and dresses and kitchen utensils and vacuum cleaners—he would be better off, provided the elimination of the abandoned styles was performed wisely with the best interest of consumer, retailer, manufacturer and national economy in mind.

"Nor would the consumer feel any particular hardship. After all, we are not exactly asking the American people to bear a great load if we ask them to select their winter blankets from among half a dozen sizes and colors instead of from among 30 or 40. No one suffers much if he has only four new car styles to choose between instead of having a dozen—provided the cars which are offered are just as good."

Mr. Nelson cited the illustration of the city fire engine, already shorn of its glittering trimmings by order of OPM. "Your city's fire engine will be just as useful—it will go just as fast and put out fires just as efficiently and speedily—if it is made without the shiny brass and nickel trimming, if aluminum and copper are cut to a minimum, if that imposing brass bell in front of the driver is replaced by an ordinary siren. It won't win any prizes in parades, to be sure, but it will provide just as much fire protection. And during this emergency we can give up some of our glitter without suffering very much."

Elimination of frills and trimmings will be carried out through the OPM's power to issue priorities on materials, Mr. Nelson indicated. Chiselers and evaders "will be taken care of," he promised.

"The job," he added, "will be done the democratic way. Everyone who is interested will have a chance to be heard. But it will be done just as speedily and effectively as we know how to do it. We are not going to miss anything."

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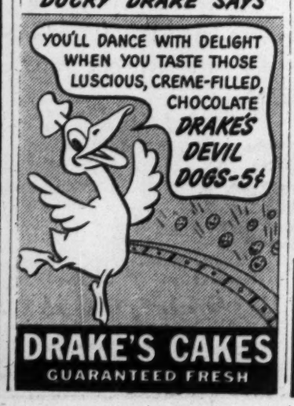

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Demand for Ouster of Nazis Argentine 'Neutrality' Problem

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, Sept. 16 (AP)—A Congressional demand for expulsion of ringleaders of Nazi undercover groups, a category in which an investigating committee named German Ambassador Edmund von Thermann, presented a problem today for Acting President Castillo.

Señor Castillo has sought "neutrality toward all."

Foreign Minister Ruiz Guiñazû declined to say what action the republic's Foreign Office would take.

By a vote of 79 to one, Congress yesterday adopted a three-point resolution

1. Declaring Herr von Thermann had "overstepped the bounds of a diplomat and abused his privileges."

2. Calling upon the Administration to remove from the country within three days the chiefs of welfare and cultural circles and labor unions which the committee investigating subversive activity called a disguise for the outlawed Nazi political party.

3. Demanding legal rights be stripped from the German Chamber of Commerce, described by the committee as another agency for Nazi political activity.

The German envoy, who had protested twice against what he called "gross calumnies" and "personal insults" voiced against him during House of Deputies debates, was not mentioned by name in the ouster demand. But the form in which he was censured on charges of abusing his diplomatic privileges was the equivalent of holding him to be persona non grata in Argentina, officials said.

The investigating committee, headed by Deputy Raul Damonte Taborda, also had charged he was paymaster for Nazi undercover groups throughout South America and the chief of an "almost military organization" in Argentina, disciplined by storm troops and financed by levies upon residents of German blood.

The only vote against the resolution was cast by Conservative Daniel Videla Dorna, who held the ouster demand to be an unconstitutional intrusion upon executive power.

Some newspapers speculated upon the possibility that Capt. Fritz Wiedemann, former Consul-General at San Francisco who arrived Sunday from Rio de Janeiro, might have been sent to replace Herr von Thermann.

Herr von Thermann declared Captain Wiedemann was en route to an Oriental post. Captain Wiedemann, with a transit visa to cross Argentina to Chile, was kept under surveillance by detectives of the Argentina investigating committee.

Mexican 'Fourth'

MEXICO, D. F., Sept. 16 (AP)—President Avila Camacho solemnly intoned Mexico's 131-year-old "call to independence" at 11 o'clock last night to open officially the rejublic's 24-hour celebration of its independence from the Spanish Crown, which includes a big military parade.

Standing on the central balcony of the National Palace in a blaze of light from giant searchlights, the President repeated the "call," then struck the country's Liberty Bell beside him.

At the signal a great crowd of costumed merrymakers in the square below burst into cheers, cathedral bell rang and fireworks shot into the sky.

The Mexicans danced all night in the Capital's Zocalo Square and in hundreds of plazas throughout the country.

Costa Rica's Pledge

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica, Sept. 16 (AP)—President Calderon Guardia told a big anti-Nazi demonstration yesterday that Costa Rica would do its part in defense of the Western Hemisphere.

"In the face of the evil force which is arising, the nation to the north, led by President Roosevelt, is following the example of Lincoln," Senor Calderon Guardia asserted.

"We do not know to what limit the United States will go but we shall gladly accept whatever sacrifice Costa Rica is called upon to make. I call upon all Costa Ricans to swear irrevocably to defend the civic patriotism which links us to our ancestors."

Stand With Us, Canada's Youth Asks U. S. Youth

TORONTO, Sept. 16 (CP)—The Canadian Youth Congress has decided to forward to the youth of the United States, through the American Youth Congress, the appeal of Ernest Lapointe, Minister of Justice, to the youth of Canada at the opening of Reconsecration Week.

The Canadian body, in its message to the American body, asked "Youth of America" to "close your ranks with us" in the struggle against "Hitlerism in your own country and throughout the world."

In a letter to Mr. Lapointe, Kenneth Woodsworth, secretary of the Canadian Congress, said Canadian youth had heard the appeal "and our hearts are stirred with deep emotion."

The letter pledged Canadian youth "to oppose the new order of the Nazis . . . (and) to fight for justice . . ."

Grocer Walks 17 Miles In Day Serving Buyers

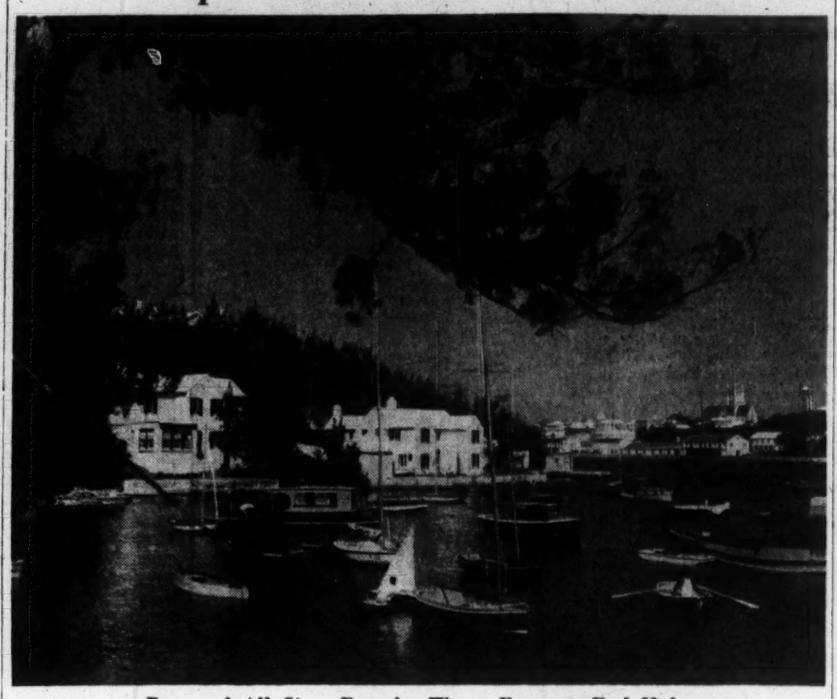
ALEXANDRIA, Ind. (AP)—Jim Madden, who has a grocery store, got to wondering how far he walked in a day.

So when he got up he strapped a pedometer to one leg.

He put in a day at the store, running after things for customers, and just before he went to bed he took the pedometer off.

It registered 17 miles.

Tranquil Is the Flavor of Bermuda



Boats of All Sizes Dot the Water Front at Red Hole

Bermuda Getting in Trim for Its Guests

By Leavitt F. Morris

Travel Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Bermuda, peaceful coral island in the path of the warm trade winds of the Caribbean, quietly is preparing to receive its annual flow of autumn and winter visitors now that the first frosty days and nights have sent folks in northern temperate zones getting out extra wraps.

The Island's seasonal rush usually comes about Christmas time, but during the past few years more and more Americans are finding autumn particularly delightful in Bermuda. It is during October and November that Bermuda puts on one of its grandest floral pageants. This is the season when the flaming branches of the royal poinciana vie with the blue of a tropical sky. The downy blossom of the black ebony adds to the colorful array, as it is only at this time of year that this tree flowers. Along border walks, beside roadways and cycle trails blooms the brilliant orange sage bush.

Europe's war has done little to affect the tranquility which long has been Bermuda. The water front is a little busier than usual these days as soldiers and sailors of both the British and United States make daily appearances in

Tourabouts

the joint defence program being carried on by the two countries. The horse, however, still is king and the Island relies on this sturdy plodder for its transportation. Bicycles, of course, number into the thousands with practically everyone using them to get around the Island.

While vacationists planning any length of stay in Bermuda must obtain a passport, those on cruise ships stopping for the day need only an entry card. In either case, however, the American vacationist can obtain them with ease.

The Island is served by the Alcoa Steamship Line and Pan American Airways. The Canadian National carries passengers to the Island also.

Hotels and lodging houses are announcing open dates with attractive rates prevailing throughout.

Reports from Bermuda reveal that for the first seven months of this year an all-time record for wartime travel to the Island has been established. From January to August, a total of 14,932 passengers arrived by ships and Clipper planes.

Autumn Cruises

A full schedule of fall cruises to the great ports and capitals of Brazil, Uruguay, and Argentina has been announced by the Moore-McCormack Lines, operators of the Good Neighbor Fleet to the east coast of South America. Leaving New York every fortnight, the cruises will be 38 days in length and will feature Rio de Janeiro and Santos in Brazil; Montevideo, Capital of Uruguay; Buenos Aires, Capital of Argentina; and Barbados and Trinidad in the West Indies. The months of October, November, and December long have been favorite months of travelers in South America, for at that time the Continent is enjoying its spring season. The seasons in South America being just the reverse of those in the United States, the countryside there is at its most beautiful, spring flowers everywhere in the parks and plazas of the great Capitals, and the weather on the east coast is comparable to that of early summer here.

Barbados on Schedule

The Alcoa Lines have added Barbados, easternmost of the group of British West Indies known as the Windward Islands, to the itinerary of the S. S. Acadia. This luxury cruise ship, beginning with its sailing from New York on Oct. 2, will call at Bridgetown, Capital of Barbados, on each of its regular 14-day cruises to Trinidad and other islands of the West Indies. Bridgetown itself has all the color and excitement of a busy West Indian port. The moment the ship slips into the outer harbor it is besieged by swarms of native children in homemade skiffs, come to dive for coins. The City greets the visitor with the glare of winding coral streets, the bustle of stevedores and the rattling of two-wheeled carts, for it is one of the busiest ports in the Indies.

Havana Near By

Cruises to Havana are being patronized by more and more Americans seeking a "foreign" atmosphere close to the shores of the United States. The Cuba Mail Line offers sailings from New York every Saturday on the S. S. Shawnee. There are no passports needed for the traveler entering Cuba.

Travel Notes

Oregon motorists now are able to travel over the newest and one of the most scenic of all the State's highways as the Wilson River shortcut from Portland to the Pacific Ocean became open to the public. . . . Dust free campgrounds will be the treat for 1942 visitors to Glacier National Park as plans are completed for oiling roads and public-used areas in all of the major campgrounds and cabin camps. . . . The new $3,500,000 "Rainbow Arch" Bridge, which is to replace the famed "Honeymoon Bridge" which collapsed 2½ years ago, is scheduled for formal dedication on Oct. 7.

Travel

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Collecting From Old Deserted Gardens

My nose found it! For years I had been prowling around old forgotten places in search of spicebush or flowering currant (New Englanders use both names). Our grandmothers planted it outside their sitting-room windows so that the spicy fragrance of the little yellow blossoms would fill the room; and I wanted one for my garden of old plants. The fragrance is unmistakable, so I followed my nose, and there, shielded from the road by an enormous clump of lilacs and a tangle of other old shrubs, found it—in full bloom. The two or three plants which I took have grown well, and in time I shall have a clump of this treasured old shrub. It straggles, yes, and is a bit untidy; but no dooryard garden of the long-ago was without its flowering currant.

Those familiar with Gray's Botany will readily recall the intriguing and oft-repeated phrase, "escaped from old gardens." But they haven't all escaped—yet. Many old-time plants are still to be found around deserted farm homes and cellar holes which in time will be lost forever if we don't rescue them now. Exploring back country roads is one of my summer pastimes; and I commend it to you as one full of adventure, for you never know what garden treasure you may come upon unexpectedly. Not a few such have found a home in my garden of forgotten plants. For instance, the day I found the spicebush, I also found a honeysuckle which I had never seen before. It was clambering over the rubbish which partly filled the cellar hole and had small, fragrant, rose-colored flowers. It has proved a happy find. Incidentally, the thick lilac hedges which enclose my garden on three sides came from cellar-hole plants salvaged and set out several years ago.

Old Roses Preserved

There is widespread interest now in preserving old roses; and many varieties may be found lingering on around abandoned farm houses. The cheerful, ragged little cinnamon rose was a favorite in by-gone days. Every farm home had it, therefore it is easily found; but it needs to be brought back to cultivation to be at its best. I was just in time to gather in some choice varieties from the site of an ancient farmstead high on a mountainside. There had been no human life there for 80 years, yet those plants had somehow survived. I found what remained of them huddled against an old stone wall, as if taking their last stand. Since they were not in blossom, I couldn't be sure what kind they were. What a thrill to find later that I had an old Persian yellow and a maiden blush—both hard to come by these days. One of my prowling frends found a pink moss rose bush by the doorstep of a house that had tumbled into its cellar. I'm still looking!

The low-growing, semi-double, dark red rose with numerous yellow stamens (velvet rose it was called) common in farm gardens seventy years ago is used to border a path in my garden. I took up two or three roots from an old garden site on an abandoned road. The road had been closed over 40 years—yet there were the roses. Of course the stock was pretty well run out, but responded readily to care.

Old Houses Covered

Old houses in the country were often fairly smothered with matrimony vine—rarely seen nowadays. Several times I have found it clinging tenaciously to the rotting clapboards of an old house. It's a rapid grower, throwing out long, graceful tendrils in a short time. While the blossoms are inconspicuous, it seems to me worth preserving. I suggest, however, that it be grown on a trellis or used to screen a porch.

The small celandine is seldom met with today—in New England at least. Its starry yellow flowers and glaucous fine-cut foliage give it an airy charm. I came upon it where long ago had been a carefully tended garden. The plot had been enclosed by a white picket fence, now gray and sagging with age, with most of the pickets rotted away. A tangle of myrtle wound in and out of the lower part, bravely doing its best to hide the state of affairs. Just in case you find any—the celandine likes partial shade!

I have a peculiar sentiment for these waifs that I have brought from hither and yon and carefully tended. I like to think that they have grown in other dooryards and made other people happy in days long gone. I look upon them as a sort of heritage to be cherished and passed on to others, escaping no more.

Ethel M. Eaton

A Tuesday feature.

Trinidad French Send de Gaulle Cash

PORT OF SPAIN, Trinidad, Sept. 16 (CP)—A check for $5,500, raised by French residents of this British colony, has been sent to Gen. Charles de Gaulle, leader of the Free French movement.

Hoarding of Food Declared A Blow at National Defense

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16 (AP)—D. E. Montgomery, Agriculture Department consumers' counsel, declared yesterday that hoarding of food supplies either by consumers or by distributors was injurious both to the general public and the interests of national defense.

Hoarding, he said, was bound to have the effect of boosting prices more than they would go up otherwise.

Mr. Montgomery's statement was issued as the department received many reports of large-scale buying of important food staples by both consumers and distributing agencies in the fear of possible future shortages or for the purpose of avoiding higher prices later.

The department insists that there is an abundance of most foods. Only in the case of some dairy products, poultry products, some kinds of meats, certain canned vegetables and fruits, and products imported from Europe or Asia, is there a possibility, officials said, that the supply may not be large enough to meet both the increased demand of this country and of larger requirements for shipment to Great Britain under the "aid-for-democracy" program.

If it were not for the British need for dairy and poultry products, meats and canned foods, there would be more than ample quantities of these products to meet the rising demand in this country, officials said, without prices being affected materially. The supply situation is expected to be much better next year. The department is inaugurating a production program designed to surpass all previous records.

Attesting a favorable supply situation is a department report that total food production this year is expected to be larger than in any previous season except 1937.

Notwithstanding the large supplies, food prices have been advancing. As a whole, that advance has been about 15 per cent over levels prevailing a year ago or about equal to those of 1937. The department says the price advances may be attributed to a number of factors, including increased purchasing power resulting from the defense program, British demand for foods not heretofore exported in large quantities, speculative activity, large government purchases for the armed forces, and government price-supporting crop programs.

Mrs. Roosevelt Going to Work Sept. 29 As La Guardia Aid in Civilian Defense

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt will report to work at 9 a. m. on Sept. 29 as an assistant to Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia in the Office of Civilian Defense, she announced today.

This will be the first office job Mrs. Roosevelt has assumed since coming to the White House in 1932. She will receive no pay, but will as she explains it, "help in any way I possibly can in the organization of civilian volunteer participation."

Up to now, the President's wife has been critical of the slow progress made by the Government in providing defense service opportunities for women and other volunteers.

Asked how she happened to take the job, Mrs. Roosevelt explained that Mayor Laguardia asked the President for her services, saying he felt the time had come when any one who could do volunteer work should do so. She said she supposed the President had agreed.

Though she expects to report for work at OCD headquarters every day she is in town, Mrs. Roosevelt made it clear that she will continue with radiocasts, lecture tours, and other commitments at least until December. After that her schedule will depend on the weight of her duties in her defense job, she said.

She has lectures scheduled later this month in Duluth and St. Cloud, Minn. and on Sept. 28 initiates a series of weekly radio programs under auspices of the Pan-American Coffee Bureau. Her newspaper writing and radio program, she said, are definite contracts and cannot be broken.

All she has been told about her new job, Mrs. Roosevelt indicated, is that it will be organization work and will deal with volunteer projects for both men and women. She has said over and over again that she is as interested in getting men and women to work on community improvement programs such as school lunches and forums on public issues as she is in seeing them trained for specific defense activity such as firefighting and first aid.

Miners Strike Against Union On Dues Issue

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16—John L. Lewis's United Mine Workers of America Union was today struggling with a widespread strike in the Pennsylvania anthracite region directed, not against management, but against the union itself.

An estimated 20,000 miners, concentrated in the area around Hazleton, Pa., are in revolt against a recent union-wide vote which upped annual assessments by 50 cents a month and against a similar increase in the dues of Local District 7 in which the men work.

Although U. M. W. A. headquarters here has expected the week-old strike to collapse of itself, there is evidence from Hazleton that the trouble is spreading with local labor organizations supporting the miners' demand for a rescinding of the increases. It is believed that the union will be forced to send one of its major trouble-shooters into the region if local officials continue unable to halt the revolt.

Management on Side Lines

An unusual development in the mix-up is the fact that the mining companies, instead of being the object of the strike, are in the role of the proverbial "innocent bystander." Although the object of the strike is to stop the companies from including the assessment and dues increases in the monthly "check off," the miners agree that they have no present quarrel with the management.

Today's reports from Hazleton indicate that the strikers have won their first victory, since the Cranberry Improvement Company, operator of a local colliery, is said to have agreed to stop the check-off collection of dues and assessments. The company employs 800 men.

Hugh V. Brown, President of District 7, described the strike as undemocratic in that the strikers were refusing to abide by the majority vote of the mine union. He said that the assessment boost had been approved by a majority of U. M. W. A. members and that the increase in dues had been made necessary by the fact that District 7 had but 20,000 members and was nearing bankruptcy. He admitted that dues were 50 cents a month higher than in the neighboring Districts 1 and 9 but explained that these districts had far more members.

Factional Rivalry Seen

U. M. W. A. headquarters here allege that the situation around Hazleton is due to the political rivalry of several factions and that these factions have made the district an obstreperous one for some time.

It is explained that while the U. M. W. A. has a well-filled treasury so far as current running expenses are concerned, the additional assessment was for the purpose of building up a "war chest" in the event of possible trouble in the coal industry following the defense boom. Some union officials believe that the end of the defense program will bring widespread dislocation and labor trouble to the coal industry.

Garrett Miller of Nesquehoning, leader of District 7 insurgents, has warned that the strike would continue until the $6 annual boost in dues and the $6 annual increase in assessments are rescinded.

Income Tax Finding At Chicago Reversed

CHICAGO, Sept. 16 (AP)—William R. Johnson, accused by the Federal Government of being the boss of gambling in Chicago, won a reversal of his conviction for income tax evasion in the United States Circuit Court of Appeals yesterday.

Two judges, with another dissenting, ruled that Mr. Johnson and five codefendants in the conspiracy case had been illegally indicted and improperly convicted.

Mr. Johnson was sentenced to five years imprisonment last Oct. 23 and fined $10,000 on charges that he had evaded $1,837,864 in taxes on his income from 1936 to 1939.

Convicted with him were John M. Flanagan, William P. Kelly, and Jack Sommers, who each were sentenced to four years and fined $8,000; James A. Hartigan, given three years and fined $6,000; and Stuart Solomon Brown, sentenced to two years and fined $4,000.

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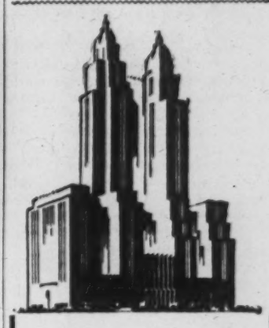
HARRY COOPLAND, Manager

Orchids for Best Ideas At RCA Plant in Indiana

BLOOMINGTON, Ind. (AP)—It will be orchids to the cleverest women workers in the RCA Manufacturing Company, Inc. factory here in a three-month drive to get things done for national defense.

Manager Jay M. Allen said an orchid would be given weekly to woman who had turned in the best idea on how to simplify work and save time and materials.

New York City



Speaking of "Incidentals"

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The Home Forum

The Evergreen Recorder

"HELP YOURSELF," Duryea Tanner said, as I dripped rainwater on the floor of his printing-office. "Nice day."

"Suits me," I said. *The Recorder* shop was my favorite den on a rainy afternoon, especially a rainy Friday, that day being a sort of lay Sunday for the owner, editor, printer, and jack-of-all-work of the weekly. On Mondays he set his editorial what news he could, and any new advertising. He devoted Tuesday to letters from correspondents in and out of Evergreen. On Wednesday he set the personals and later news stories—"headed articles," as he called them. Thursday was the day of issue, with last-minute news to be set, the putting of the paper to press, and delivery at the post office in time for the general countryside to take home their copies. At best, the small room with press and desk and files and piles of exchanges and the orderly clutter of a one-man newspaper outfit was a fearsome thing. But, on Thursdays, it resembled a minor planetary system gone wrong. I never bothered Duryea on Thursdays.

* * *

Now he was merely the busy man again, figuring out a small print job. Twisting around in his chair, which squeaked out a flawless scale in six sharps, he said: "Soft life you have. No deadlines to meet. No calendar on your back. No having to rely on saphead correspondents. Choose your own public. And lots of time to throw your bad work under the table."

"You wouldn't trade for a million, Duryea."

"That's right." He was lean, long-faced, quiet-voiced, and now a smile flickered behind his gray-blue foretelling eyes. "Too big a fool. Only an utter idiot would enjoy being 500 per cent overworked, and ask for more."

"Too much satisfaction," I said. "You wouldn't quit for two million."

"Satisfaction?" The smile in his eyes moved to his cheeks. "That's good. Satisfaction. Do you know the remark I overhear oftenest? I mean when they're in a *good* humor. *'Nothin' in it, ez usual.'* I've been planning to run that remark under the date line, regularly. It'd save a lot of breath."

"You're as disingenuous, Duryea, as one of Dickens' lower hypocrites," I said. "You bush-league Hitler, you wouldn't relinquish ruling this village for five million."

"Have you got the money in your pocket?"

* * *

I pointed to the ceiling-high shelves of files, running back three generations to 1867, when Duryea's grandfather set up his press. "That's a long dynasty in America—Nicholas tells me the mud-hole at Three Corners has been fixed. If Mussolini had studied you, he might've got somewhere."

"These tender compliments — You must want something."

"I do. Nicholas told me to look at your issue for June 10th, 1928."

"The British Museum just borrowed it," Duryea said quickly.

"Never mind. I can find it."

Duryea remarked something I didn't catch and his chair squeaked down the scale again, signifying that he had turned back to work, and I went over to the shelves.

I had exaggerated nothing. Duryea was the most self-effacing man in Evergreen, and the most important. Evergreen without *The Recorder* was unthinkable, like a giraffe without a neck. His paper held the place together. His "personals" were no mere litter of comings and goings. They always managed to say something helpful about the person mentioned. His "locals" were constructive; they led to the next thing to be attempted. As a memorandum of policy, he ran this motto weekly—*Little Johnny Dunn didn't know it couldn't be done, so he went ahead and done it.*

* * *

But it was in the matter of promoting community activities that Duryea practiced the wiles of Ulysses. He never preached, forced, ranted. "I don't know enough to take sides. I just tell 'em the facts," was one of these wiles. The facts, of course, had the peculiarity of being striking.

The case of the mud-hole at Three Corners exhibits Duryea's technique. Harold Prosper, elected road commissioner, without salary, had remained strangely blind to this mud-hole. Duryea kept silence. He wrote no overheated editorial about delinquent commissioners. But visitors to Evergreen began to let drop interested comments on this phenomenon and were quoted in obscure corners of *The Recorder*. The villagers were quoted, too. They all praised the mud-hole. They challenged any adjacent county to provide a mud-hole anything like its equal for size, stickiness, and bottomlessness. Old-timers disputed, reviving memories of mud-holes of better days. The mud-hole disappeared.

Nicholas told me of occasions, however, when this quiet man with his black string of a tie and apparent sole concern in circulation could come out and fight for Evergreen and the right like an Old Testament prophet. There had been one struggle against the timber interests and Senator Durritt in which Duryea rose to super-Ulyssean heights, for, after all, Ulysses had only to combat the military intellect.

* * *

It was not these Trojan annals that I had come to look up on this plashy Friday. It was a far more cheerful evidence which Duryea desired to keep hidden, although he could have produced a more credible red herring than the British Museum. It seems that the June 10th, 1928, issue marked an anniversary, Duryea's twenty-fifth year as editor of *The Evergreen Recorder*. Now it so happened that Duryea had been importuned to attend a meeting of country editors in Albany, covering most of that week, and much as Duryea disliked set palaver, he felt it his duty to go. He asked Nicholas to get out the paper for him that Thursday. There would be little to do, except the printing and distribution, since Duryea had worked nights to have ready everything but the last sticks of copy.

Nicholas was delighted and spent the same nights getting ready, too. Duryea's idea of celebrating his silver wedding to *The Recorder* was not to mention it. The moment Duryea had stepped into the stage, Nicholas tore up the forms and set his own. The entire issue was devoted to Duryea and was the most remarkable testimonial in the history of rural weeklies in that it mentioned the person to be eulogized only once. "Mr. Duryea Tanner is attending Home Paper Week in Albany. He expects to return Saturday."

* * *

The dullest subscriber, after his first astonishment, soon woke to the eulogy which Nicholas had devised. The tale of Duryea's great exploits was told. The advantages he had obtained for Evergreen were set out. The benefits, known and some previously unknown, were stated. How? By attributing them to the fictitious editor of some equally fictitious weekly. Nicholas had imbedded Duryea's mannerisms and his wisdom in this anthology of oblique praise. The paper was a portrait. Duryea's uprightness, his courage, his modest estimate of himself were made unmistakably plain. As I read, I was moved to laughter by some good-natured dig on Nicholas's part, for Nicholas knew how quickly Duryea would be cloyed by honey. The whole thing was a masterpiece of tact and comprehension. It was a monument, and I did not wonder at Duryea's sensitiveness to showing it around. Fortunately, it had been arranged, on that day of his unsuspecting return, to find a copy first in the privacy of his home; for Mrs. Tanner told Nicholas that, after he had read it through, he wept, the only tears she had ever seen him shed.

Possibly the subtlest touch of all was Nicholas's poem, signed "Contributed." This carried out the indirect appreciation by shifting to another consecrated worker, but the analogy was plain. It was entitled *The Called.*

I came upon old Milt, the carpenter.
His back was bent as winter bends the fir,
But in his face there lay a great content.
Milt hewed the beam but inwardly was hewn
By sharper tools that grave a character;
The while he reared his dwelling, there was reared
Another by the hands of his devotion,
More beautiful than any forms that lurk
In blue-prints. He built toward starry regions
As he bore down on his plane. The shavings curled
In fragrant shapes whose beauty was inherent,
Seeing that all such work's a working with
The one great Maker. I think an aid unseen
Eased the fulfilling of those paper plans
His pencil over ear had once sketched out.
Sin was, for Milt, a joint that did not fit.
I saw him sight the square along the board
And plane and sight and plane till I was stirred
By something boys may hardly understand:
No toil's too great to bring the beauty dreamed.
For one who loves there is no having toiled.
Thus did his action speak, or so it seemed
That day I watched his skilled deliberate hands
Block out a residence not of this world.

T. MORRIS LONGSTRETH

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SENTINEL

"What I say unto you I say unto all, WATCH."
JESUS

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By Courtesy of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A FRENCH GOTHIC CHAIR OF THE FIFTEENTH CENTURY

CHAIRS FOR DOMESTIC USE in Gothic days were a rarity and had a place only in the large feudal castles. Even there, the only personages who were entitled to high-backed chairs were the lord and lady of the great hall; all other members of the household used folding stools (like today's camp stools), or sat on flat, lift-lid chests. The two oak chairs were placed, throne-like, on a raised dais overhung with a colorful canopy.

Since these chairs were made by the same master craftsmen who fabricated the magnificently carved cathedral furniture, it was natural that the ornamentation carved on domestic pieces resembled the ecclesiastical details. All carved design used in the furniture and cathedral decoration in the Middle Ages carried a symbolical meaning to enlighten the bookless populace.

As was typical of the chairs of this period, this oak piece in the Metropolitan Museum had a lid which made it convertible into a chest. When the chair was in use, it was softened by a cushion.

Shadow and Bird

There on the golden-green sweep of hill
Beyond pear-blossom white and apple bloom
A shadow of cloud lay blue and still,
As blue and deep as thunder gloom.

And suddenly as I watched, a swallow
With wings exactly that shade of blue
From out of the barn and his nesting hollow
Scaled up into sunlight as fresh and new
As winds that blow between storm and light,
As welcome to hungry hearts as hope
That out of the winter cold takes flight.

GEORGE ABBE

That Iron Lace Of New Orleans

WHAT makes the French Quarter distinctive is that, first of all, its yards and gardens are hidden from the street. A blank wall awakens expectation and surmise, turns the prose of a dwelling into verse, into blank verse, if you please—unless you surmise a plashing fountain, and then thought becomes lyrical. The fountain will be in a court, or patio, with double galleries looking down upon it, and outside staircases connecting them; and a canary singing on the upper gallery, or perhaps a green popinjay, harsh of voice. In the court—I had luncheon in such a place—are palms and banana plants and fig trees; grass, or perhaps a tiled or sanded pavement, the blue sky overhead.

Exteriors are in lime washes of tinted stucco: cream, mustard yellow, pink, green, slate-blue, sometimes red. All houses have green shutters before windows and even before doors, which are deeply recessed. An unpainted wooden stoop with elbows for sitters leads to the street. Along the basements are small, grated cellar windows like flattened portholes. The passageway beside the house seems to be its main entrance; on the jealous boards which shut it off from the street are the house number, mailbox and door-bell. Along the second floor is an overhanging balcony with iron grillwork. . . .

In these grilles is much of the magic of the Quarter. Older houses have wrought-iron balconies, made in Seville or hand-hammered . . . in forges at home. The newer houses have cast-iron work. These grilles give the streets an atmosphere of play and fantasy.—From "Flowing South," by CLARK B. FIRESTONE. (New York: McBride.)

Bay

The sun's slim graceful fingers work all day
In polishing the silver of the bay,
Seeking out every corner, every fold,
Until her brilliant workmanship is told
In the way the silver bay is turned to gold—

ETHEL BARNETT DE VITO

God the Only Power

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IT IS a remarkable fact that even in countries where education is general and of a high quality, there yet remains a vast amount of ignorance and superstition. Many of us, if accused of being superstitious, would blandly deny it, but nevertheless if the charge were pressed we might be surprised as to the extent to which we allow superstitious beliefs to influence our thoughts and acts. But apart from the minor superstitions that influence the thought of many, there is a large body of people who mistakenly place much faith and credence in the findings of charlatans who pretend to read the future by means of astrology, the horoscope, numerology, or other superstitious practices. They turn to these to guide them in their present conduct and actions, or to reveal what the future may hold for them. Such superstitious practices, many of which were allied to what is now called mesmerism or hypnotism, have persisted through the ages, and are roundly denounced in the Scriptures, for we read in Deuteronomy (18:10-12): "There shall not be found among you any one that . . . useth divination, or an observer of times, or an enchanter, or a witch, or a charmer, or a consulter with familiar spirits, or a wizard, or a necromancer. For all that do these things are an abomination unto the Lord."

Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 228): "There is no power apart from God. Omnipotence has all-power, and to acknowledge any other power is to dishonor God." Christian Science teaches that God is omnipotent and omnipresent Mind, Spirit, divine Principle, Love, who has created all in and of Himself. This infinite Principle governs all, and, being perfect, maintains its spiritual universe in perfect order, harmony, and activity. In human experience the stellar universe expresses order and harmony, but to suppose that the stars can influence, for either good or ill, man, who is made, the Bible declares, in the image and likeness of God, Life, is to suppose that there is a power apart from God. To say that God knows and permits malign forces to control His universe is to declare Him guilty of maintaining such forces to the discomfiture and hurt of His own creation. In which case God would have within Himself the seeds of His own destruction, and would cease to be infinite good or universal Love. To the earnest and Christianly scientific thinker it is quite obvious that the superstitions of materiality are but figments of belief, and their supposititious activities and influence have no more power and can do no more harm than men's fear or credulity permits.

Since God, infinite Mind, is All, the possibility of there being any other mind or intelligence is precluded. This truth is a law of annihilation to the belief of an evil mind, a law of annihilation to the belief that there is more than one Mind, and that one human so-called mind can influence another adversely. No mesmeric or hypnotic suggestion can interfere with or overthrow the law of God, or prevent its operation. The forces of evil that appear so rampant in the world today owe their seeming existence to the belief that man exists apart from and independently of God; that evil is as real as God, good, and even in some instances more powerful. These are mesmeric beliefs that would chain mankind to fear and bondage.

Thus, through the knowledge and understanding of God which Christian Science gives, we find release from fear and from belief in the reality and power of evil forces to afflict mankind. Love, understood and demonstrated, destroys the fears, hatred, animality, self-will, and mad ambition that appear to fill the thoughts and hearts of men, and replaces such evil beliefs with love, purity, honesty, and justice. What Christian Science has done in the way of healing for great numbers of individuals, it can do for communities and nations. We need to remember and strive more earnestly to obey the First Commandment (Exodus 20:3), "Thou shalt have no other gods before me." To have "no other gods" means that we must put away from us all superstitious beliefs and fears, of whatever nature, and recognize and acknowledge no other power, intelligence, or substance than God, Spirit, infinite divine Love, in whom "we live, and move, and have our being," as the Scripture says (Acts 17:28). Mrs. Eddy writes (Science and Health, p. 340): "The First Commandment is my favorite text. It demonstrates Christian Science." And farther along in the same paragraph she says, "One infinite God, good, unifies men and nations; constitutes the brotherhood of man; ends wars; fulfils the Scripture, 'Love thy neighbor as thyself;' annihilates pagan and Christian idolatry,—whatever is wrong in social, civil, criminal, political, and religious codes; equalizes the sexes; annuls the curse on man, and leaves nothing that can sin, suffer, be punished or destroyed."

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into French)

Dieu est le seul Pouvoir

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

FAIT CURIEUX, même dans les pays où l'instruction est répandue et le niveau des études relativement élevé, il reste encore beaucoup d'ignorance et de superstition. Si l'on nous taxait d'être superstitieux, beaucoup d'entre nous repousseraient avec un sourire cette accusation; cependant à l'examen, nous serions peut-être surpris de voir combien nous nous laissons influencer, dans nos pensées et nos actes, par les croyances superstitieuses. Ce sont là des choses sans fondement, que d'aucuns jugeraient insignifiantes; mais ce n'est pas tout, car bien des gens accordent à tort leur confiance aux faux oracles des charlatans qui prétendent lire dans l'avenir par l'astrologie, les horoscopes, la numérologie ou d'autres pratiques superstitieuses. Ils ont recours à cela pour être guidés dans leur conduite et leurs décisions ou pour apprendre ce que l'avenir leur réserve. Dans bien des cas, ces pratiques superstitieuses s'apparentent à ce qu'on nomme maintenant le mesmérisme ou l'hypnotisme; elles ont persisté au cours des siècles, et la Bible déjà les dénonçait catégoriquement; voici en effet ce que dit le Deutéronome (18:10-12): "Il ne devra se trouver... chez toi... ni devin, ni astrologue, ni enchanteur, ni magicien, ni personne qui emploie des charmes, qui consulte les évocateurs et les devins, ou qui interroge les morts; car l'Éternel a horreur de quiconque recourt à de telles pratiques."

Mary Baker Eddy, Découvreuse et Fondatrice de la Science Chrétienne, écrit, à la page 228 de *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Écritures* (*Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures*): "Il n'y a pas de pouvoir en dehors de Dieu. L'omnipotence a tout pouvoir, et reconnaître quelque autre pouvoir, c'est déshonorer Dieu." La Science Chrétienne enseigne que Dieu est l'Entendement tout-puissant, omniprésent, l'Esprit, le divin Principe, l'Amour qui crée toutes choses en Lui et de Lui-même. Ce Principe infini gouverne tout; et comme il est parfait, il maintient son univers spirituel dans l'harmonie, l'activité, l'ordre parfaits. Pour l'humain qui les considère, les astres du firmament expriment l'ordre et l'harmonie; mais leur attribuer une influence bonne ou mauvaise sur l'homme, dont la Bible nous dit qu'il est créé à l'image et à la ressemblance de Dieu, de la Vie, ce serait admettre qu'il existe un pouvoir en dehors de Dieu. Supposer que Dieu connaît des forces malignes et qu'Il leur permet de régir Son univers, c'est Le déclarer coupable de maintenir ces forces au détriment de Sa propre création. Dans ce cas, Dieu renfermerait en Lui les germes de Sa propre destruction; Il cesserait d'être le bien infini, l'Amour universel. Pour le penseur sérieux, chrétiennement scientifique, il est évident que les superstitions matérielles sont des croyances sans fondement: leur activité, leur influence sont purement hypothétiques, et sans la crainte ou la crédulité des hommes, elles n'auraient aucun pouvoir et seraient incapables de nuire.

Puisque Dieu, l'Entendement infini, est Tout, il ne saurait y avoir d'autre entendement ou intelligence. Cette vérité est une loi qui détruit la croyance à un esprit mauvais; elle nous empêche de croire qu'il y a plus d'un Entendement ou qu'un pseudo-esprit humain peut exercer sur un autre une influence défavorable. Aucune suggestion mesmérique, hypnotique, ne peut porter atteinte à la loi divine, la renverser ou nuire à son opération. Les forces du mal qui semblent aujourd'hui faire rage dans le monde doivent leur semblant de vie à la croyance que l'homme existe en dehors de Dieu, indépendamment de Lui; que le mal est réel à l'égal de Dieu, du bien, et qu'il est même parfois plus puissant. Ce sont là des croyances mesmériques qui prétendent condamner le genre humain à la crainte et à l'esclavage.

Ainsi, grâce à la connaissance et à la compréhension de Dieu obtenues en Science Chrétienne, nous sommes affranchis de la crainte et de la croyance à des forces malignes, réelles et puissantes, qui affligeraient l'humanité. L'Amour divin, compris et démontré, détruit les craintes, la haine, l'animalité, l'opiniâtreté, l'ambition déréglée qui paraissent remplir les pensées et les cœurs des hommes; à la place de ces mauvaises croyances s'établissent l'amour, la pureté, l'honnêteté, la justice. Ce que la Science Chrétienne a fait pour de nombreux humains qu'elle a guéris, elle peut également le faire pour les groupes et les nations. Il faut nous souvenir du premier commandement et nous efforcer davantage encore d'obéir à cet ordre (Exode 20:3): "Tu n'auras point d'autres dieux devant ma face." Pour n'avoir "point d'autres dieux," nous devons écarter toutes les croyances et les craintes superstitieuses; nous ne devons reconnaître ni pouvoir, ni intelligence ou substance autre que Dieu, l'Esprit, l'Amour infini et divin en qui nous avons, comme le disent les Écritures, "la vie, le mouvement et l'être" (Actes 17:28). Mrs. Eddy déclare (*Science et Santé*, p. 340): "Le Premier Commandement est mon verset préféré. Il démontre la Science Chrétienne." Puis, au cours du même paragraphe, elle ajoute: "Un Dieu infini, le bien, unifie les hommes et les nations; constitue la fraternité des hommes; met fin aux guerres; accomplit ces paroles de l'Écriture: 'Tu aimeras ton prochain comme toi-même;' annihile l'idolâtrie païenne et chrétienne,— tout ce qui est injuste dans les codes sociaux, civils, criminels, politiques et religieux; établit l'égalité des sexes; annule la malédiction qui pèse sur l'homme, et ne laisse rien subsister qui puisse pécher, souffrir, être puni ou détruit."

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications Scientistes Chrétiennes en français, écrire à La Société d'Édition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

Summer Fancy

The wind
is a shepherd,
driving white sheep
across a field
of corn-flowers.

And I,
in the meadow grasses,
am a lark,
singing—
remote, afar.

JOSEPHINE JOHNSON

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1941

Second Section

Intimate Message: Washington

Galápagos—Invitation to Action ..... *By Joseph G. Harrison*

Word that a German surface raider is believed provisioning itself on the Galápagos Islands, a scant 1,000 miles from the Panama Canal, re-emphasizes the strategical importance to the United States of the vast territories south of the Rio Grande. Typical of much of Latin America, the Ecuadorian-owned Galápagos are in no position to defend themselves and lie defenseless before any Axis craft that wishes to use them for operation against American, British or allied vessels.

The problem presented by such areas as the Galápagos has been a major one with both the Army and the Navy. This has been particularly true as regards areas within easy sailing or flying distance of the Panama Canal. Perhaps no greater single blow could be struck against the armed forces of the United States than the closing of the canal and the knowledge that there are wide, almost uncharted stretches of land in which Axis bombers could gather for an attack upon the canal has always been disquieting to Washington.

President Roosevelt hinted at this in his speech of Sept. 11 when he said that "within the past few weeks the discovery was made of secret air landing fields in Colombia within easy range of the Panama Canal."

The President's remarks are taken as an invitation to Colombia to do a little poking around in the jungles and as an offer from this country to assist if Bogota thinks it necessary. Evidence that Colombia will do something about the fields has come with demands for such action from a number of officials in the Legislature.

Cold Calculation

Regardless of the motives pushing the State Department toward better relations with Latin America, the War and Navy Departments have favored such a trend on the basis of cold calculation. They recognize each extension of United States influence is at the expense of the Axis and pays dividends in the form of greater security for this country's armed forces.

Little publicity has been given so far to the very real success which the State Department, Pan American-Grace airways and the Civilian Aeronautics Administration have had in clearing Latin America of Axis airlines. This has been done on the ground that many of these lines were obviously maintained for other than purely commercial reasons and that in the event of war they would be highly dangerous to the safety of the Western Hemisphere.

The latest reports show that of 11,500 miles of German air routes in operation in Latin America two years ago, only 70 remain today. In a number of cases the routes are now being flown by the American Panagra concern. American air service has always been highly esteemed in Latin America although Panagra has frequently found it difficult to compete with subsidized Axis flights.

Probably the most important German liquidations were those in Ecuador and Colombia where the German Sedta and Scadta systems were either nationalized or grounded. These lines were not considered to be financially successful but were immensely important from a strategic point of view since they enabled German pilots to become familiar with airfields and terrain within easy flying distance of the Panama Canal.

Italian Advantage

Another important liquidation, which has not yet taken place but which is expected soon, is that of the Italian Lati line, which crosses the South Atlantic between Africa and Brazil. Pilots of this line are able to keep an eye on United States activities in that part of the Atlantic, while the flights are able to avoid British control of the seas. Axis agents are frequent passengers in Lati planes.

This elimination of Axis air facilities is considered especially important in the light of plans to ferry American-made warplanes to the British Near Eastern forces via Brazil and the west coast of Africa. There is the additional fact that, with the United States now committed to the elimination of Axis high-seas "piracy," the Navy is anxious that no Axis commercial planes be in a position to observe the movements of its ships.

German observation planes have aided German surface raiders and U-boats in the North Atlantic and similar co-operation in the South Atlantic or the Pacific is believed to be equally possible. As a case in point, it is not at all improbable that a German plane from one of the secret Colombian airfields mentioned by the President could warn a German raider provisioning on the Galápagos of the approach of American warcraft.

These considerations give point to this week's warning from Rear Admiral John W. Greenslade, Commandant of the 12th Naval District, that Axis attacks against "the weakly defended countries of lower Latin America" are entirely possible. He urged that the United States reach a prompt understanding with Latin America for the common use of established bases and facilities.

The Country Speaks: Middle West

Liquor and Prosperity ..... *By Ralph W. Cessna*

If the economic arguments of the repealists had been half true there are some communities we can think of that wouldn't have had to wait so long for prosperity as has been the case. We won't name the communities for, aside from their part in the manufacture of intoxicating beverages, they are fine places. And they're full of fine people.

But if you'd have looked around carefully back in 1933 you'd have found some of the strongest pleas for return of the liquor trade coming from those communities whose chief industry was whiskey making. And the arguments—beyond the stock one about personal liberty—were to the effect that revival of this liquor business would bring a measure of prosperity. For, they said, it would mean jobs for thousands and thousands and thousands of people.

Those folks who shouted so much—and spent so much too—in the interests of repeal, probably honestly thought that the end of prohibition would bring back good business, at least for their own communities, which had supposedly suffered so when the distilleries were shut down.

But it just didn't work out that way. Actually the manufacture of whiskey requires few men. Most of the huge buildings you see around a distillery are merely warehouses. The ratio of jobs to money invested, to plant area, to value of product, is especially low in this business. And those "thousands" in other trades said by the repealists to depend wholly on the liquor trade were, when prohibition came, absorbed readily into other fields which, as a consequence of the stoppage of the flow of liquor, enjoyed greater activity.

With repeal the distilleries started up again full swing. But there wasn't any boom, even in those communities where this business is pretty well concentrated, with perhaps some few exceptions.

And the significant thing now is that it wasn't until the defense boom came along that at least one of these places was able even to keep up to the business level of the rest of the non-liquor-producing cities. Another one isn't yet out of the woods. It hasn't any defense industries. And the liquor business, which didn't pull it out of the 1929 slump, hasn't yet brought back prosperity in 1941. I know of other communities which have neither defense nor liquor business, and they're far better off than this one example cited above.

It is interesting that this one distillery center, a comparatively small city here in the Middle West, isn't aware itself yet that it isn't in quite the same economic position as others in the Nation. It still talks about the "1929 crash" as if it was something quite recent and not yet over, and as if this were true of the rest of the country. And it still looks to those distilleries as if they somehow had protected it, and will soon somehow bring them that illusive prosperity.

The lesson is that in so far as its effect on a liquor-making community is concerned the liquor business isn't a very vital factor to say the least. To look about in this one community of which we speak one couldn't but be impressed deeply by the fact that here, side by side, are the "revived" liquor business, and an as yet unrevived economic and social machine.

We don't mean to imply that precisely the same condition holds everywhere that liquor is made. The one illustration is worth considering, though, as the increasingly non-essential nature of intoxicating liquor becomes apparent in this war emergency.

To Change the Subject:

There's More to Trips Than Maps ..... *By Jessie Ash Arndt*

"Bear right by the famous old church on the crest of the hill; turn sharp right at the gas station beyond a beautiful stretch of woods."

Now these are directions from a traveler to my own liking. They take you there by woods and churches and friendly filling stations instead of by routes and road markers. After you've been there you may not remember exactly whether you were in New York or Connecticut, but you can describe the beauty and you recall such amusing little signs as "Our hens lay all fresh eggs," that you've seen along the way. Your memory of the trip is pleasantly indefinite as to geography but vivid as to interesting places and people found along the winding roads.

We are not all alike. Some of us study maps and know east from west no matter where we go. We speed along over U. S. Highway 102, turn off at U. S. 100, take State Highway 30 to the next point and so on. We never get lost on intriguing roads that wind off mysteriously to nowhere-in-particular. We refuse to allow any place to be unidentified. We locate it and make its acquaintance on the map so we can call it by name when we see it coming toward us.

Those of us who are like that are intelligent travelers. We never make the mistake of putting towns in the wrong states when we are recounting our adventures en route, neither do we miss the Mississippi when we cross it and wonder an hour later what river it was we went over. But then, maybe we do not have any better time than the others of us who just go for the ride.

Not that I would encourage the attitude of "I don't know where I'm going but I'm on my way," but I can understand it. Those of us who are like that should not be left at home.

Now geography was always one of my favorite subjects in school. I liked what it told about people and places. Maps were fascinating. They had such pretty colors and you could see the whole world spread out on a table before you. (I always liked the flat ones best.)

But to spend a trip reading maps is different—just think what you might miss along the way. A deer could be looking at you wide-eyed from the side of the road or a little chipmunk sitting poised on a fence post and there you'd be, nose buried in a map figuring out highway arithmetic, and you wouldn't even be able to exchange a polite nod with either of them. You would know Waterbury was in Vermont and Bethel in Maine, but maybe you might not have discovered that deer came down to see the passing motorists in the mountains of New England.

There are those of us who take our geography in scenery and sounds, with the mist of a waterfall and the call of a bird in flight more vivid memories than the name or location of either. Then there are others of us who enjoy both of these and also are map-conscious. Maybe the difference is that we of the latter group would know how to return to the same place to see and hear them again. A difference, to be sure, but relatively unimportant for we who represent the scenery and sound variety of traveler will get there too—with a map-conscious companion for a guide!

After the War: A New World of Right Thinking?

Educators' proposal to men of good will for eradicating basic causes of human conflict.

Reconstruction after this war will fail unless it is also re-education. By education we understand here not schooling alone, but the influence on man of all that helps him to live decently, productively, and happily with his fellows. To achieve this aim, men must create a free and better world which will provide for all without distinction opportunity for useful work, happy family life, fruitful leisure, and devotion.

Reconstruction in postwar education must reach into every form of our economic, political, and social life. What is done in the postwar phase will matter more than in normal times and will be more deeply felt. Without careful planning and preparation of the educational element in this reconstruction, Europe will again collapse.

Reconstruction through education depends upon increasing the co-operation of all in a common civilization. A vindictive policy defeats itself. Only by reconstruction through education will youth be reassured against a new betrayal and their full energies enlisted in this cause.

While the group responsible for this proposal centered its discussion primarily on the postwar situation in Europe, it recognized throughout that the phenomenon called Hitlerism is an extreme form of a world-wide disease. Its recommendations reach to the very causes of which Hitlerism is a symptom and are therefore world-wide in their application. It urges that similar intensive studies be made of situations in all continents and countries.

Our Aims

To guide and sustain those in all countries who share these aims, we solemnly affirm:

1. The first duty of society is to guarantee to every man, woman and child equal opportunity for education without regard to race, birth, sex, income, or creed.

2. This equality of opportunity must include the fullest nurture of every special ability, talent, or skill.

3. Every man is an end in himself and may not be used merely as a means. And this is the dignity of man.

4. No education can be complete unless everyone through the years after school has opportunity to form himself through useful work.

5. Every man can come to his full being only by serving society. And this is the ground of society's claim upon him.

6. No society stands still. A healthy society moves towards freedom and responsibility for all. A diseased society moves towards the tyranny of the few. of societies to one another. And this is the only basis for a durable peace.

9. To respect man's dignity while recognizing his duty to society is to advance toward a democracy of citizens and of states. To perfect, maintain, and defend such a democracy is the end of education.

10. To embody these principles into a society of the future, men must be inspired by forces which spring from a deeper dimension of life. This has often been overlooked or forgotten in recent generations and this is the cause of the crisis of our civilization.

11. To develop, men need action; to act, men need faith; to keep faith, men need reason; to direct all three, men need a vision of excellence; and all this is empty unless it is pervaded by love; and love is action and outgoing.

12. Reconstruction through education includes a myriad of small and seemingly unimportant acts. But these will not be rightly done, and will therefore fail, unless every doer, however modest his work may be, draws his strength from the whole.

Action at War's End

1. The following tasks will be immediate and paramount:

(a) The immediate feeding and care of all children of all nations.

(b) Both individual medical care to repair the ravages of war and public health measures to prevent the outbreak and spread of epidemic diseases.

(c) The reconstruction of schools, housing and public services.

Whatever is done toward these ends must be so done that both those who help and those who are helped go through and grow through a fundamental educational experience.

2. In every local community, even in the defeated nations, there will be a nucleus of suitable people ready to undertake local leadership in aggressive and co-operative planning and in action for reconstruction. It is essential that all who go in to help shall co-operate fully with these local people of good will and experience and recruit locally as many workers as possible, particularly from the ranks of youth.

3. Plan, organize, and finance the employment of all available human resources, especially of the 16-25 age group, on all the manifold tasks of reconstruction. The Chinese co-operatives, the British Youth Councils and Youth Movements, the NYA, CCC, WPA, and PWA and others all furnish useful patterns for this effort.

4. Develop a comprehensive plan of education for children, youth, and adults, adapted to the conditions of the different cultural areas and making the fullest use of the experience and wisdom of the great educators.

Speaking of education in the more specific sense, we as educators know that essential improvements are needed in many school systems. But we are not tempted to offer blueprints. Blueprints may worke elsewhere, but education is creative and is the expression of personalities, not the product of formulas and prescriptions.

Nevertheless, some principles can be stated. They are in no way new ones. In all countries there are and have been educators who have provided models of true education. What is needed is the general and more courageous application of these principles:

(a) Break down the walls that stand between school and community. Schools should be one of the main sources of new power for the community. It is to the schools that young and old should look for advice and encouragement in their search for greater knowledge and more sympathetic co-operation.

(b) Uproot the idea that book knowledge in itself can be a guide in living, that credits and degrees are the main aim of education, and that secondary schools should be a shortcut to selfish social advancement or to the preservation of class privileges.

(c) Make the schools institutions where the idea of equality becomes a reality. Combine learning and doing to the utmost Develop everywhere "hand and brain." Send out from the schools new generations of young citizens eager to co-operate and to serve, eager to apply the art of serious learning in their daily life and work, and devoted to the master art of self-instruction and self-perfection.

(d) Encourage and support everywhere and in every form the willingness of youth to serve. Make it easy for youth to practice the art of co-operation, self-responsibility, self-reliance and service through youth movements. Encourage this in school and continue it in the years that follow. Enroll youth as partners in reconstruction work; they will be the more able and willing to build with us, and after us a new world. To support and strengthen these youth movements in all countries, an active world youth movement devoted to service and reconstruction is essential. Its formation should be encouraged in every possible way.

(e) Recognize the fact that youth everywhere faces a grave crisis. Educators and education should share responsibility in the care of youth up to the age of maturity.

Unemployment among youth must be eliminated by a common effort of all, not by government action alone. In this youth must be inspired to the largest possible measure of self-help.

(f) Protect teachers everywhere in their efforts to do better work. Encourage the best amongst youth to enter the profession. In times of crisis increase and not decrease educational funds, especially in poorer areas. In all reconstruction schemes give priority to youth serving institutions.

(g) Work for the regeneration of faith. Not only are towns in ruins, millions of souls are devastated. Millions of youth in Europe have accepted false religions. When the false gods fall let not the altars be empty. Democracy must restore faith, not by words alone, but by deeds. Educational reconstruction furnishes the vision and provides the opportunity.

Steps Toward Realization

To promote the plans for educational reconstruction, a strong action group is called for which can be expanded as the task develops. The nucleus for this action group exists in the United States Committee on Educational Reconstruction. Some of the functions of this action group will be as follows:

(1) To mobilize organizations, institutions, and individuals in the United States and elsewhere in preparation for postwar reconstruction through education, and furnish them with the necessary material.

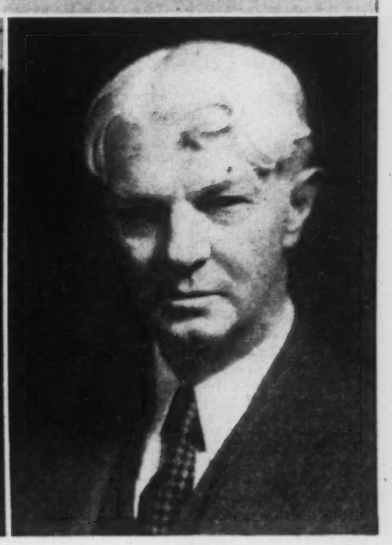
(2) To approach the United States governmental authorities and urge them to include educational reconstruction in their postwar plans and budgets; and to do the same with any representatives of other governments in this country.

(3) To secure the widest possible discussion of the problems of postwar reconstruction.

(4) To arrange for the establishment of centers for the education of workers in such a program.

(5) To promote the study of the international situation in relation to education both in educational institutions and in the programs of many of the organizations mentioned in (1) above.

(6) To take steps towards the ormation of a commission of men and women in democratic countries who enjoy the confidence of educators and people of similar interests. This commission shall offer its co-operation to the Allied Governments and all other agencies entrusted with the task of re-establishment of peace. It must see that educational reconstruction becomes an integral part of postwar international policy. The Commission will also act as a liaison agency between governmental authorities, educational institutions and the public, with a view to securing the fullest possible measure of co-ordination of effort and support of this program.



Bachrach

Voices From the Campus

The William L. Clements Library of American History at the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor: Dr. William Heard Kilpatrick of Columbia University, Chairman of the group which drew up the Ann Arbor Resolutions, and Dr. Reinhold Schairer (left) of the United States Committee on Educational Reconstruction, a German exile, who is vice-chairman of the Ann Arbor group.

An Educators' Peace

It is not often that textual material is printed on this Column Page. The page is written for the general reader, rather than for the expert in a particular field.

Yet the accompanying text merits a special consideration. It is a program for peace of an unusual character: an educators' peace. It was drafted by men who believe that war stems from weaknesses in the human mind which largely result from failure or from perversion in the educational process—and which can only be rooted out by a great wave of education reform after the war.

These men propose to build the elements of a durable peace from its very foundation in the character of the individual. They are educators of international reputation: some from Britain and the United States, others who have lived intimately with the problems of Europe. At a conference at Ann Arbor, Mich., in July of this year, they drew up what have become known as the Ann Arbor Resolutions.

These Resolutions are printed here, in the belief that even the general reader will find these terse statements of policy to be freighted with meaning. As these educators have said, they "assume that Hitlerism cannot be permanently defeated on the field of battle alone, but only in the hearts and minds of men, and specially of youth."

Authors of Ann Arbor Resolutions

These are the educators who drew up the Ann Arbor Resolutions, looking toward a reconstruction of world thinking after the war:

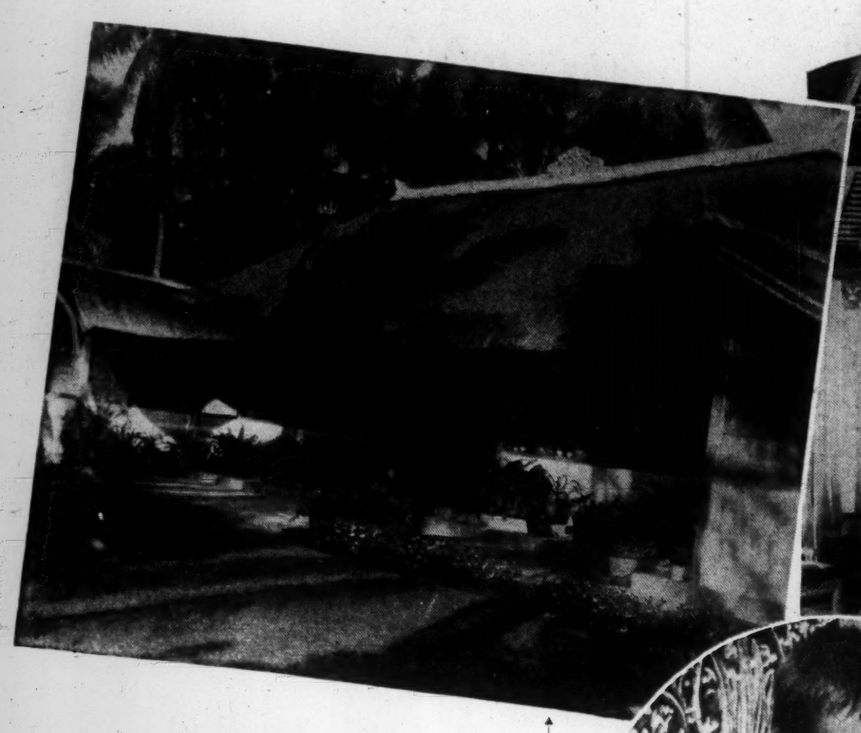
Chairman: Dr. William Heard Kilpatrick, Columbia University, United States.
Dr. Robert A. Bauer, formerly People's University at Vinnea, Austrian exile.
Dr. Ruth Benedict, Columbia University, United States.
Dr. Max Black, University of Illinois, British.
Dr. Esther Brunauer, American Association of University Women, United States.
Dr. John Condliffe, University of California, British.
Michael Huxley, editor of Geographical Magazine; Director, Inter-Allied Information Center, British.
Dr. Fritz Karsen, New York City College, German exile.
Dr. Jan Kozak, Oberlin College, Czechoslovakian.
Habib Kurani, University of Beirut, Syrian.
Dr. Malcolm MacLean, President of Hampton Institute, United States.
Dr. Ernest Melby, Dean of the School of Education, Northwestern University, United States.
Dr. Spencer Miller, Workers' Education Bureau, New York City, United States.
Dr. Marion Ostrander, Progressive Education Association; Secretary of the group, United States.
Dr. John Pilley, Wellesley College, British.
Dr. I. A. Richards, Cambridge and Harvard Universities, British.
Dr. W. Carson Ryan, University of North Carolina, United States.
Dr. Reinhold Schairer, United States Committee on Educational Reconstruction; Vice Chairman of the group, German exile, British subject.
Dr. Robert Ulich, Harvard University, German exile, United States citizen.

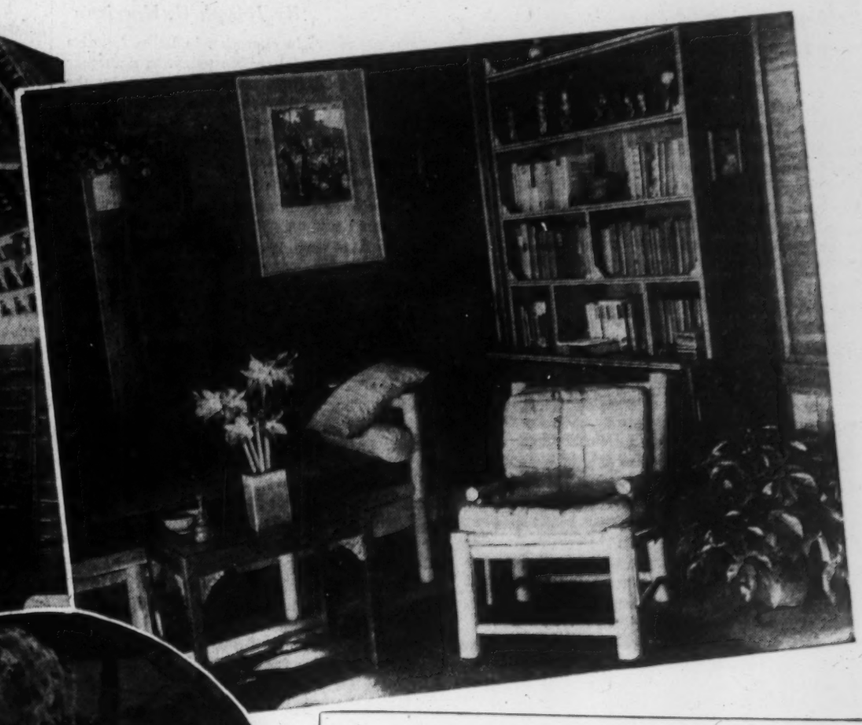
The Christian Science Monitor
Women's Page—September 16, 1941
12A*

Today's Woman

Tuesday, Friday—News, Homemaking
Wednesday—Fashions, Interior Decoration

Edited by VERA CONNOLLY





Top center: Screen Traveler by Andre de la Varre

Top row, left: The home which Jack and Katharane Mershon have built in Bali. The house is roofed with "along-along" grass, and comes to a point in a ridge of white coral. Center: The Mershons in their living room. This photograph shows an underview of the grass roofing. Notice its mathematical precision. Right: Some of the furniture designed by Mr. Mershon. The pictures and objets d'art are the work of native Balinese craftsmen. Below: Two of the Mershons' frequent child-visitors.

In Lovely Bali Two Americans Find Home and Lifework

By Adelaide Anderson
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

This is the story of a woman who deliberately turned her back on the recognition she had worked for years to win on the stage, and went out to the remote tropical island of Bali, where today she lives the sort of satisfying, and truly dramatic, existence she had never found in all her years behind the footlights.

Certain dreams are common to us all. We have all experienced the desire of finding a tropical island on which to set up an abode of Utopian bliss. But nothing practical is done about this dream, essentially a selfish one, in which we do not think of spreading happiness, but of finding it. Jack and Katharane Mershon have done the exceptional. They live in what has been tritely but not unjustly called "the last Paradise." And they have earned for themselves such a reputation for kindness that love and gratitude are reflected like a white light in all the dark faces that surround them. Among the villages of happy Bali, there is none more happy than the village of Sanoer.

Early Career on the Stage

Katharane's early life was spent in America, fighting her way to a rung near the top of the ladder. After years of playing bit-parts on the New York stage, she studied dancing, and performed in many of the large theaters of Europe. She returned to this country to be given solo-billing in a ballet that toured America. Then she was made a directress of the Pasadena Playhouse, where she took part in some of the plays herself. Soon afterward she married her leading man—a young Hollywood director who was also interested in amateur theatricals. The years of hard struggle, it would seem, had not been in vain. Now was the time to sit back and reap the harvest. She and her young husband set out on a six months' honeymoon, intending to tour the world. And here, it might be imagined, the story ends. Here, in reality, it begins!

From the very first, this tiny island in the vastness of the Indian Ocean stimulated their imaginations. For here was a culture of centuries beyond reckoning. Here were temples, black with age. Here were dances handed down from generation to generation. Here was craftsmanship more delicate than that achieved by the most modern inventions of this modern age. Here was a simple, child-like people, putting into practice the principles of a Golden Rule that they had never heard. Here were soft skies and swaying palm-trees. Here was peace.

But here also were appalling living conditions among the natives, and worst of all, dense superstition. These, together with the natural fear of a native people for alien ways, made their task of educating and aiding their new neighbors seem hopeless at the outset. But patience and love achieved the seemingly impossible. They observed all the native holidays, respected the people's customs, learned their language, attended their festivals. They even made friends with the native witch-doctors and gradually won their confidence. They at last adopted a native child.

Day in and out, for years, this cultured, cosmopolitan American woman helped native women through their problems of homemaking and child rearing, using her tiny income to import little comforts and aids unknown to them before. Meantime her husband became an expert on Balinese flora and wild-life, and she later became an authority on their arts, and a patron of their endeavors.

Of Surpassing Beauty

Years have passed. And today, along a strip of coral beach, may be glimpsed the home of these two—a house of surpassing beauty. Rare native woods form the pillars; the doors and shutters are intricately carved of gold lacquer, in the garden a white cockatoo ruffles his yellow crest and shares the shade of a giant banyan tree with a cage of starlings. Multi-colored orchids and flowers of every kind and hue fill the garden of this house, built entirely by the natives who throng there daily for help and advice, or merely to pay a visit to the beloved occupants.

The house, recently completed, was in process of construction for many months; for building a house in Bali is not a matter of going to a contractor and giving orders. All the various steps of construction must be done at the auspicious time. Religious festivals of five days' duration have a way of popping up at crucial moments. Bamboo can be cut only at certain seasons. Then there is another wait while the thatching grass grows to the proper length. And there are numbers of days in the Balinese calendar when it is bad luck to climb a ladder or to look higher than the eye's level. All these customs were tolerated cheerfully by the Mershons. In addition, to make sure that their servants and native callers would feel happy there, the Mershons laid the house out in strict accordance with Balinese rules—which are many.

For all Balinese houses are built in a walled enclosure called a pekarangan, and consist of a number of buildings rather than a single one. There are certain inviolable rules for the placing of these buildings. The kitchen must be placed to the south. The entire house-group must face northeast toward the Peak of Bali.

The last time I saw the Mershons, they were seated on their lawn at sunset. The waves were lapping gently nearby, and a dozen native children played happily around them. And something in their faces told me that their exile of many years held for them no regrets.

British Girls in Khaki Get Inspiring Leader

By G. Delap Stevenson
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

A dynamic, idealistic woman of thirty-three is now head of Britain's girls in khaki, and her appointment coincides with a new forward policy.

Mrs. Jean Knox, the new Director of the Auxiliary Territorial Service, takes over when the Service has just been made part of the armed forces of the Crown. It is extending to new front-line jobs, such as work on the gun sites, and is launching a big recruiting drive.

In a special interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, Mrs. Knox explained that their military standing gave the women a new prestige and acknowledged the importance of their work. "Now that women are part of the Army, we are given the status of soldiers. The King honors our officers with his commission," she said. "The purpose of the change is to maintain discipline and tradition, but not to turn the women into Amazons on the same terms as the men, like some Russian women soldiers."

An Enthusiastic Leader

Mrs. Knox disclaims the idea that she is there to make revolutionary reforms, declaring that a very fine organization existed already. But she undoubtedly brings vigor and new ideas to her post. The most striking things about her are her enthusiasm and her high ideal of service. She has the power to lead and inspire others. This inspiration is very important to the Service now that the spadework connected with its organization has been done. Mrs. Knox succeeds Dame Helen Gwynne-Vaughan, G. B. E., who was head of the equivalent service in the last war. Her contribution was experience, while Mrs. Knox provides the new outlook of the younger generation.

Mrs. Knox holds the rank of Chief Controller. She is directly under the Adjutant General and the Army Council and confers on equal terms with directors of other branches. This young woman works with brigadiers and generals, and older women call her 'M'am.' She spoke several times to the writer of being aware of the "responsibility" of her new position.

Mrs. Knox is the wife of Squadron Leader George Knox and has a daughter, Julie, of fourteen. She is a woman of means and in pre-war days lived at a beautiful country home at Radlett in Hertfordshire. She loved her home and saw to it that everything in the house was well organized. She was a keen horsewoman.

Held Successive Posts

Before the outbreak of the war Mrs. Knox raised a company of the A. T. S. in her own district. She was mobilized as a company commander in charge of her own 50 girls, who were employed with an A. A. battery. She then rose to be a group commandant with 400 girls under her. After this she came onto the staff to look after recruiting, and last March she was appointed Inspector of Personnel. This job entailed visiting the A. T. S. all over the country to make inquiries and suggestions. At that time she was hailed as "the ideas woman" of the A. T. S.

"I have seen things as a junior officer," she told the writer, "and my experience as Inspector was very valuable. It is this which has given me my ideas for my present job." Mrs. Knox would not talk of these ideas as they have not yet been passed, but she was confident of full support. She has a deep respect for the Army, of which her Service is now an integral part. She spoke of the War Office, in which we sat, as "this honorable house."

Mrs. Knox expressed her ideal of service in these words: "There are no 'ifs' in service for England. You must go into the A. T. S. prepared to give full service without considering the conditions. The more you do this the more the work will repay you. The purpose of the A. T. S. is to give service, service which will help to bring victory and end the war. Nothing but the best is good enough for England."

Mrs. Knox fulfilled her own ideals so well that for the first year of the war her duties prevented her even seeing her daughter, who was at school and staying with relatives. Mrs. Knox said that the problem of manpower was serious and it must be solved by the use of womanpower. Women are beginning to realize this and recruits are coming in well. At present the A. T. S. numbers about 45,000 and Mrs. Knox hopes to have 100,000 enrolled by Christmas.

"You will understand," she said, "what it means to have charge of all these girls. They are in the Army, yet at the same time they are also women and must not lose their feminine side. This, however, does not present a really difficult problem. What I am anxious about is that they shall be prepared for their life after the war. They are learning typing, teleprinting and many trades. They will also learn to be good housewives through the order and neatness insisted on in the Army. They are also acquiring a better understanding of what discipline means—and no one in charge of a house or children is any good without self-discipline. England's women and children will be all-important to her after the war. We hope to build up a new and better generation." Mrs. Knox leaned forward eagerly, and spoke with deep sincerity. Here was a young woman, formerly leisured and fortunate, who had found an ideal and was giving up everything to its service. Mrs. Knox found leaving home hard, and she believes that it is the biggest sacrifice which many women in the A. T. S. have had to make.

Quick Tricks With Bought Cake

By Isabel Cornell
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

It's nice to have a trick or two up your sleeve in the way of food ideas when the number and appetites of week-end callers are uncertain. I've found a way of settling the dessert and the in-between-meal question as well as saving myself a lot of work. I keep on hand a large angel food or sponge cake, or a box of sponge layers, or a dozen of the sponge cup cakes, from the grocery store. Whenever a snack is wanted, or a meal needs a bang-up finish, or must be stretched for unexpected guests, I draw on my cake reserve.

One of the quick tricks with bought cakes that's new and popular with all samplers is sweet sandwiches. They are good fillins at any time of day with a glass of fruit juice or sparkling beverage, or to make a fruit dessert seem extra special. The cake should be sliced thin and spread with softened butter. Then put the slices together with any sweet mixture you can dream up.

Loafs may be cut lengthwise to have longer pieces of cake for cutting fancy shapes or for making ribbon sandwiches. Tube-shaped cakes may be laid on their sides and sliced down; cut each circle in half and put matching halves together with filling. Wedge-shaped sandwiches are then cut to order. Cup cakes may also be sliced horizontally and the layers pyramided with assorted fillings.

The family's favorite spread is one from Grandmother's cookbook: "a generous sprinkling of brown sugar" on well buttered cake. We like this best on angel food, which we always cut in triangles. You can't imagine how good this combination is until you try it.

Softened cream cheese and orange marmalade, or peanut butter and apple jelly are especially good between slices of sponge cake. Open-face sponge rounds spread with butter and honey and sprinkled with nuts are quick and easy to make. If you have a bit of plain white frosting left over, mix it with jam or jelly and spread on a slice of angel food; cut in diamonds and put a dab of jelly in the center of each sandwich.

Half-Way Alaskan

Another fancy dessert that looks as if you'd spent all day preparing it, is Half-Way Alaskan. Scoop out the inside of sponge cup cakes (save those crumbs) or use the sponge shells. Melt in a double boiler 3 squares of bitter chocolate, 1 square semi-sweet chocolate, and 1 tablespoon butter. Fill centers of cakes with vanilla ice cream. Stir chocolate mixture smooth and pour over ice cream. The chocolate will harden in a minute and form a smooth coating over the dessert.

When advance preparations are indicated, the specialty of the house comes forth—Red Plum Refrigerator Cake. It's an all-year-round dish, too, because it's made from canned fruit. It will keep for several days in the refrigerator—if left alone.

Red Plum Refrigerator Cake

3 tablespoons cornstarch
2 tablespoons sugar
Dash of salt
1½ cups plum juice
Juice of ½ lemon
1 cup sieved plum pulp
2 eggs, separated
1 tablespoon butter
2 large sponge layers
Sweetened whipped cream

Mix dry ingredients in top of double boiler. Add fruit juices and plum pulp. Cook 15 minutes, stirring frequently. Pour slowly over beaten egg yolks. Return to double boiler and cook about 5 minutes longer. Add butter and cool a minute. Fold in stiffly beaten egg whites. Cool to room temperature. Slice sponge layers horizontally in halves. Put halves together with filling and cover top and sides. Cover with large bowl and place in refrigerator. When filling has set, spread cake with a thin layer of sweetened whipped cream. Return to refrigerator. Eight to 10 servings.

On the Soapbox

Today's Woman invites its readers to mount an imaginary soapbox and express their views on their pet topics. Please step this way. The box is ready. The audience is waiting.

Let's Introduce Ourselves

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Kew Garden, N. Y.

Bunglers of Introductions. They are my subject for today, soapboxers. There are several among my acquaintance, and I am sure you know some, also.

Remember last week at Mrs. Mumblemouth's dinner? You and your husband were introduced, on the Wholesale Plan, to about ten guests as Mr. and Mrs. John Steve——, the rest of your name gone with the wind. Already your hostess had turned to fling the names of the next arrivals into space. Perhaps those nearest you thought that you were Mr. and Mrs. Steve, when your name was really Stevenson. The rest of the guests probably didn't even hear your name, so blurred and fast was it spoken.

Under this plan, you do not learn the names of the ten who arrived before you, nor do you have time to catch the tags of the couple immediately following you. Yet Mrs. Mumblemouth complacently smiles; she has done her duty. But has she?

Another introduction bungler is Sally Slur. I ran into her and her friend, Dora Daze, yesterday in the department store. Thinking of her lengthy shopping list, Sally failed to pause sufficiently to enunciate clearly my simple name, Marjorie Jensen. Each syllable was slurred over hastily. In acknowledging the introduction, Dora, the inattentive type, replied, "So glad to meet you, Margaret Johnson." Mentally, I writhed.

In one other instance, I recall, there were several glaring omissions by the hostess when she introduced her guests. I was a new suburbanite. Soon I discovered a college acquaintance living near by, who thoughtfully invited me to tea one afternoon to meet her friends. Then her thoughtfulness vanished.

The pocket-handkerchief-backyard of her home bordered on the local train tracks. There, six adults plus five youngsters, all under four years, gathered to become acquainted. The children were well-behaved, but naturally noisy. Their high laughter, added to the rumbling of the train, obliterated every introduction.

This hostess used the Circle Method—each name chasing the next one around at a fast pace. I bowed and sat down. With my mind whirling, my thoughts raced along in this manner: "Does Penny Edgeworth sit beside me, or was that Mabel Edgeworth across from me? The patronymic of the young woman next to Mabel (or is it Marylin?) failed to penetrate at all."

I assumed, wrongly of course, that all the girls were married and unrelated. One of the girls, I soon discovered, after a masterly attempt to follow the conversation and sort out the names and faces, was single and the sister-in-law of Mabel. Having sifted this piece of information from the maze, I found myself way behind in the next conversational patter. Hoping my features didn't appear as blank as my vague replies sounded, I inwardly tussled with this introduction fiasco.

To end this futile confusion, I recommend that we stop mumbling and give time for each name to register before announcing the next. That we forget that masterpiece of assumption: "You all know each other, so let's dispense with introductions." That we make each introduction do what the dictionary declares it should do—namely, "to cause to know, to inform."

I thank you. **Maggie.**

Contributions to the Soapbox should not exceed 500 words. Space rates will be paid on publication of material. This feature was planned in a spirit of fun, and in that spirit it will be conducted. No unused manuscripts can be returned.

To a Little Girl Refugee

(While Making Her a Dress)

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

I glance at all the other women. They sew
Much better than I. I'm awkward with my hands.
My stitches are too large. I'll never know
Precisely how to deal with buttons and bands.
The others watch the goods they sew, but I
Am seeing you who'll wear this drab-hued dress
And wish, impractically, I might defy
The rules and fashion a frock all loveliness,
Dress of your dreams for you—a party gown
Such as a girl, eleven, would adore.
The woman-in-charge regards me with a frown.
Yes; I have dropped my workbag on the floor—
Startled because I was sure I heard you say,
"Ma Mère, like you, preferred my dresses gay!"

VIOLET ALLEYN STOREY

A Good Way to Store Bathing Caps

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

There have been so many summers when we have brought out last year's favorite bathing cap, only to have it tear when we stretched it in our fingers. This year we have decided to put our bathing togs away more carefully. We wrote to a large rubber company in New York to ask how we could store our cap for the winter so that it would not deteriorate. They sent us the following valuable suggestions:

1. Rinse the cap carefully from any chlorine or salt water and dry thoroughly, inside and out.
2. Dust the cap with talcum powder and wrap it well in tissue paper, inserting tissue paper inside the cap as well.
3. Keep in a cool, dry place, not subjected to any artificial light or heat.

If we will take these simple precautions, which we shall, the company assures us that our favorite bathing cap will be in perfect condition for next summer. **M. S. C.**

HAVE NO FEAR
GARTSIDE'S IRON RUST SOAP
Positively removes rust, ink, fruit stains from fabrics, rugs, porcelain tubs, sinks, and toilets. 25c at Drug, Hardware and Dept. Stores, or from Gartside Iron Rust Soap Co., Phila., Pa.

Today's Woman
reports on fall apparel and accessories in the
FALL FASHION PAGES
September 17
in The Christian Science Monitor
Articles and photographs on women's, children's and men's wear will fill several pages—together with an unusually large display of local advertising.

'Candle in the Wind' at the Colonial—'Native Son' at Majestic

New Maxwell Anderson Play Playwrights-Guild Offering

By L. A. Sloper

It looks as if Wendell Willkie might have another job pretty soon now. When the isolationist senators have finished with their investigation of anti-Nazi films, they will perhaps look into stage plays of like import. Then we may expect to see the directors of the Theater Guild and the members of the Playwrights' Company take their turn on the carpet at Washington.

For Maxwell Anderson's "Candle in the Wind," submitted by them Monday evening at the Colonial Theâter in Boston, is not neutral. It is in fact a brief for liberty, fraternity, and equality. It holds up to scorn the Nazi philosophy and asserts the indestructibility of the spirit of freedom.

The senators may have to summon the first-night Boston audience, too. For these theatergoers expressed freely their distaste for Nazi methods, hissed the swastika, and warmly applauded the struggle of free men and women against oppression and terror in occupied France. If Mr. Willkie is retained to defend all these opponents of appeasement, the suppositional inquisition ought to be a good show.

* * *

In order to give his thesis dramatic form, Mr. Anderson shows us an American actress devoting all her ingenuity and all her money for a year to trying to free her French fiancé from a German concentration camp on the outskirts of Paris. It is a moving story of loyalty, courage, determination, and faith. But the personal sorrow seems relatively unimportant. Mr. Anderson needed it to give dramatic focus to his theme, but he is really concerned, and so are we, with the broader problem of human rights in the world tragedy.

In stating his case he has shown remarkable restraint. He has abandoned verse forms in favor of sharply defined prose. Now and then, particularly in the opening scene, he does give rein for a few moments to his poetic temperament; but when he does, the action drags. He is at his most effective when he expresses himself in disciplined prose, controlling his tendency to talkativeness. His periods on the platform are brief, and tied closely to the dramatic action.

This action is pretty tightly knit for the most part. The characters generally are well drawn and essential to the play. An exception is the two New Hampshire schoolmarms who, apparently unaware that a world war is in progress and that civilization seems to be crumbling about them, pursue their research into the Versailles of Marie Antoinette. They are presumably intended to help set a background, and to emphasize an ironic contrast between dreamers and the world of actualities; but as they stand they are superfluous.

* * *

Upon Helen Hayes falls the principal responsibility for dramatizing the author's message, and she rises superbly to her task. It is a rich part, and she makes the most of it, bringing to it the graduations of her warm, resonant voice, the subtlety of her movement and facial play, her sure sense of timing. She plays it for the most part in a low key, but she can always be heard. When she raises her voice, as in the eloquent description of the Parisians, welcoming, regardless of their own danger, the British bombers because they are sounding the doom of the Nazis, the effect is overwhelming precisely because its sudden dynamism is in such sharp contrast to the general quiet of her tones.

Miss Hayes has some excellent support. John Wengraf gives a suavely acidulous portrait of the sinister commandant of the German prison camp. These two offer a brilliant example of teamwork in their scenes together.

Stiano Braggiotti does all he can with the small and rather thankless part of the prisoner. He is on the stage very briefly and is then merely a foil for Miss Hayes. Tonio Selwart reveals persuasively the "private war" of a Nazi officer who at last rebels against his fate. Evelyn Varden offers a conventional portrayal of a confidante of Miss Hayes. Lotte Lenya is effective in a maid's part. The German soldiers are all well presented.

Praise is due to Alfred Lunt for his skill in pointing up the production by his direction.

'Candle in the Wind'

Colonial Theater, Boston—The Theater Guild and the Playwrights' Company present "Candle in the Wind," a new play by Maxwell Anderson, directed by Alfred Lunt, settings by Jo Mielziner. Two weeks beginning Sept. 15, 1941. The cast:

Fargeau	Philip White
Henri	Benedict MacQuarrie
Deseze	Robert Harrison
Charlotte	Leona Roberts
Mercy	Minnie Dupree
Madeline Guest	Helen Hayes
Maisie Tompkins	Evelyn Varden
Raoul St. Cloud	Stiano Braggiotti
German Captain	Harro Meller
German Lieutenant	Knud Kreuger
Col. Erfurt	John Wengraf
Lieut. Schoen	Tonio Selwart
Corp. Behrens	Mario Gang
Mme. Fleury	Michelette Burani
M. Fleury	Stanley Jessup
1st Guard	Brian Connaught
2nd Guard	Ferdi Hoffman
Cissie	Lotte Lenya
3d Guard	Joseph Wiseman
4th Guard	George Andre
5th Guard	Guy Monypenny
6th Guard	William Malten
Captain	Bruce Fernald
Sergeant	David Shatts

Richard Tucker

Scene From 'Candle in the Wind'

Helen Hayes watches tensely while her fiancé (Stiano Braggiotti) is questioned by Nazis.

Canada Lee Stars in Play From Richard Wright's Novel

By Edwin F. Melvin

"Native Son," which came last evening to the Majestic, is grim, taut drama, with overtones of melodrama to lend it theatrical vigor and with an undercurrent of social problems to give it meaning. In the 10 scenes which Paul Green and Richard Wright have drawn from Mr. Wright's novel of the same name, the play presents the case history of a Negro on trial for murder, points to the environment from which he came, and charges that racial prejudice and discrimination must bear a share of the blame.

Canada Lee still plays the central role as he did in New York last season and does it with technical skill and emotional impact. The production, as it has been directed by Orson Welles, is dramatically effective. But last evening it did not seem to be running quite so smoothly as might have been hoped. The changing of settings seemed a little slower than necessary and some of the sound reproduction did not appear to be functioning quite as it should. Though there have been substitutions in the cast most of the Negro players are playing their original parts and the acting in general is admirable.

The story that is told is not a pretty or a pleasant one. Nor is Bigger Thomas, the man on trial when the play begins, an admirable character. Even his attorney does not claim that. But through the scenes of the play the audience sees some of the influences that helped to shape the man, the fear that led him to commit the crime unwittingly, the misdirected effort at racial assertion that partly explained his brief outlaw career until he was sentenced to execution. At the end there is left, not a feeling of sympathy perhaps, but a sense of compassion.

Bigger Thomas was one of the underprivileged, living in a sordid tenement room with his mother, sister, and small brother—unemployed and bitter. He was ready to rob when he was given a job as chauffeur in the home of his millionaire landlord. Then his circumstances seemed to brighten. But one of his tasks was to drive the daughter of his employer wherever she wished, mainly, it appeared, to Communist gatherings and barrooms. He had brought her home one night intoxicated and, against his wishes, helped her to her room, when her blind mother was awakened by the noise. Terrified lest he be discovered, he tried to stifle her cries with a pillow and unintentionally killed her.

The tension of the play tightens as he tried to conceal the crime. Even the Negro girl whom he had made his mistress protests when he seeks to pretend that there had been a kidnaping and writes an extortion note to his employer. A sharp-eyed reporter discovers the evidence of the murder and Bigger flees, to be cornered and captured at last in a blaze of gunfire.

It is in the courtroom scene when the lawyer for the defense pleads in extenuation of the crime that the play gathers larger significance. At the end, as the curtain falls, Bigger is to be seen in his cell as the lawyer bids him farewell.

There is little relieving humor. The tragic outcome can be felt from the beginning, and the progress of the play is marked by mounting intensity. The performances have been keyed with that in view. Canada Lee's characterization is the most conspicuous one, and properly so, for it is on Bigger Thomas that interest is focused. Most of the others fall in the classification of bit performances. But many of them are sharply etched, Evelyn Ellis, for instance as Hannah Thomas, or Diana Dustin as the blind mother, or William Challee as the inquisitive reporter. And the final plea of the defense attorney is eloquently voiced by John Berry.

Barrett Gallagher

Jean Rosenthal

Technical supervisor for the production of "Native Son" at the Majestic.

'Native Son'

At the Majestic—Play by Paul Green and Richard Wright from Mr. Wright's novel of the same name, directed by Orsen Welles and presented by him and John Houseman in association with Bern Bernard. Settings by James Morcom. The cast includes the following:

Buckley, D. A.	Stephen Roberts
Bigger Thomas	Canada Lee
Hannah Thomas	Evelyn Ellis
Vera Thomas	Helen Martin
Buddy Thomas	Lloyd Warren
Miss Emmett	Gladys Cole
Jack	Thomas Anderson
Clara	Rena Mitchell
G. H. Rankin	Rodester Timmons
Gus Mitchell	Wardell Saunders
Ernie Jones	C. M. Bootsie Davis
Mr. Dalton	William David
Mrs. Dalton	Diana Dustin
Britten	Charles Crisp
Peggy	Bryda-Rae King
Mary Dalton	Patricia Palmer
Jan Erlone	John Randolph
A reporter	William Challee
Judge	William Malone
Paul Max	John Berry

'The More the Merrier'

By John Beaufort

New York

"The More the Merrier" is not only the title of the new farce at the Cort Theater. It is also a standing order, a working thesis, a cure-all for every dilemma. Among other things, the authors and directors have taken their title literally—at least the first half of it. They offer more actors—27, count 'em; more running and darting and entering and exiting, more comic solos, more gags, more stair climbing, and more general confusion than any farce this season.

There haven't been any other farces this season? Well, why quibble? we said the play was confusing.

Frank ("Brother Rat") Albertson impersonates a desperate young press agent who is trying to get his new tycoon boss the governorship of Colorado against more odds than you could shake a million dollars at.

Just as the first act is vaporizing, the authors, Frank Gabrielson and Irvin Pincus dump a bus load of tourists out of the Colorado night and into the tycoon's Rocky Mountain hideaway.

Among the passengers are Teddy Hart, who enters in a gush of sibilants; Millard Mitchell, in his familiar difficulty as a Dead End orphan looking for a benefactor; Doro Merande, who screams at intervals; and a number of other actors who play a radio, or collect souvenirs, or draw moustaches on pictures, or look sinister.

The descent of the tourists is occasioned by the fact that the publicity agent's two assistants (Grace McDonald and Keenan Wynn) have suddenly arrived on the scene after the tycoon has left for Denver and are out of money because of a large cab fare. So Joseph Dolma (the assistant played by Keenan Wynn) unwittingly turns inn keeper and, finding it successful, tacks some signs outside of the "castle" to attract more business. Little does he know, of course, that this money-raising scheme will attract a public enemy, a corpse, the district attorney, the coroner and a lot more bother besides, before the night is done.

Of the players, Mr. Wynn is a comedian of varied inflection and melifluous gesture, a good man to have around. Louis Hector makes a proper to-do as the millionaire. A number of others do well. The play contains needless profanity.

'The More the Merrier'

New farce by Frank Gabrielson and Irvin Pincus. Directed by Otto L. Preminger, with setting by Stewart Chaney. Presented by Mr. Preminger and Norman Pincus at the Cort Theater on Sept. 15. The cast:

Miss Craig	Dorrit Kelton
Harvey Royal	Louis Hector
Senator Broderick	J. C. Nugent
Jackson	Herbert Duffy
Crivers	Robert Gray
Daniel Finch	Frank Albertson
Bugs Saunders	Grace McDonald
Joseph Dolma	Keenan Wynn
Mr. Cartwright	John McKee
Mrs. Cartwright	Mrs. Priestly Morrison
Bus Driver	Scott Moore
Mrs. Keek	Brenda Struck
Fat Man	Ralph Chambers
Young Man With a Radio	Saint Subber
Mr. Jupiter	Max Beck
Sinister Man	Daniel Forise
Miss Hogben	Doro Merande
Al Goblin	Teddy Hart
Harry Scravvis	Millard Mitchell
George Smith	Jack Riano
Forrest Lockhart	Will Geer
Capt. James	John Barnes
First State Trooper	Lee Frederick
Second State Trooper	James Albert
Mr. Dewey	Guy Sanpsel
Mrs. Dewey	Jane Standish
Doc Strube	G. Albert Smith

NBC

Edna May Oliver

Character actress of the films, whose first appearance on the radio with Rudy Vallee and John Barrymore won her a monthly appearance in the program; Thursdays, NBC-Red-WNAC, 10 p. m.

Bob Burns in New Program

The Mid-Week Dialer

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Bob Burns, long with Bing Crosby's program, is to become a star heading his own program in the debut tonight of "The Arkansaw Traveler."

Eddie Dowling, actor and producer, is to take over tonight from Burgess Meredith as master of ceremonies of "We, the People."

Descriptions of vast Army maneuvers in Louisiana, and addresses by Herbert Hoover and by a member of the Irish Parliament are scheduled during the middle of the week.

Major Bowes is to make Boston his honor city during the midweek airing of his amateur program.

Tonight

Premiere

Bob Burns to head his own show as "The Arkansaw Traveler," complete with bazooka and various items about such Van Buren folk as "Uncle Snazzy" and "Aunt Peachy Sims"; Billy Artz to direct orchestra; CBS-WEEI, 8:30.

Defense features

NBC to cover vast Army maneuvers in its "News of the World" schedule; NBC-Red-WNAC, 7:15.

"Westover Bombers," a popular dance orchestra composed of pilots stationed at Westover Field, Chicopee, Mass., to be heard on "This Man's Army"; WBZ, 7:45.

Jan Peerce and Jean Dickinson to be soloists in a program of familiar Western and Southern tunes in "For America We Sing," Treasury bond program; NBC-Blue-WBZ, 8:30.

Fulton Lewis, Jr., as "Your Defense Reporter" to be heard speaking from paper industry center, Detroit, Mich.; MBS-WAAB, 10:15.

Talk features

Members of the St. Louis Cardinals to be interviewed on "Pennant Contenders" program; MBS-WAAB, 8:15.

Eddie Dowling, actor-producer, to assume master of ceremonies role in "We the People"; CBS-WEEI, 9.

"Washington, Boom Town of the United States," to be described for CBS "Report to the Nation"; CBS-WEEI, 9:30.

Herbert Hoover to be heard from Chicago in an address on the international situation; CBS-WEEI, 10:15.

Wednesday

Talks

Senator Francis MacDermot, of the Irish Parliament, on "Ireland and the War"; CBS-WEEI, 10:15.

René Belbenoit, author of two best sellers, and escaped prisoner from Devil's Island, on "Danger Is My Business"; MBS-WAAB, 10:15.

Varriety

Kate Smith, Edgar Bergen, and Burl Ives to be guests of the Treasury Hour; CBS-WEEI, 9.

Betty Grable of the screen and Rubinoff and his violin to be guests of Eddie Cantor; also "Mad Russian" and Dinah Shore; NBC-Red-WNAC, 9.

Thursday

Variety

Major Bowes has selected Boston as his "honor city" on this evening; regular talent program; CBS-WEEI, 9.

Groucho Marx to join the Rudy Vallee-John Barrymore program; NBC-Red-WNAC, 10.

Premiere.

Ed Gardner to resume role of "Archie" that he created several years ago; Eddie Green, Negro comedian; "Miss Duffy" and John Kirby's Orchestra to be regular program members; CBS-WEEI, 8:30.

Jooss Ballet Programs

With one new dance drama, a new production of another, and a revival of the most famous number in its 10-years history, the Jooss Ballet announces the schedule of the first week of its limited engagement at the Maxine Elliott Theater, New York, beginning Monday evening, Sept. 22. In coming to Broadway to initiate New York's ballet season of 1941-42, this dance theater will be making its first metropolitan appearance in three years and its first in the theater district since its first engagement at the Forrest Theater in 1933.

The program for the opening night, which will be repeated on Tuesday and Wednesday evenings, will feature a revival of "The Green Table," the dance drama which established the reputation of the company in Paris in 1932 and here a year later. This will be its 1755th performance. Other numbers on the opening bill will be "The Heroes," a comic ballet; "The Big City," impressions of a metropolis, and "A Ball in Old Vienna," a glimpse of the old Austrian capital in 1840.

On Thursday evening, Sept. 25, the Jooss Ballet will give the New York premiere of "A Spring Tale," a romantic ballet, as well as a new production, with new costumes and new principals, of "The Prodigal Son," a dance legend.

Burgin-Barnett Series

Richard Burgin and David Barnett will play all the Beethoven Sonatas for violin and piano in a series of three faculty recitals to be given in Billings Hall, Wellesley College, on Wednesday evenings, Sept. 24, Oct. 1, and Oct. 8. The program for the first concert consists of the Sonatas in D major, Op. 12, No. 1, F major, Op. 24, and C minor, Op. 30, No. 2. No tickets are required and the public is invited.

Ceramics at Syracuse

Contemporary ceramics assembled for the Western Hemisphere Exhibition, opening at the Syracuse, N. Y., Museum of Fine Arts with the preview Saturday evening, Oct. 18, in celebration of the tenth anniversary of the National Ceramic Exhibition, will be shown in a setting designed for the event by Bill Atkinson, architect-designer of Syracuse.

"This special installation, which will add greatly to the pleasure of the spectators and show the artists' work to the best advantage, was made possible by the interest of Mr. Thomas J. Watson, president of the International Business Machines Corporation, which is a joint sponsor, with the museum, of this first exhibition of contemporary ceramics of the Western Hemisphere," Miss Anna W. Olmsted, director of the museum, said.

For the first time at a national exhibition ceramics will be shown in contemporary interiors. Part of the gallery has been transformed into two rooms. In one, period furniture and decorations will be used and the other is in a modern scheme, with furniture and decorations designed and executed for this exhibition.

Miss Olmsted has just returned from Toronto, where she selected Canadian pottery for the coming exhibition, from a large collection assembled by the Canadian Potters' Guild for the annual Toronto Exposition. Marguerite C. Baines is chairman of the exhibition committee. The Canadian works selected for the Western Hemisphere show will be purchased by Mr. Watson and will go to his own collection after exhibition in Syracuse and on the circuit.

At the close of the showing in Syracuse on Nov. 16, a selected group from the Western Hemisphere show will be sent on circuit to the following galleries: New York—W. J. Sloane Company, Dec. 8-24; Chicago Art Institute—Jan. 20-Feb. 23; Washington, D. C.—Corcoran Art Gallery, March 4-25; Cincinnati Art Museum, April 3-26; Philadelphia Art Alliance, May 6-27.

THE TICKET SITUATION

Statements are being made in Boston from theaters and other amusement places regarding ticket conditions in Boston. The Tyson Ticket Agency has no connection with the existing trouble and wishes to make it understood that this Agency never charges over 50 cents premium on anything except theater orchestra tickets which premium is 75 cents. The 50 cent premium applies to balcony seats at theater, concerts and to all sporting events held in Boston. (This premium is never changed.)

The TYSON TICKET AGENCY

222 Tremont, Corner Stuart Street, in Macy Drug; Han. 5240, Boston

Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Colonial— "Candle in the Wind," by Maxwell Anderson. Starring Helen Hayes. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Majestic— "Native Son," produced by Orson Welles. Featuring Canada Lee. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Plymouth— "Mr. Big," new comedy by Arthur Sheekman and Margaret Shane. Produced by George S. Kaufman. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Shubert— "Hold On to Your Hats," by Guy Bolton, Matt Brooks and Eddie Davis. Starring Al Jolson. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30. (Last week.)

Films in Boston

Exeter— "My Life with Caroline," Ronald Colman. 2:05, 5:10, 8:05. "Charley's Aunt," Jack Benny. 3:55, 6:35, 9:35.

Fenway— "The Parson of Panamint," Charles Ruggles, Ellen Drew and Phillip Terry. 12:55, 3:50, 6:50, 9:50. "World Premiere," John Barrymore, Frances Farmer. 11:30 a. m., 2:20, 5:20, 8:30.

Keith Memorial— "Scattergood Meets Broadway," Guy Kibbee. 9:53 a. m., 1:21, 4:49, 8:17. "Citizen Kane." Orson Welles. 11:09 a. m., 2:37, 6:05, 9:33.

Kenmore— "Magic in Music," Allan Jones. 2:30, 5:25, 8:15. "Caught in the Draft," Bob Hope and Dorothy Lamour. 1, 4:05, 6:45, 9:45.

Metropolitan— "Hold Back the Dawn," Charles Boyer, Olivia de Haviland and Paulette Goddard. 11:15 a. m., 2:40, 6:05, 9:30. "Henry Aldrich for President," Jimmy Lydon and June Preisser. 10 a. m., 1:20, 4:45, 8:10.

Modern— "Aloma of the South Seas," Dorothy Lamour. 10:25 a. m., 1:15, 4:05, 6:55, 9:45. "Puddin' Head," Judy Canova. 9, 11:50 a.m., 2:40, 5:30, 8:20.

Orpheum— "When Ladies Meet," Joan Crawford, Robert Taylor and Greer Garson. 9:15 a. m., 12:25, 3:40, 7, 10:15. "Blondie in Society," Penny Singleton. 11:05 a. m., 2:20, 5:35, 8:50.

Paramount— "The Parson of Panamint," Charles Ruggles, Ellen Drew and Philip Terry. 9:20 a. m., 12:10, 3, 5:45, 8:40. "World Premiere," John Barrymore and Frances Farmer. 10:45 a. m., 1:35, 4:25, 7:15, 10:05.

R. K. O.-Boston— "Father Takes a Wife," Gloria Swanson and Adolphe Menjou. 10 a. m., 12:31, 3:02, 5:33, 8:04, 10:36. Stage Show: 11:27 a. m., 1:58, 4:29, 7, 9:31.

Scollay— "Aloma of the South Seas," Dorothy Lamour, 12, 3:15, 6:30, 9:40. "Puddin' Head," Judy Canova. 10:35 a. m., 1:50, 5, 8:15.

South Station Theater— "American Sea Power," "Man the Enigma," "Hollywood Young Stars," "Phil Spitalny's Band," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State— "When Ladies Meet," Joan Crawford, Robert Taylor and Greer Garson. 11:45 a. m., 3:05, 6:30, 9:55. "Blondie in Society," 1:35, 5, 8:20.

Telepix— "Making Munitions," "Information Please," "Strange Wills of History," "Skinnay Ennis and Orchestra," "The Hayden Planetarium," "Journeys in Tunisia," Disney cartoon and 30-minute news digest. Continuous from 10 a. m. to midnight.

Trans-Lux— "Citadel of Crime," Robert Armstrong. 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:30, 5, 7:30, 10. "Wings in the Dark," Gary Grant, Myrna Loy. 10:30 a. m., 1:05, 3:40, 6:10, 8:40.

Tremont— "Annapolis Farewell," 11:15 a. m., 2:15, 5:20, 8:30. "Love Crazy," Myrna Loy and William Powell. 9:35 a. m., 12:35, 3:35, 6:40, 9:50.

Uptown— "My Life with Caroline," Ronald Colman and Anna Lee. 1:25, 5, 8:15. "Blossoms in the Dust," Greer Garson, Walter Pidgeon. 2:50, 6:25, 9:45.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Underground," Jeffrey Lynn. "Kiss the Boys Good-bye," Don Ameche. 1:45 and 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Billy the Kid," Robert Taylor. "That Uncertain Feeling," Merle Oberon. 2 and 8.

Regent: "Blood and Sand," Tyrone Power. "Mr. Dynamite." 2. Evenings 6:45-11.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Great American Broadcast," Alice Faye and Jack Oakie. "The Black Cat." 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Kiss the Boys Good-bye," Don Ameche and Mary Martin. "Underground," Jeffrey Lynn. 1:50 and 8.

BROOKLINE—Coolidge Corner: "Dressed to Kill." 2:05, 5:15, 8:10. "Charley's Aunt," Jack Benny. 3:45, 6:50, 9:45.

Brookline Village: "Underground," Jeffrey Lynn. 1:50, 4:50, 8:05. "Kiss the Boys Good-bye." Don Ameche and Mary Martin. 3:36, 6:45, 9:54.

Cleveland Circle: "They Met in Bombay," Clark Gable and Rosalind Russell. "My Life with Caroline," Ronald Coleman and Anna Lee. 1:45 and 8.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Barnacle Bill," Wallace Beery. "Lady from Louisiana," John Wayne and Ona Munson. 2 and 8.

Harvard: "Moon Over Miami," Betty Grable and Don Ameche. "The Roundup," Richard Dix. 2 and 8.

University: "Kiss the Boys Good-bye," Mary Martin and Don Ameche. 3, 6:26, 9:45. "Shepherd of the Hills," Betty Field. 1:30, 4:45, 8:10.

CHARLESTOWN — Thompson Square "Manpower," George Raft, Marlene Dietrich and Edward G. Robinson. "Cracked Nuts." 2 and 8.

DORCHESTER—Dorchester: "Time Out for Rhythm," Rudy Vallee. "Angels With Broken Wings." 2. Evenings 7-11.

Strand: "Barnacle Bill," Wallace Beery. 3:22, 9:22. "Kisses for Breakfast." 1:54, 7:54.

EGLESTON SQUARE — Egleston: "Billy the Kid." Robert Taylor. "Dance Hall," Cesar Romero. 1:45 and 7:45.

EVERETT—Capitol: "The Bride Came C. O. D." Bette Davis. 2:01, 7, 9:47. "Singapore Woman," Brenda Marshall. 1:52, 4:38.

Park: "There's Magic in Music," Allan Jones. "Remedy for Riches," Jean Hersholt. 1:30 and 8.

HINGHAM—New Loring Hall: "That Uncertain Feeling," Merle Oberon. "Sunny," Anna Neagle. 1:50 and 7:45.

HYDE PARK — Fairmount: "Billy the Kid." Robert Taylor. 2:50, 9:12. "Hit the Road," with the "Dead End Kids." 1:53, 8:08.

Hyde Park: "In the Navy," Abbott and Costello. "Lady from Louisiana," John Wayne and Ona Munson. 2 and 8.

JAMAICA PLAIN — Jamaica: "Kiss the Boys Goodbye." Don Ameche and Mary Martin. "Shining Victory." 1:45 and 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Sunny," Anna Neagle and John Carroll. 2:30, 8:15. "Out of the Fog," Ida Lupino and John Garfield. 4:05, 9:50.

LYNN—Open-Air Theater: "Lillian Russell," Alice Faye and Edward Arnold. "Redhead." Cortinuous from dusk to midnight.

MALDEN—Granada: "People vs. Dr. Kildare," Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. 1:30, 4:45, 8. "Blossoms in the Dust," Walter Pidgeon and Greer Garson. 2:55, 6:10, 9:25.

Mystic: "Bowery Blitzkrieg," with the "East Side Kids." 2:15, 7, 10. "That Uncertain Feeling," Melvyn Douglas and Merle Oberon. 3:20, 8:30.

Maplewood: "A Woman's Face," Joan Crawford "Intermezzo." 1:45 and 6:45.

Orpheum: "So Ends Our Night," Fredric March and Margaret Sullavan. "Sweetheart of the Campus," Ruby Keeler and Ozzie Nelson. 1:45. Evenings 7-11.

Strand: "Time Out for Rhythm," Rudy Vallee and R. Lane. 2:05, 6:45, 9:45. "Barnacle Bill," Wallace Beery. 3:25, 8:15.

MATTAPAN — Oriental: "Barnacle Bill," Wallace Beery. "Kisses for Breakfast," Dennis Morgan.

MEDFORD—Fellsway: "One Night in Lisbon," Fred MacMurray and Madeleine Carroll. "A Very Young Lady," Jane Withers. 1:30 and 7:30.

Medford: "They Met in Bombay," Clark Gable and Rosalind Russell. "Three Sons o' Guns," Wayne Morris.

MELROSE—Melrose: "The Getaway." R. Sterling and Charles Winninger. "Dance Hall," Cesar Romero. 1:30 and 7:30.

NATICK — Colonial: "Blossoms in the Dust," Greer Garson. 3:15, 9:15. "Hurry, Charlie, Hurry." 2, 8.

NEEDHAM—Needham: "Shepherd of the Hills," John Wayne and Betsy Field. "Thieves Fall Out." Eddie Albert and Joan Leslie. 1:30 and 8.

NEWTON—Paramount: "Manpower," Edward G. Robinson. "Tom, Dick and Harry." Ginger Rogers. 2 and 8.

NORWOOD — Norwood: "Hold That Ghost," Abbott and Costello. "Forced Landing," Richard Arlen.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Under Fiesta Stars," Gene Autry. "Mail Train," Gordon Harvey.

Strand: "Blossoms in the Dust," Greer Garson. "People vs. Dr. Kildare," Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore.

REVERE—Boulevard: "Manpower," Edward G. Robinson and Marlene Dietrich. "Kisses for Breakfast," Dennis Morgan. 2 and 8.

Revere: "Manpower," Edward G. Robinson, Marlene Dietrich and George Raft. "Kisses for Breakfast," Dennis Morgan. 2 and 8.

SAUGUS—Drive-in-Theater: "You're in the Army Now," Wallace Ford, Anne Lee. "Son of the Navy," Jean Parker, James Dunn. Continuous from dusk to midnight.

SOMERVILLE—Capitol and Ball Square: "Tom, Dick and Harry," Ginger Rogers. "Dance Hall," Cesar Romero. 2 and 8.

Central: "Out of the Fog," Ida Lupino and John Garfield. "Million Dollar Baby," Priscilla Lane and Jeffrey Lynn. 2 and 8.

Davis Square: "Great American Broadcast," Alice Faye. "Convoy."

Strand: "A Woman's Face," Joan Crawford. "Las Vegas Nights," Bert Wheeler. 2 and 8.

SOUTH BOSTON — Broadway: "Moon Over Miami," Don Ameche and Betty Grable. "Under Age," Nan Grey and Alan Baxter. 2 and 7:30.

Strand: "Manpower," Edward G. Robinson, Marlene Dietrich and George Raft. "Scattergood Baines," Guy Kibbee. 2 and 7:30.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "Northwest Passage," Spencer Tracy. "Brother Rat," Priscilla Lane and Edward Albert. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "I Was a Prisoner on Devil's Island," Donaldo Woods. 2:09, 7:54. "Topper Returns," Joan Blondell and Roland Young. 3:34, 9:19.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "Blossoms in the Dust," Greer Garson. "Kisses for Breakfast," Dennis Morgan. 2 and 8.

WATERTOWN — Coolidge: "Out of the Fog," Ida Lupino and John Garfield. "That Uncertain Feeling," Merle Oberon and Melvyn Douglas. 1:45 and 7:45.

Watertown Square: "I Wanted Wings," Ray Milland. "Behind the News," Lloyd Nolan. 1:45 and 7:45.

WAVERLY — Strand: "Billy the Kid," Robert Taylor and Brian Donlevy. "Her First Beau," Jane Withers. 2 and 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS—Community Playhouse: "The Philadelphia Story," James Stewart and Katharine Hepburn. "Intermezzo," Leslie Howard and Ingrid Bergman. 2:15 and 7:45 daily, except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Shepherd of the Hills," John Wayne. "Thieves Fall Out." 1:30 and 7:45.

WEYMOUTH—Drive-in Theater. "Penny Serenade," Irene Dunne and Cary Grant. "Mis-Behaving Husbands," Ralph Byrd, Esther Muir. Continuous dusk to midnight.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "Sunny," Anna Neagle and J. Carroll. 3:50, 8:10. "Reaching for the Sun," Joel McCrea and Ellen Drew. 2:10, 6:30, 9:55.

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON (MOVIES)

KEITH MEMORIAL — Now at our POPULAR PRICES — 3rd WEEK! — ORSON WELLES' CITIZEN KANE — CO-FEATURE — SCATTERGOOD MEETS BROADWAY with GUY KIBBEE

STATE (Loew's) ORPHEUM — 35c 'Til 1:00 P. M. Plus Tax — JOAN CRAWFORD, ROBERT TAYLOR, GREER GARSON in "WHEN LADIES MEET" Plus "Blondie in Society"

NOW! METROPOLITAN — Charles BOYER, Olivia DeHAVILLAND, Paulette GODDARD in "HOLD BACK THE DAWN" Also "Henry Aldrich for President"

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

CAMBRIDGE SUMMER THEATRE — Brattle Hall—TRO. 1663 — ★ FRANCIS LEDERER in person in "NO TIME FOR COMEDY" Evgs. at 8:40—55c to $1.65; Mats., Wed., Sat.

BOSTON (STAGE)

PLYMOUTH • Tonight at 8:30 — Matinee Tomorrow 55c-$2.20 — A GEORGE S. KAUFMAN production — "MR. BIG" — A New Comedy by ARTHUR SHEEKMAN and MARGARET SHANE — Produced and Staged by MR. KAUFMAN with HUME CRONYN-FAY WRAY BETTY FURNESS-HARRY GRIBBON — Evgs. $2.75-55c, Mats. Thurs.-Sat., $2.20-55c

SHUBERT • LAST 7 TIMES — MATINEE TOMORROW 55c to $2.75 — AL JOLSON in HOLD ON TO YOUR HATS — Evgs. $3.30-$3.30; Wed. Sat. Mats. 55c-$2.75, tax inc

MAJESTIC • Tonight at 8:30 — Seats Now For All Performances — MATINEE 55c to $1.65 — CANADA LEE in ORSON WELLES' "NATIVE SON" with JOHN BERRY — PATRICIA PALMER — Evgs. 55c-$2.20; Wed.-Sat. Mats. 55c-$1.65

COLONIAL TONIGHT 8:30 MATS. THURS.-SAT. — Theatre Guild & Playwrights present — HELEN HAYES — in MAXWELL ANDERSON'S "CANDLE IN THE WIND"

NEW YORK (STAGE)

"A Perfect Comedy" —BROOKS ATKINSON, N. Y. Times — LIFE WITH FATHER with HOWARD LINDSAY, DOROTHY STICKNEY — EMPIRE THEA., B'way and 40 Street. Evgs. 8:40 Matinees Wed. and Sat. 2:40—Air Conditioned

"A masterpiece." ATKINSON, N. Y. Times — "A highly prized playgoing experience." J. B. The Christian Science Monitor — ETHEL BARRYMORE in THE CORN IS GREEN — ROYALE Theatre, 45th St. W. of Broadway. Clr. 5-5760 — Evgs. 8:40. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday 2:40. Air-Conditioned

"A richly comic performance. Glad to see you back, Mr. Craven!" —ATKINSON, Times — FRANK CRAVEN in Newest Comedy Hit — VILLAGE GREEN — HENRY MILLER'S Thea., 124 W. 43. BR. 9-3970 — Evgs. 8:40, $1.10 to $3.30. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:40 — Air-Conditioned

"DRAMA AT ITS BEST" —Walter Winchell — HERMAN SCHUMLIN presents A New Play by LILLIAN HELLMAN — WATCH ON THE RHINE — LUCILE WATSON, PAUL LUKAS, MADY CHRISTIANS — MARTIN BECK Thea., 45 St., West of 8 Ave. Evgs. 8:40. Matinees Wed. and Sat. 2:40 — Air-Conditioned • Mail Orders Filled

NEW YORK (MOVIES)

Sonja HENIE • John PAYNE • Glenn MILLER — 'SUN VALLEY SERENADE' — ★ PLUS BIG STAGE SHOW ★ — At the COOL ROXY 7th Ave. & 50th St.

Managers of theaters advertised in The Christian Scienc Monitor appreciate your identifying yourself as a Monitor reader.

Cleveland Here for Two Contests With Feller Due to Pitch the Thursday Affair

Dobson to Face Indians; Red Sox Need Four Games

By Ed Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

With his second-place clincher almost certain to come before the end of the week, Manager Joe Cronin of the Red Sox enjoyed this pleasant September afternoon at home with his family and announced that right-hander Joe Dobson, sporting a record of 11 and 5, will open the two-game Cleveland series at Fenway Park tomorrow. The Indians close out the western invasion by playing two singles in a row here.

By sweeping the set with the Chicago White Sox, Cronin went six full games up on Jimmy Dykes in this spirited dash for second money in the American League.

Margin Slender

As the Red Sox have 10 engagements remaining on the schedule, and the White Sox only eight, Cronin can make the runner-up berth a mathematical certainty with four more wins, or a combination of his own triumphs and Chicago defeats. In other words, every time the Red Sox win, a full game is removed from this margin, regardless of what the Windy City boys do. However, if the White Sox lose, two contests are removed.

Dobson, who seems to get better every time he walks out to the mound, will be trying for his sixth-straight victory and his second over his former team mates, the Indians. Joe has not been defeated since Aug. 9, when the Senators took him in a relief effort. In succession he has beaten the Athletics, Senators, White Sox, Senators again, Yankees and Browns. The last time Joe went up against his 1940 buddies, the result was a four-bit, 6-2 win.

Great Prospect

Aside from the ball game itself, tomorrow will produce Aleppo Temple Shrine Day and Jim Hegan Day. Hegan is the Lynn boy, of American Legion baseball fame, who now belongs to the Indians. A big right-hander, he is considered a great prospect by the Cleveland management—in fact, by all who have watched him perform. The first day he ever put on a Cleveland uniform for a tryout at Fenway Park, Jim hit several balls over the high barrier in left field during batting practice.

The Indians also announce that their mound ace, Bob Feller, will pitch the series final here on Thursday. He will be trying for his 25th victory and has lost 12. As Friday is an open date, there is a chance that Thursday may be Ladies' Day. However, nothing definite was known at the hour this was written.

Ted Williams took a long leap closer to the triple offensive crown in the Chicago final. He picked up his 35th homer off Johnny Rigney, a drive which sailed over the visiting bull pen and into the distant center field bleachers. As it came with two on, Ted boosted his runs batted in total to 116, giving him a second-place tie with Joe Di Maggio. Joe is the only rival who counts in this race, because the leader, Charley Keller, is out for the rest of the season. By getting one out of three, "The Kid" preserved his .409 average.

A couple of other local boys shared the spotlight with Williams yesterday. Jimmy Foxx served notice to young first basemen in the Boston organization that he is still around and hitting. He tripled to deep right-center in the fifth inning and started the scoring with a timely two-run single in the sixth.

Rescued from the bull pen, Mickey Harris turned in another sparkling performance. He had near perfect control in holding the White Sox to five hits. Getting that first ball over on practically every batter, he did not issue a single pass, and had a shutout until Lodigiani homered in the ninth. It was Mickey's second win in a row. In the Detroit series he pitched 7 1-3 innings of relief ball and yielded only five safeties.

* * *

Shorts . . . Red Sox pitchers—Dick Newsome and Mickey Harris—have not issued a base on balls for two days . . . Ted Williams, accompanied by Ed Doherty, went over to New York this afternoon to appear on We The People, a Columbia network feature which can be heard locally over station WEEI at 9 o'clock . . . The Red Sox have now taken seven straight—their longest winning streak of the year . . . Cronin emerged from the Chicago series with 16 wins, only 6 losses . . . The Aleppo Temple Shriners will honor Cronin, Eddie Collins and Roger Peckinpaugh tomorrow . . . Idle yesterday, the Braves today closed their series at Chicago . . . Tomorrow they play a double bill at St. Louis.

Fleet Backs Due to Perform for Terriers

By a Staff Photographer

Left to right: Chick Morris, Pete Lamana, Jim Sullivan and Walter Williams

Coach Pat Hanley has not decided on a starting backfield at yet, but could name the above. Chick Morris alternated with Williams at fullback last year, but is being tried at blocking back for the present. Lamana is one of the promising sophomore fullbacks, the other being an equally good prospect by the name of Jim Anderson from Belfast, Maine. Sullivan may take over the right halfback post despite his lack of weight. Williams, the Terriers' most brilliant veteran triple-threat back, will operate from left halfback instead of full this year.

Crusaders Prospects Better Than Those of 1941 Season

WORCESTER, Mass, Sept. 16 (AP)—If 11 players were enough to insure a successful football season—and they haven't been anywhere since Brown's famous ironmen broke up—Coach Joe Sheeketski and his Holy Cross Crusaders would not be concerned.

That young Notre Dame product, who turned in one of the most impressive coaching feats of 1940 when he primed his injury-riddled forces for its tussle with mighty Boston College, has a much stronger squad for 1941.

But, unfortunately, it has too many weak spots, for it boasts of only one experienced center, rangy Dick Hamilton, who has been put out of action for at least a week, and but one pair of seasoned guards, Joe Zeno and Tom Alberghini.

Other Replacements

Replacements for the other regular linemen, tackles Leo Brennan and Bernie Digris, and wingers Walter Roberts and Ed Murphy, are plentiful and so are the backfield understudies.

The Crusaders have so many fine ball-carriers that Coach Joe has decided to incorporate the T-formation with his own version of the Notre Dame attack. The capable Frank Saba has the ability to be the blocking back in the box formations and the handler and passer in the T-setup. He also can handle punts in spectacularly accurate fashion.

Brunt on Sullivan

Regardless of what type offense Holy Cross tries, the fleet Tommy Sullivan will be called upon to bear the brunt. The Crusaders open next week by making the long jaunt to Baton Rouge for a third game with powerful Louisiana State.

Rounding out the first-string backfield are Joe Boratyn and Johnny Grigas and among the ranking alternates are Andy Natowich, the little kicker-passer who carried on for Sullivan last year; Jim Scondras, who can play either halfback position; Al Klasoskus, and Frank Kleniewski.

Holy Cross' first team has been putting on a great football show during the past two weeks but, as Sheeketski admits, it always did with Sullivan running, passing and kicking.

"If Sullivan can last through every game, we have a chance against every opponent," Joe explained. "But we're one ball team when he's in the game and another when he's out.

Prospects Better

With about the same material, Holy Cross' prospects seem much brighter than in 1940, when it won but four of its 10 games. This fall's schedule, however, is much stiffer. But the Crusaders will not be forced to remain unknown quantities for long. They will know just what they have and where they are going after facing off against Louisiana State on Sept. 27.

The remainder of the Holy Cross schedule:

Oct. 4 — Providence; 11 — Syracuse, at Syracuse; 18—Mississippi; 25—New York University; Nov. 1—Colgate at Hamilton, N. Y.; 8—Brown at Providence, R. I.; 22—Temple; 29—Boston College at Boston.

Boston Batting

Red Sox

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	AVE.
Williams	421	119	172	35	116	.409
Cronin	492	95	158	15	94	.321
Fox	259	40	81	0	28	.313
Foxx	470	85	138	19	104	.294
Finney	469	81	134	3	51	.286
Tabor	458	59	131	15	99	.286
Peacock	247	27	70	0	28	.283
Di Maggio	526	113	147	7	46	.280
Doerr	467	66	131	16	81	.280
Pytlak	212	33	53	1	35	.266
Spence	198	22	47	2	26	.235
Newsome	213	26	48	2	16	.225
Flair	5	0	1	0	0	.200
Carey	17	7	2	0	2	.118

Braves

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	Ave.
Dudra	11	2	4	0	1	.364
Cooney	412	50	121	0	26	.318
Hassett	366	54	106	1	29	.290
West	442	62	121	12	64	.274
Rowell	443	47	121	5	54	.273
Moore	356	36	97	4	40	.272
Sisti	487	65	129	1	43	.265
Wasey	307	38	81	2	41	.264
Cremp	75	7	18	0	10	.240
Miller	535	53	127	6	62	.237
Masi	154	15	36	3	17	.234
Demaree	128	20	30	1	13	.234
Berres	257	21	53	1	19	.206
Roberge	131	11	26	0	14	.198
Montgomery	51	4	10	0	4	.196

● BASEBALL ●
Tomorrow, Fenway Park, 3 P. M.
RED SOX vs. CLEVELAND
Seats at Filene's Men's Store Fenway Park

Football in the Middle West was first played at Michigan in 1879. This is the 63rd year for the sport.

Local Box Score

Red Sox

Yesterday

BOSTON	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Di Maggio cf	4	1	1	1	5	0	0
Finney rf	5	2	3	4	1	0	0
Cronin ss	4	1	2	2	1	3	0
L. Newsome ss	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Williams lf	3	1	1	4	0	0	0
Tabor 3b	4	0	1	1	0	3	0
Foxx 1b	4	0	2	4	12	1	1
Doerr 2b	4	0	2	3	4	7	0
Pytlak c	3	0	1	1	3	0	0
Harris p	4	1	1	1	1	2	0
Totals	35	6	14	21	27	12	2
CHICAGO							
Kolloway 2b	4	0	0	0	1	1	0
Kuhel 1b	4	0	0	0	5	3	0
Lodigiani 3b	4	1	2	4	7	2	0
Appling ss	4	0	0	0	1	2	0
Wright rf	4	0	1	1	1	0	0
Solters lf	4	0	1	1	1	0	0
Kreevich cf	3	0	0	0	2	0	0
Tresh c	3	0	0	0	5	1	0
Rigney p	2	0	1	1	1	1	0
*Webb	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Appleton p	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Totals	33	1	5	9	24	12	0

*Batted for Rigney in eighth.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	—
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	4	0	—6
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—1

Runs batted in, Lodigiani, Williams 3, Foxx 2, Finney. Two-base hits, Lodigiani, Finney, Doerr. Three-base hit, Foxx. Home runs, Lodigiani, Williams. Sacrifice, Pytlak. Double plays, Lodigiani and Kuhel; Kuhel, Kolloway, Tresh, Tabor; Doerr and Foxx. Left on base, Lodigiani, Kuhel, Appling and Lodigiani; Chicago 5, Boston 8. Base on balls, by Rigney, by Appleton. Struck out, by Rigney 3, by Harris 3. Hits, off Rigney, 13 in 7 innings; off Appleton, 1 in 1 inning. Losing pitcher, Rigney. Time, 1h. 44m. Umpires, Passarella, Rommell, Basil. Attendance 3807.

Football 'Breather' Game Gives Way to Major Tilts

The so-called "breather" game in football gradually is becoming a thing of the past. More and more college elevens are scheduling major contests right through the season, thus offering fans a continuous string of potential thrillers. In other words, colleges today are striving to stay in their own class.

Take, for example, Harvard—or Northeastern and Tufts, to mention some of the local teams. The Crimson plunges right into the thick of major competition in its first game of the season when Coach Dick Harlow takes his boys to Pennsylvania. In years past Harvard would tune up for its major frays by opening with Tufts or Maine. And then there would be a mid-season set-up with a much smaller opponent.

No Breathers

But not this year. The Cambridge boys will be kept jumping from the frying pan into the fire through the entire season. For after Penn looms Cornell. Then comes Dartmouth, Navy, Princeton, Army, Brown, and Yale. No breathers in that schedule!

Northeastern, which used to be the "trial balloon" for a number of large college elevens, now has games scheduled in its own class. The games the Huskies will play this year should bring to Northeastern rooters as many thrills as those turned out in contests between much larger elevens. The intown team opens with Vermont and then takes on Maine, Williams, Bates, Upsala, Tufts, and Springfield.

Tufts likewise is in its own class and some of the games which the Jumbos participated in last year at the Medford Oval were as hair raising for the fans as those played between West Coast elevens. This year the Medford team opens with Bowdoin, then Middlebury, Bates, Brown, Williams, Northeastern, New Hampshire, and Massachusetts State, coming in that order.

The practice of college elevens playing teams in their own class is fast becoming general throughout the country. The results have been exceptionally beneficial to football, not only to the gate receipts, but to the morale of players, both on small and large elevens.

Equal Chance

Football candidates on a small squad, for instance, today have an incentive to give their "all" because there is an equal chance for their respective team to win a ball game. There is no longer the attitude of "what's the use"—an attitude quite unanimous through the squad when a schedule revealed opponents much out of their class.

An attitude of similar nature also works on the larger schools when they have games scheduled with teams much inferior. There is no incentive to really try. Superior man power rather than individual initiative will win.

Coaches, in particular, welcome this new trend, especially the coach of the smaller college eleven. While injuries may handicap his squad, ineligibility may take away his star end, and a dearth of tackle material make him sit up nights, he get consolation in knowing that his opponent is running into similar problems.

Loss Offset

Coach Jimmy Dunn of Northeastern, for example, learned yesterday that Charlie Knowles of Roxbury, slated for first-string end duty, will be ineligible for the coming season. Jimmy was counting on Knowles to fill a position which has been depleted by the dropping out of Ed Macfarland of Winthrop, a regular last year, and the injury of Ernie Colantionio of Newton, who will be out of action for some time. Another prospect, Onni Waltonen of Maynard, also may not be able to play.

Out at Nickerson Field where Pat Hanley is putting his squad through vigorous practice sessions word reached him yesterday that Norman Bradley, a reserve halfback from Rockport, has been ordered to report for naval aviation training at Squantum. But fortunately for Pat, Ray Whalen, a veteran end, put in his unexpected appearance, thus offsetting the loss of Bradley.

Skipping around other New England gridirons reveals that Coach Adam Walsh of Bowdoin drove his boys through a rugged scrimmage yesterday . . . Boston College polished its defensive plays for the St. Anselm's tilt Saturday . . . Bob McLaughry, Dartmouth's sophomore fullback, has been sent to Boston for observation of a shoulder injury . . . Coach Dick Harlow sent his Crimson B and C teams through their first scrimmage of the season . . . Yale had a dummy scrimmage in preparation for the first body contact drill of the year with a number of sophomores holding down key positions on team A.

New Opponents For Lafayette Quintet

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EASTON, PA.—Lafayette's basketball team will play Penn and New York U. this coming winter for the first time in several years, according to the schedule for 1941-42 announced by Director of Athletics, Henry W. Clark.

Penn will be played at Philadelphia on Jan. 10, and N. Y. U. at New York on Feb. 21. Princeton will again be played away on Dec. 16. The schedule is as follows:

Dec. 13, Upsala; 16, Princeton, away. Jan. 10, Penn, away; 14, Army, away; 17, Rutgers, away. Feb. 7, Drexel, away; 11, Rutgers; 14, Gettysburg; 18, Muhlenberg; 21, N. Y. U., away; 25, Stevens; 28, Lehigh. March 4, Lehigh, away; 7, Swarthmore.

B. U. Coach Gets Thrill Watching Former Pupil

The Chicago Bears-All Star football game is nearly a week past but to one local college grid coach it still remains a vivid memory—all because of one of the professional players. The player is Gary Famiglietti, crashing fullback for the Bears and one time Boston University star. The coach? Pat Hanley of Boston University, of course. In fact, it was Pat who tutored the burly Famiglietti for his present job with the champion Bears.

Pat's busy right now coaching his 1941 squad of Terriers. But just as he took time out to go over to Fenway Park last Thursday night to see the Bears, beg pardon, to see Famiglietti in action, so he took time out today to discuss his one time star.

Big Thrill

"I've never had a bigger thrill then when Fam crashed over for that Bear touchdown," Pat grinned. "You noticed," he said seriously, "that it was his tremendous leg drive that put that ball over. He got no blocking. Had to carry the All-Stars with him."

Sitting on the end of a table in the coaching room Pat waxed enthusiastically about his former pile-driving fullback.

"Why," he said, "I only had eyes for him. Usually, you know, we coaches go to a football game to make certain analysis of plays. But I didn't this time. I wanted to see how Fam acted under professional tutoring. He's improved a lot, of course. But I picked out those little traits which were so familiar to us coaches during Fam's college days. For instance, the facial pivot, as we called it. So anxious was Fam to get that ball and drive into the line he never would turn his body, only his face. And then," Pat continued, "Fam was up to his old trick of driving toward a defensive halfback with the intention of bowling him over rather than trying to evade him."

A Fixture

Famiglietti, who is a fixture on the Bears' eleven, is considered to be one of the best fullbacks in the business. His exceptional fast start; his tremendous leg drive; and speed after he gets into the open has made him one of the Bears' valuable players. On the defense he is quick to sense a play and is a sure tackler.

In speaking of these qualities Pat pointed out that Famiglietti was not really a natural player. In fact, at Medford High he didn't even make the grade. Nor did he show much in his freshman and sophomore years as a Terrier. However, Pat saw that Fam was willing to work and possessed a number of qualities which could be developed. Consequently, the coaches put in many extra hours showing the 200-pounder how it should be done. While he didn't catch on too quickly, each scrimmage, each game, saw him improve until during the last half of his final year he became outstanding.

"If you play along with a boy who has the potential qualities you can't help but be rewarded like I have been in Fam," Pat said.

Pat seems to have the knack of picking professional timber. Besides Famiglietti he sent Felix Dickson, also of that 1937 team of which Fam was a member, to the Brooklyn Dodgers. Now Pat has three members of his present squad who may make the professional grade.

Two of these boys are only sophomores. And, strangely enough, they are both fullbacks. They are Peter Lamana from Thompsonville, Conn., and Jim Anderson of Belfast, Maine. The third youngster is Walter Williams, outstanding kicker and passer of the B. U. squad.

In Lamana and Anderson, Pat has two boys who have all the qualities that Famiglietti possessed. "They start fast," Pat said, "and really hit that line with all they've got. They are shifty in the open, can block for a ball carrier, and can catch passes with the best of them. They both are good defensive players."

"Nothing to It"

In talking about Williams Pat likes to recall the game with Washington University at St. Louis last year.

"We had a punt blocked deep in our own territory," Pat recalled, "and I sent Williams in to boot us out of our trouble. He really got hold of one and when our ends downed the ball it was on Washington's two yard line."

The thing that makes Pat chuckle most about that play was when Williams walked by the bench he looked at Pat, and, without saying a word, spread his hands in a gesture which indicated, "Nothing to it."

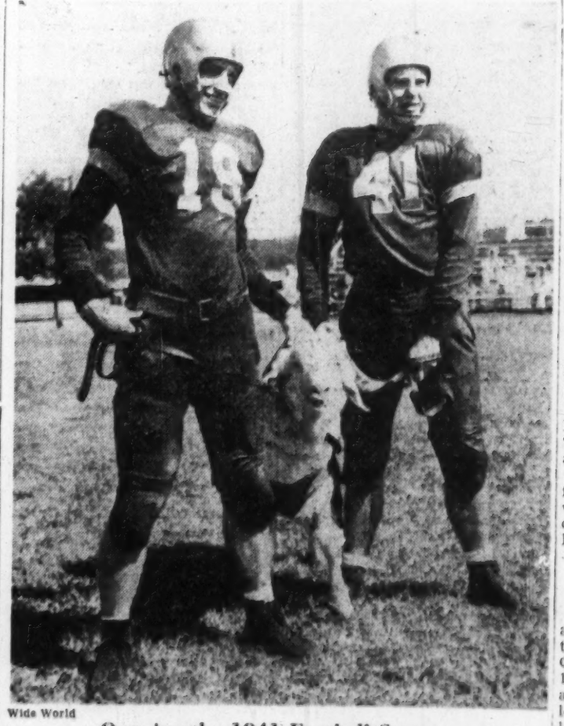
"That gesture," Pat said, "made us roar with laughter and put us all at ease once again."

Pat expects to see Williams in pro ball. Besides a very talented toe he can fling a pass with the best of them.

"He's a good runner, too," Walt Homer, backfield coach broke in, "and really knows what it is all about."

So don't be surprised if the professional crop of football material within the next three years includes three more young men from Boston University.

Navy Goat Keepers



Wide World

Opening the 1941 Football Season

ANNAPOLIS, Md.—Robert Zoeller, varsity end (No. 19), and Joe Hunt, tennis star and varsity back (No. 41), paired off like this and led the Navy's morale booster, that irrepressible goat, onto the field to mark the official opening of football practice at the Academy.

Game No. 657

When Penn takes the field against Harvard Oct. 4 it will be the 657th game played by the Quakers. Football started there in 1876 and since that time the Red and Blue has won 453, tied 10 and lost 173. Last year Penn won six, lost one, and tied one.

The unlimited substitution rule in football will enable Coach Swede Larson of Navy to use Bob Leonard, place kicker, freely.

Progress in Women's Golf Shown in Recent Tourney

By A. Linde Fowler
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Forward progress in women's golf has spread like a prairie fire the last few years. Nothing could illustrate the point more convincingly than a checkup on where the players hailed from who were among the 64 qualifiers in last week's national championship at The Country Club. There were representatives from no fewer than 20 states, and one from Canada.

New York led with 12 qualifiers. Then, in numerical order: Pennsylvania, 7; California and New Jersey, 6; Massachusetts, 5; Ohio, Connecticut, Texas and Rhode Island, 3 each; Georgia, Michigan, Nebraska and South Carolina, two each; North Carolina, Virginia, Maryland, Washington, Kentucky, Illinois, New Mexico and Canada, one each.

A surprising percentage of the qualifiers are still in their teens and a number of the others 23 years or under, so that the championships of the next few years are bound to be replete with youth, vigor and talent; for a great majority of these girls handle themselves and hit the ball as if they knew all the answers.

Mrs. Page Sound

Mrs. Julius A. Page, Jr., is one of the few who still employs what is known as the old-fashioned grip, neither interlocking nor overlapping, but she is one of the soundest of them all. She also has a completely individualistic method of addressing the ball, first placing the clubhead out ahead of it eight inches or more.

Mrs. George Weinhagen of Wisconsin, a native Bostonian, sister of Mrs. Thomas A. Ashley, says there has been a sturdy growth of interest in the game out her way by the younger girls and she notes, also, a tendency toward a more truly effeminate type, a trifle more reserved in manner and speech than perhaps has been true of some who have advanced into local or national attention the last few years. Mrs. Weinhagen in her district, like Margaret Curtis in Massachusetts, has been particularly active in promoting the cause of golf among the younger girls. For five years she has been Wisconsin representative of the Western Golf Association and is slated for appointment to chairman of the Rules Committee of that organization.

Younger Stars

Of the younger girls in last week's championship who loom as the most prominent title prospects are Louise Suggs of Georgia, 17 years old, one of the favorites for the title this year, and Dorothy Germain, 16, youngest qualifier last week, who had Miss Sigel five down in the first seven holes, but, presumably through inexperience, yielded up that long lead and ultimately was beaten at the third extra hole. It was my misfortune not to see Miss Germain perform, but I have it on the word of John Bernardi, Charles River Country Club professional, that she has as perfect a swing as any woman in this year's championship.

On the matter of the perfect swing, the last word in ease and rhythm, there are those who aver that nobody in the tournament has anything on Mrs. Frank Goldthwaite of Texas, who went to the semi-finals before she was eliminated by Miss Sigel. The only trouble with her, as I get it, is lack of power, in a head or cross wind, that little extra zip that has the ball boring through the breezes for the distance that the modern hard hitters achieve. Her game reminded Francis Quimet, referee in one of her matches, of Alexa Stirling when she was winning national titles two decades ago.

Extra-Hole Victor

Mrs. Goldthwaite, it might be added, was the sole winner of two matches last week that went beyond the home hole. She triumphed over Mary Jane Wilson at the 22nd hole in the second round, the most protracted match of the championship, and at the 19th over Mrs. Sylvia A. Leichner in the quarter-finals, after Mrs. Leichner had reached that stage with a most surprising 20-hole victory over Marion Miley in the third round.

There were eight extra-hole matches in last week's championship, as against one last year at Del Monte. The eight, however, was not a record since the U. S. G. A. decreed 64 qualifiers in the women's championship, for there were nine in both 1937 and 1939, one of those in '39 going five extra, Maureen Orcutt winner over Marion S. Brown at the 23rd hole

Digging Divots

Although Tony Manero, Salem professional, has dropped most of his national golf competition, he has dominated New England tournaments this season. Yesterday he added the N. E. P. G. four-ball championship to his collection when, paired with Ben Loving of Longmeadow, he scored a 67-73 for 140 at the Salem Country Club to lead 17 pairs . . . Jerry Gianferanti of Brattleboro, Vt., and Joe Pezzullo of West Warwick, R. I., were the runners-up . . . Last year Gianferanti was runner-up, paired with Jack Reidy . . . Pezzullo had driven up from Atlantic City without sleep to play in this tournament.

* * *

As though preparing for the women's state golf title next week, which she has won on five different occasions, Mrs. E. H. Baker of Oakley, took the lead at the half-way mark in the 36-hole invitation tourney at Oyster Harbor, yesterday, with an 87 . . . There was a field of 77 players seeking the honor and the runner-up, Carolyn Crossett of Wianno, trailed Mrs. Baker by three strokes.

Conn Smythe Gets Army Appointment

By the Associated Press

Toronto, Sept. 16

Conn Smythe, general manager of the Maple Leaf Gardens and manager of the Maple Leaf national hockey league team, has obtained his appointment to the Canadian army as major in command of the 30th Battery of the Seventh Toronto Regiment.

Col. F. F. Arnoldi, commanding officer of the regiment, announced last night the mobilization of the battery for active service, calling for volunteers at a regimental parade. Last week, Smythe said he would take leave of absence from his hockey duties if he obtained his appointment to the active army.

at the Wee Burn Club, Noroton, Conn.

Stretched Along

Of the 63 matches last week there were the aforesaid eight that went extra holes, seven with a margin of 1 up, three with a margin of 2 up; 20 that went to the home hole or beyond, or almost one match in every three. Five others went to the 17th; four others ended with a 2 and 1 margin and one 3 and 1, making 33 out of 63 that went to the 17th or beyond, better than one in every two matches. Nothing could better portray the keenness of the competition.

It is significant that the widest-margined match of the tournament had the new champion, Betty Newell, winner by 9 and 7 in the first round over one of the contestants who has had a fine record this season, Miss Agnes Wall. The girl who probably made the greatest number of friends and admirers in this championship, both among the other contestants and among the galleryites, was the six-foot, slender and magnetic Clara Callender of California, one of the longest hitters in the women's ranks and one of the most attractive personalities.

Saskatchewan May Rule Against Any Hockey Passports

REGINA, Sept. 16 (CP)—The Saskatchewan Divisional Board under the National War Services Act will allow no hockey players, or any other young men, liable for call into the Canadian Army, to enter the United States, Justice J. F. L. Embury, Board Chairman, said yesterday.

"I have no intention of allowing any young man liable for call to go to another country," Justice Embury said. It would be ridiculous, he declared, to have men of that type leaving the country when the Government has issued a proclamation warning them to prepare themselves for service in the Canadian Army.

To date only one application for permission to enter the United States has been received by the Saskatchewan board from a hockey player. It had not yet gone before the Board Chairman for consideration. Name of the applicant was not revealed.

"I have not given approval to one application of that kind and do not intend to," Justice Embury said.

Pelicans Clash With Aknusti In Polo Semifinal

NEW YORK, Sept. 16 (AP)—The Pelicans, highest-handicapped team in the national open polo championship, and Aknusti, rated two goals lower, clash today in a semi-final match. The winner will meet Mike Phipps' Gulf Stream quartet, which has only a 23-goal rating, in the final next Sunday.

While the Pelicans are rated at 26 goals and Aknusti at 24, each is led by a nine-goal star. Winston Guest, Pelicans' No. 2, is only one goal below the top rating and Ebby Gerry, who plays No. 3 for Aknusti, has the same rating.

It's the first championship game for Aknusti, a superbly mounted team, but the Gerry aggregation is given about an even chance because of its horses. Other members of the team are Eddy Gerry, No. 1, George H. (Pete) Bostwick, No. 2, and Henry Gerry, back. The Pelicans, who eliminated Cecil Smith and his Texas team last Saturday, line up with Stephen (Laddie) Sanford at No. 1, Guest No. 2, George Oliver at No. 3 and J. C. (Cocie) Rathborne at back.

Baseball Games

Tomorrow

National League

Boston at St. Louis (two).
New York at Chicago.
Brooklyn at Pittsburgh.
Philadelphia at Cincinnati (two).

American League

Cleveland at Boston.
St. Louis at Washington.
Detroit at Philadelphia.
Chicago at New York.

Southern Methodist Eleven Regarded as Second Best in Southwest Conference

Mustangs Will Use Aerial Circus on Gridiron Again

Southwest Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DALLAS, Texas — Southern Methodist University's famed aerial circus will be at it again this fall.

Coach Madison (Matty) Bell has four lettermen ends returning and as fine a pass-throwing sophomore prospect as there is in the Southwest Conference in Howard (Red) Maley, and you can depend on the air-minded Mustang mentor to make the most of his material.

The Ponies are regarded as only the second best of the football outfits in the Southwest this year (the University of Texas is rated heads above anything in this section), but there will be few games this fall in which the Mustang herd won't be the favorites.

Lost 16 Members

Coach Bell lost 16 members of his co-champion 1940 team by graduation, marriage and to the armed forces, but his loss is not as serious as it appears on paper. He has 14 lettermen returning, and his reserve material is so plentiful that he will have to use only two sophomores in his starting line-up.

Both of them, Jim Wright, a 200-pound center, and Maley, 180-pound triple-threat back, are due to win the posts on their own ability, however, and not because of any serious lack of material. The Mustangs are banking heavily on Maley, who can tote the ball just as well as he can pass, to fill out the first-string backfield quartet. Preston (Presto) Johnston, 200-pound senior and one of the greatest punters ever developed in the Southwest, is a certainty to retain his fullback post, as is Horace Young, another senior, who handles the blocking assignments in the backfield.

Three Experienced

Coach Bell has three experienced men available for the fourth position in the backfield: Cliff Hagerman, S. M. U.'s baseball star and senior squadman on the football squad; Wayne (Bo) Campbell, letterman place-kick artist, and Dandy Dick Miller, senior squadman.

Of the trio Miller appears to have the inside track. Acclaimed one of the greatest high school broken-field runners when he entered Southern Methodist in 1938, Miller in his two seasons on the Mustang squad has failed to live up to his reputation, but critics believe that this will be his year to click. He is also a passer of some note, and that fact alone will count a lot with Coach Bell.

With such a brilliant array of backfield material, the 1941 Mustangs may make the gridiron fans forget the passing of Ray Mallouf and Johnny Clements, the blocking of Will Mullenwegm and the pass-snatching of Bobby Brown, all of whom graduated.

Need Centers

Like other Southwest Conference mentors, Bell is having trouble filling the center position. Raymond Pope carried the load last season, but has graduated. While the Methodist coaches expect Wright, the sophomore prospect, to handle the assignment capably, they are grooming several experienced men as alternates, men whose regular posts are in other parts of the line. Southern Methodist has some excellent linemen returning. Besides the four first-class wingmen and a promising squadman and sophomore candidates, Bell has three lettermen bidding for the guard positions and four veteran tackles competing for the first-team, not to mention the squadmen and sophomores.

The Mustangs have an attractive schedule arranged that will take them to the East and the deep South. After a warm-up contest on Sept. 27, the Ponies play Fordham, College of the Pacific and Alabama Poly. Wisely, Mustang coaches left a two-week resting period before the most important game on the schedule, the tilt with the Conference favorite, the University of Texas.

The complete Southern Methodist card is:

Sept. 27—North Texas State Teachers; Oct. 4—Fordham University at New York City; Oct. 11—College of the Pacific at Tyler, Texas; Oct. 18—Alabama Poly (Auburn) at Birmingham, Ala.

Nov. 1—University of Texas; Nov. 8—Texas A. & M. College at College Station; Nov. 15—University of Arkansas at Fayetteville; Nov. 22—Baylor University; Nov. 29—Texas Christian University at Fort Worth.

Dec. 6—Rice Institute at Dallas.

J. H.

Ross Explains His Resigning

Manager Arthur H. Ross of the Boston Bruins, on his return from Toronto, where he resigned as a member of the Board of Governors of the National Hockey League, explained his action by saying:

"Neither Weston Adams nor myself have been in accord with certain rulings and actions by Frank Calder, President of the National League, in matters of concern to the Boston club, in the last year. My resignation from the Board of Governors, as was that of Weston Adams, last January, is in the form of a protest by the Boston club. Hereafter the Bruins will be represented on the Board of Governors by its attorney, Robert R. Duncan."

Close Football Battle Seen In Missouri Valley

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STILLWATER, Okla. — Closest race for the football championship of the Missouri Valley Conference since the seasons of 1935 and 1936 when co-champions were crowned, looms ahead for 1941.

Perennial favorite after first shooting into the title picture with Washington in 1935, the University of Tulsa's Golden Hurricane, which has won or shared the championship five out of the last six years, will be seriously challenged this fall.

The 1940 Valley champions, already nominated to retain their throne in all the pre-season forecasts, sought to shake off the honors at the recent September meeting of the conference coaches in Kansas City.

Cagey mentors of the other five schools in the Valley also declined the laurels.

Of the six members in the league this season, all but two are considered to be of championship calibre, and even these two have a live chance to knock over one or more hot contenders.

Tulsa, Creighton, St. Louis and Oklahoma A. & M. are all in a position to snare the 1941 flag. The Hurricane and the Oklahoma Aggies have virtually the teams intact that finished one-two in the final standings last fall.

The Bluejays and the Billikens, third and fifth for 1940, were rebuilding with amazing speed and sagacity in their first seasons under new coaches last year, and are reputed to have good crops of sophomores to go along with their veterans for 1941.

Drake and Washington are expecting to take the greater part of the coming campaign to get their sights adjusted for 1942, but may furnish several Saturday upsets.

Champions Win Round One In Pacific Tennis

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 16 (AP)—Title holders in both the men's and women's singles division successfully opened defense of their Pacific southwest tennis championships yesterday by bowling over easy opponents in first-round matches.

Bobby Riggs of Clinton, N. C., who also holds the national singles title, defeated Ray Gladman of Santa Monica, Calif., 6—3, 9—7.

Dorothy Bundy, of Santa Monica, defending women's singles champion, eliminated Elsie Gable, Los Angeles, 6—3, 6—4.

Sydney Wood of New York was one of the favorites who was beaten. He lost to Douglas Woodbury, Los Angeles, 6—4, 5—7, 6—4.

Don McNeill, Oklahoma City, trounced Dick Odman, Los Angeles, 6—4, 5—7, 6—4, and Frank Kovacs, Oakland, knocked out Ed Burns, Los Angeles, 7—5, 6—3.

William Talbert, Cincinnati, eliminated Amos Otis, Los Angeles, 6—3, 5—7, 6—3 in his first round and won his second round 6—2, 3—6, 6—3 from Earl Cochell, Los Angeles.

Hal Surface, who registered from Kansas City before he became an Army lieutenant, beat Francisco Segura of Ecuador, 6—1, 6—2. Segura was seeded second among the foreign entries.

Sarah Palfrey Cooke, New York, trounced Virginia May, Los Angeles, 6—0, 6—1.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
Brooklyn	92	50	.648	
St. Louis	89	51	.636	2
Cincinnati	76	64	.543	15
Pittsburgh	77	65	.542	15
New York	64	74	.464	26
Chicago	65	77	.458	27
Boston	58	82	.414	33
Philadelphia	40	98	.290	50

Results Sept. 14

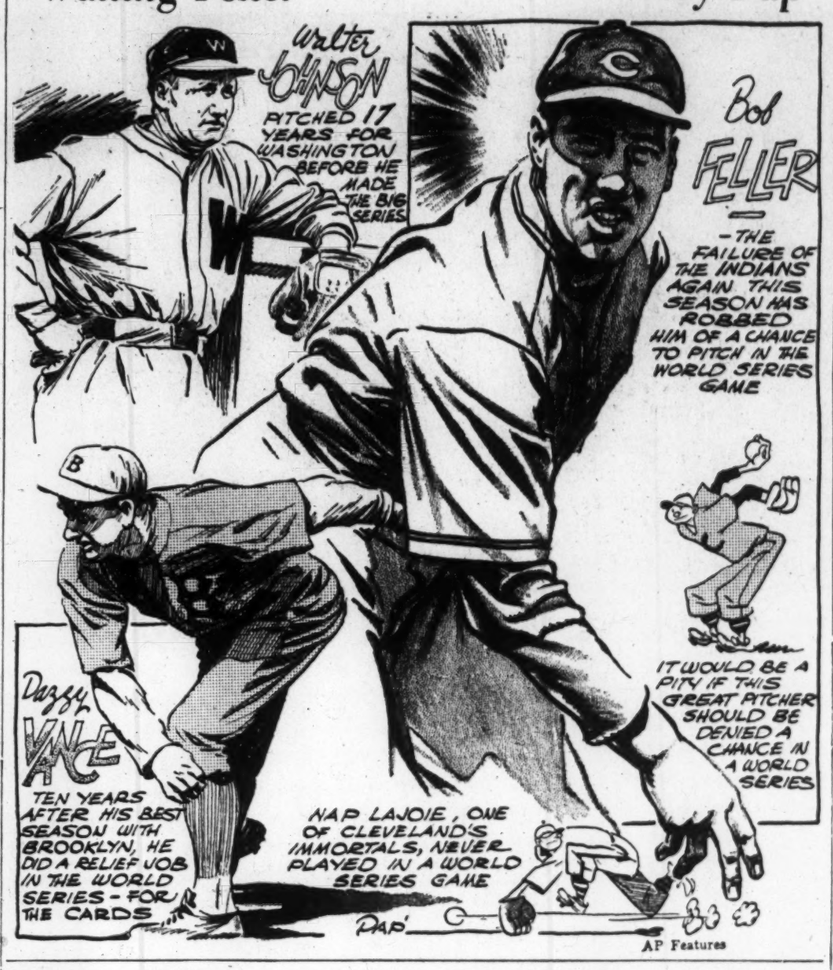
Brooklyn 5, Cincinnati 1. (17 inns.)

Only game scheduled.

Hockey Trade

CLEVELAND (AP)—Art Giroux, right wing with the Providence Reds, has been acquired by the Cleveland Barons of the American Hockey League in exchange for Ossie Asmundson and Oscar Aubuchon.

'Waiting Feller' —By Pap'


Walter JOHNSON PITCHED 17 YEARS FOR WASHINGTON BEFORE HE MADE THE BIG SERIES
Bob FELLER — THE FAILURE OF THE INDIANS AGAIN THIS SEASON HAS ROBBED HIM OF A CHANCE TO PITCH IN THE WORLD SERIES GAME
Dazzy VANCE TEN YEARS AFTER HIS BEST SEASON WITH BROOKLYN, HE DID A RELIEF JOB IN THE WORLD SERIES - FOR THE CARDS
NAP LAJOIE, ONE OF CLEVELAND'S IMMORTALS, NEVER PLAYED IN A WORLD SERIES GAME
IT WOULD BE A PITY IF THIS GREAT PITCHER SHOULD BE DENIED A CHANCE IN A WORLD SERIES
PAP

AP Features

Dodgers Already Selling Tickets For World Series

NEW YORK (AP)—The Brooklyn baseball club announces it will accept application for reserved seat tickets for World Series games No. 3, 4 and 5, which will be played in Ebbets Field in the event the Dodgers win the National League pennant.

Mail applications only will be accepted at present and they hould be addressed to the Brooklyn baseball club, P. O. box 380, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Applications will be accepted only for sets of three games, which means one ticket for each game. The prices, including cost of delivery by registered mail, are $20.05 for a set of box seats, and $16.75 for reserved seat sets.

In view of limited box seat capacity at Ebbets Field and the preference given season box holders, it was suggested mail applications be submitted for reserved seats only.

Applications will not be filled unless accompanied by a certified check or money order, and in event the Dodgers do not take part in the series a refund will be made by mail.

Exhibition Soccer

By the Associated Press

AT PHILADELPHIA—Puentas Grandes (Cuba) 4, Phila. German-Americans 2.

Dodgers Slowly, Surely Head for Championship

By the Associated Press

Surely but slowly, agonizing steps at a time, the Brooklyn Dodgers are creeping toward the National League championship. They capitalized yesterday on a chance to add a half-game to their lead over the idle second-place St. Louis Cardinals. But it took the Dodgers 17 innings—and on that basis you can't say that their foes are giving them something for nothing.

The Dodgers are two games out in front today for two reasons—they battle to the final out; and the Cardinals have been beset by one of the worst sieges of injuries that ever befell a major league club.

Under Handicap

No one can say where the Cardinals might have been if they had had Terry Moore, Enos Slaughter and all their other regulars for the entire season as Brooklyn has had. But everyone can see where the Dodgers are with what they have had.

They keep plugging away and winning. It was this way yesterday—they just kept plugging till they won.

For 16 innings the struggle was a scoreless pitching duel between Paul Derringer, ace of the Reds, and Johnny Allen, ex-American Leaguer who was supplanted in the 16th by chubby Hugh Casey.

For nine innings Allen held the Reds to one scratch single. The Dodgers put men on bases in seven of the nine frames without scoring. They kept right on challenging and in the 17th, when darkness was enveloping the contest, they finally managed to turn the affair inside out and win, 5-1.

Reiser Homer

Pete Reiser started it with his 13th homer. Then came singles by Dolph Camilli and Lew Riggs, a couple of errors, a single by Mickey Owen good for two tallies and a wild pitch, all of which meant five runs and the ball game. It made the standings:

Brooklyn	92	50	.648
St. Louis	89	51	.636

A two-game lead doesn't seem much in quantity, but the Dodgers have one more game in Cincinnati today and two in Pittsburgh, after which they will return to the East for nine appearances against the hapless Phillies and Boston Braves, while the Cards play the Cubs and the Pirates. It would be senseless to discount the advantage Brooklyn has in playing its final contests with the seventh and eighth-place teams of the league.

Gomez Wins

The game at Cincinnati, which reduced the Reds to a one-percentage point hold on third place, was the only action in the National League.

In the American League the New York Yankees were outhit, 9-6, but beat the Cleveland Indians, 4-2, for Lefty Gomez' 15th triumph. Tommy Henrich sent him off on the right path with his 30th home run in the first inning.

The Boston Red Sox padded their second-place cushion by belting the Chicago White Sox, 6-1, with Mickey Harris holding Chicago scoreless except for Dario Lodigiani's homer in the ninth. Ted Williams, hit his 35th homer with two on in the seventh.

The St. Louis Browns toppled the Philadelphia Athletics, 4-3, on Harlond Clift's single with the bases loaded in the tenth after a homer by Frank Hayes in the eighth had tied the score.

Dutch Leonard pitched steady, eight-hit ball to lead the Washington Senators to an 8-5 triumph over the Detroit Tigers.

In the Dugout

with Rumill

The Intentional Pass

Practically every day some fan stops you in the Fenway Park grandstand, or comes around to your desk in the morning and wants to know: "Why don't they do something about those intentional bases on balls to Ted Williams? We're getting tired of it. It may be good strategy, but it isn't fair to the customers, nor to Williams, to walk him every time he comes up with somebody on base and first base open. Stop it, even if you have to change the rule book."

True, this monotonous practice of handing out passes to the young Red Sox slugger is hard for Boston fans to take. It may ruin his chances of leading the American League in homers and runs batted in. But take it from one who has been around, there isn't anything Williams, the Red Sox or press box can do about it.

Thrill Removed

This is not the first time the matter has arisen. It has come up before in other years and involving other hitters, many of whom were far less prominent than Williams. It has been protested, and justly so, that when a good batter is walked in the clutch, much of the thrill, suspense, and drama is removed from the game. After all, it isn't often that a fan jumps to his feet and cheers because a man has waited out a base on balls.

This is the lively ball era. The long hit is the thing. The average fan would rather watch a 10-to-9 ball game than a 1-0 affair. A few will say the slugging game is not good baseball; is void of science and skill. But it's the sight of balls bouncing against or sailing over fences that brings the crowd to its feet. It is only natural, therefore, that such a defensive gesture as the intentional pass is attacked by the man who pays the freight.

Consider Pitcher

However, there is another side to the story, as there is to every story. Did you ever look at it from a pitcher's standpoint? Consider the poor hurler, struggling and sweating out there under a mid-summer sun, with a shiny new ball almost as lively as the one you use on a tennis court. Only one or two minor steps have been taken in recent years to aid the laboring moundsman in his battle to subdue the free-swinging batter.

He would be placed at an even greater disadvantage, then, if the intentional pass were stolen from his repertoire. At least once in every game a manager finds it sound strategy to walk a batter with important runs on the bases. If this privilege were taken away, only the pitcher would suffer. Have you ever been a pitcher?

A Solution

As a matter of fact, we haven't yet approached the most vital angle of this discussion. Suppose the baseball big-wigs should agree that the intentional base on balls does not belong in the rule book. How would you propose to remove it? By not having the catcher step two or three feet to the side of the plate to take the pitch-outs? That would accomplish nothing.

Even if the pitcher were forced, by a change in the code, to pitch to the batter with the catcher in his regular spot behind the plate, the hurler could still throw four bad balls and walk the hitter. Who could tell whether the pass were intentional or not? Only the pitcher would know and you would hardly expect him to admit it under the circumstances.

The only sound solution, therefore, would be the removal of the base on balls from the game, which, of course, is out of the question. If you take the pass, intentional or otherwise, out of baseball, you might just as well remove the umpires, bats and the ball itself.

Kerr Retires

TORONTO (AP) — Dave Kerr, goaltender for the New York Rangers of the National Hockey League, has announced his retirement from professional hockey to accept an offer of a year-round position with a Toronto concern.

Kerr said he had advised Manager Lester Patrick in New York of his decision.

It is believed that Kerr's decision to retire was influenced by Patrick's offer to trade or sell him along with five others of last year's team. Kerr had a poor season last year after winning the Vezina Trophy in the 1939-40 campaign.

Betters World Record

AUSTIN, Texas, Sept. 16 (AP)—Jack Henckels, Fort Worth, Texas, bettered the world record yesterday in the Class A, amateur division, mile trials at the national outboard championships.

Henckels, who previously had taken national titles in the Class A and Class A amateur events, covered the distance at the rate of 49.65 m. p. h., 1.13 m. p. h. faster than the record held by William Tenneh, Newark, N. J.

Syndicate Forming To Take Phils

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 16 (AP)—John B. Kelly, national director of physical training, heads a syndicate that is ready to offer $500,000 for the National League baseball Phillies.

"A syndicate with which I am associated is anxious to give Philadelphia a winning baseball team in the National League," Kelly disclosed. "We expect to make an offer within the next few days and hope we can acquire the controlling block of stock."

Peterson Involved

Kelly, champion Olympic sculler back in the early 1920's and former Democratic chairman of Philadelphia, said big Jim Peterson, who pitched for the Athletics 10 years ago, probably would handle negotiations with Gerry Nugent, President of the tail-end Phils.

However, Peterson, now in the advertising business, and Nugent both professed ignorance.

"I haven't seen Kelly in months," Nugent said. "In spite of this talk no one has made me an offer. If a man really intends to buy something it is not likely he will tell the newspapers first. It seems silly to me."

Nugent and Mrs. Nugent, Vice-President of the club, own a majority of the club's 5,000 shares.

Still in Dark

"I will be ready to handle the negotiations if Mr. Kelly asks me to," Peterson declared. "But I know only what I read in the papers."

Peterson, who also pitched for Louisville in the American Association and for the semi-pro Bushwicks in Brooklyn, was one of three men who bought the Lancaster, Pa., team in the class B Interstate League last spring.

The Phils have finished last now for four straight years. To offset dwindling attendance Nugent sold star players, the most recent one being Pitcher Kirby Higbe, peddled to Brooklyn last winter for $100,000 and three players.

After the sale of Higbe, William H. Harman, Sr., a minority stockholder, tried to oust Nugent at a stockholders' meeting. Harman, an executive of the Baldwin Locomotive Company, said he wanted to restore winning baseball to the city.

"I hope it goes through," he remarked when told of Kelly's syndicate.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
New York	96	49	.662	
Boston	78	66	.542	17½
Chicago	73	73	.500	23½
Cleveland	70	73	.490	25
Detroit	69	75	.479	26½
St. Louis	68	77	.454	30
Washington	62	79	.440	32
Philadelphia	62	82	.431	33½

Results Sept. 15

Boston 6, Chicago 1.

New York 4, Cleveland 2.

St. Louis 4, Philadelphia 3 (10 innings).

Washington 8, Detroit 5.

Minor Leagues

By the Associated Press

Results Sept. 15

International League
(Semifinal Play-Offs)

Montreal 11, Buffalo 8 (Buffalo eliminated).

American Association
(Semifinal Play-Offs)

Louisville at Minneapolis, rain.

Pacific Coast League

No games scheduled.

Texas League
(Final Play-Off)

Tulsa 5, Dallas 4.

Southern Association
(Final Play-Offs)

Nashville 3, Atlanta 2.

Eastern League
(Final Play-Off)

Elmira 3, Williamsport 1 (Elmira wins final series, 4-3).

Miss Sigel Medalist

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 16 (AP)—Helen Sigel, runnerup to Betty Hicks Newell in the women's national golf championship, set a new record of 70, five under women's par, in winning medalist honors yesterday in the qualifying round of the Berthellyn Cup tournament.

Other top flight scores included Jean Bauer, Providence, R. I., 83.

Close Struggle to Finish In Coast League Baseball

Pacific Coast Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—The Pacific Coast League baseball season well could be almost a tie. As the teams entered the final week Seattle led with .5786; San Diego was next with .5766, and Sacramento was third with .5757. Hollywood is 14 games behind in fourth spot.

This tight race is the first in the Coast League since 1936. In that year, Portland finished with 96 games won and 79 lost for an average of .549. Oakland and San Diego tied for second with 95 won and 81 lost, only nine percentage points back of the leader.

The record book also points out that since the league started in 1903 there have been but eight times where the winner was less than 10 points ahead of the second place club and two split-season contests ended in ties.

The Hollywood Twinks finally sold Catcher Cliff Dapper to Brooklyn, while Pitcher Lou Tost was sold to the Boston Braves, and Outfielder Johnny Barrell to Pittsburgh. Local fans were overjoyed to hear that Lou Novikoff, erstwhile Los Angeles club "mad Russian," Milwaukee outfielder, won the American Association batting championship after all.

According to the Howe News Bureau, Novikoff hit .370 for 90 games as compared to .367 made by Lou Klein for 111 games.

* * *

Segura Pleases

Swinging his tennis racquet like a baseball bat, Francisco Segura, Ecuadorean net champ, swung his way into the hearts of all fans at the Pacific Southwest tennis tourneys now in progress.

Playing a doubles competition with Ladislav Hecht of Czechoslovakia against Armando and Rolando Vega, Mexican champions, Segura raced over the court like a drop of water on a hot skillet. More than once his powerful forehand stroke brought the fans to their feet. Segura and his partner won 6—4, 6—1.

Among others participating in the tournament are Bobby Riggs, Don McNeill, Ted Schroeder, Jack Kramer, Frankie Parker, Helen Wills Roark, and Sarah Palfrey Cooke.

* * *

More than 100 golfers already have entered the Southern California open golf championship which opens this week at the Fox Hills course. It is believed that this number will be doubled before play actually starts.

Although all the good pros in the country are expected to compete, there is a trio of "simon pures" who have to be reckoned with. They are Pat Abbott, Bruce McCormick, winner of the California medal play championship over this same course a year ago, and Johnny Dawson, always a good player.

If one of these is able to cop the tourney, it will be but the third time in the S. C. open championship history that amateurs have bested the professionals.

* * *

Now that the football package in this section has been unwrapped and we have had a chance to take a look at it, via practice sessions, it is found that the Southern California Trojans will be a streamlined team—to a certain extent—under the guidance of Coach Sam Barry. This does not mean, by any stretch of the imagination, that Barry plans to cast off the famous Trojan war horse power plays, which proved so successful under Howard Jones, but it's a fact that the 1941 Trojans will have plenty of spinners, reverses, and passes in all directions.

At this writing it seems that Bobby Robertson, Bob Musick and Mickey Anderson will get most of the passing assignments this year.

Out U. C. L. A. way, Coach Babe Horrell is doing the best he can with a doubtful team. For one thing, the loss of Jackie Robinson to this year's squad should be considered a definite weakness. The only likely successor to him is Ted Forbes, and there is all too much danger that he may be called into the Army soon.

There are many of us optimists out here who hope that the Uclans can pull a surprise package out of the bag and do something this year. We shall know in a couple of weeks.

* * *

Sports Spurts—A special award for outstanding achievement as an athlete was made to Evelyn Chandler, Ice Follies star, by the Helms Athletic Foundation. . . . The National League Washington Redskin pro football team dished out a 30-to-0 defeat to the Western All-Stars last week at Gilmore Stadium . . . . George Phillips, U. C. L. A. soph, has been discovered as a new punting star . . . Bob Kahle and Ham Schulte, Hollywood horsehiders, are waging a two-man battle for the "most valuable player" award of their club . . . It is said here that Hiram Birthorn's questionable pitching arm kept the Star player from being sold to the majors.

A. S., 3d.

Cards Call In Two

ST. LOUIS (AP)—The stretch-battling Cardinals have called in two more baseball youngsters, both of whom will report immediately. They are Walter Sessi, who hit .315 for Houston in the Texas League, and Ervin Dusak of Rochester in the International League. Dusak hit .310. Both are outfielders.

Exhibition Tennis

SEIGNIORY CLUB, Que. (CP)—Dorothy Round Little, former English amateur tennis star, defeated Mary Hardwick, also of England, 6—2, 6—0, in an exhibition match here. In another exhibition tilt, Fred Perry, world professional champion, defeated an amateur, Don McDiarmid of Ottawa, 6—4, 6—3.

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Education

A Tuesday and Saturday Page

The Christian Science Monitor,
Boston, Tuesday, September 16, 1941

The Classroom Film as a Visual Experience Widening Scope Of Educational Appeal

By Alvin von Auw
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Classroom Films—1

Long before ground was broken for the halls of Hollywood, Thomas A. Edison, pondering the future of his "kinetoscope," envisioned the day when films would supplant the textbook and the teacher in the schools of America. But, while the motion picture as a medium of mass entertainment boomed, the film as a teaching tool lay neglected, with no one to take it up. There were, to be sure, sporadic attempts by independent motion picture producers to invade the educational field, but already handicapped by a lack of any clear conception of classroom objectives and rebuffed by the professional educator's suspicion of "show business," these producers turned sooner or later to a more familiar formula, the custard pie comedy.

At long last, nevertheless, the motion picture has been forged into a genuine teaching tool. But because the word "educational" has been applied indiscriminately to almost every type of Hollywood short subject from slapstick to travelogue, educators have—perforce—come to employ the labels "classroom film" or "instructional film" to describe the new teaching medium.

Back to the Sabre-Toothed Tiger

Although motion pictures in the classroom are a comparatively recent development, the idea of visual education itself can be traced back into pre-history, to the day when the dawn-man painstakingly scratched out with a sharp stick the image of a sabre-toothed tiger for the instruction of his dawn child. Unpredictable experience was no longer the sole teacher of youth. Dawn-man found words and symbols more convenient and, in many cases, safer.

With the advance of civilization the world interposed itself more and more between the learner and the fact. In time words and not things became the stuff of education and the student with the most highly developed "word-sense" regularly outstripped his more pedestrian classmates.

First Illustrated Textbook

The first to point the accusing finger at the dangers inherent in this divorce of words and facts was John Amos Comenius. Comenius rebelled against the pedantry of his day and brought pictures and objects into the word-cluttered classroom. He gave the world its first illustrated textbook, "Orbis Sensualium Pictus," in 1685. Since that time "progress" in education has been measured by the degree to which the word has become the clear mirror of the fact. Since that time, too, educators have been looking for a controllable medium which would more nearly simulate experience itself. The instructional sound film is the latest link in this chain of development.

Today finds instructional films at work in several thousand school systems in the United States. The screen supplements the blackboard in scores of colleges and universities.

It is not hard to see why, once motion picture producers and educators had found a common ground, the film should have proved such an effective educational medium. Through the film the classroom audience to an extent comes face to face with experience.

The experience provided by the film, however, is a controlled experience from which all extraneous elements have been removed, an experience focused dramatically within the bounds of an exciting rectangle of light in an otherwise darkened room. The classroom walls melt away. The student's conception of passing time becomes, not that of the schoolroom clock, but that imposed by the action on the screen. Desks, textbooks, blackboards vanish and the student is in imagination drawn from his scholar's bench along the path of light from the projector into the all-absorbing, two dimensional black-and-white life of the motion picture.

Difference In Attitude

The first query of the few laymen over the age of 25 who have been exposed to genuine instructional films is usually, "Why aren't pictures like these shown in the theaters?" But as Arthur Edwin Krows ("Motion Pictures—Not for Theatres," Educational Screen) shrewdly points out, these same people would probably be among the first to complain of boredom should their local theater manager be so lacking in showmanship as to run an instructional on the neighborhood screen. This is in no wise a reflection on the quality of instructional films, but rather a commentary on the difference in the attitudes of the two audiences, theatrical and classroom.

Every week the great American public, 80,000,000 strong, queues up at the box office, pays its admission, sinks back into its properly inclined overstuffed seat and says, in effect, "Amuse me." That an occasional exceptional film raises entertainment to the level of artistic experience does not indicate a difference in kind. The point is that the Hollywood product, good or bad, employs every form of emotional persuasion, every trick of the trade, to gain and keep the attention of the passive spectator.

By contrast, the most successful instructional films have been precisely those in which no attempt has been made to sugar-coat the educational pill, but in which the interest implicit in the subject matter, whether that be the tribal habits of the Mangbetu or the theory of oxidation and reduction, has been more clearly and fully expressed.

This is the first of three articles on Classroom Films. The second will run next Saturday.

Erpi Classroom Films, Inc.

After a remarkably slow take-off, the sound motion picture is now rapidly taking its place as a genuine educational tool, adding to the progress and pleasure of education in hundreds of classrooms throughout the United States. Here elementary school pupils are studying the instructional film, "The Leaf," in which photosynthesis is explained by means of animation.

Through the Editor's Window

Despite Others' Verdict, She Knows They Can Learn

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The diversity of gifts on the part of really good teachers is a blessed thing. Several years ago Ida M. Davis, now of Oakland, Calif., realized that her deep interest was to help mentally handicapped children adjust themselves to normal living. She has since guided hundreds of these children into lives of happiness and usefulness, and also thereby mended many a parent's heart.

"One mother recently asked me what to do with a child who cannot learn," she said to me not long ago. "I told her that I really doubted if there were such a child, as my experience has been that every child can be interested by some means or another in learning and doing."

Careful study of each individual always provides some anchorage on which one can build, she says. "This, however, requires of the teacher real skill, the greatest patience, loving sympathy, and the ability to think in terms of the child's thoughts." Mrs. Davis maintains that working in this way one finds that each child has some individual talents, and in almost every case beautiful traits of character. "These, of course, we emphasize, much to the child's delight," she went on. "Great response from the child can be obtained through intelligent recognition of his strong points."

* * *

Because I knew Mrs. Davis to be highly successful in her school for these children having special problems, I asked her to tell me why she believes they are better off in a special boarding school and what she could say to help parents realize this to be the kindest step in their behalf.

School is essential for them, she declared. They need the impersonal atmosphere of being one in a group, and yet they are gravely handicapped where they have to attend school with normal children. Organization and routine they very much need. It gives them a sense of security and a chance to develop reason; but the organization and routine must be a special one, adapted to their needs and gradually changing as they make adjustments, she explained.

* * *

"These children don't fit into their own homes, where there are usually other children. They need to be where their difficulties are minimized and where their inherent good qualities are emphasized," she said. "They need a great deal of praise, and must be made to feel that they fill a place of their own. Teaching them requires undivided effort and infinite patience, and a mother has other duties; also her emotional reactions to the situation often make it hard for her to remain impersonal in her teaching."

Speaking of this emotional reaction, Mrs. Davis told of a "subnormal" boy who was taken to the beach with his two younger sisters, and who very much wanted the ice-cream cones they were all to have as treats. When it came time to have these treats, however, one of the younger sisters was sent to the stand to get the cones. The boy wouldn't eat his, and his mother could not see why, for she knew he had looked forward to it. Afterward, telling the story to Mrs. Davis as an example of the boy's unreasonable whims, his mother was shown that what the boy wanted more than the cone was to be sent to buy the cones for the family. Mrs. Davis knew the boy and knew that he was able to take certain kinds of responsibilities, and felt quite able to buy those cones for himself and his younger sisters. But at home he was always treated as unable to do things—partly for lack of time, partly because the others were not used to thinking of him as learning because he learned more slowly, and as a result he did not get the chance to do the few things he really could do.

* * *

The tendency of the parents to do too much for the handicapped child—to "coddle" him—is one of the problems such a child usually has to meet in his home. When away at school and with teachers whose time and interest is exclusively bent upon teaching him to take simple responsibilities and to do first the simplest personal things for himself and soon more self-reliant things and then definitely to learn to be helpful to others, the child gradually, at his own slower rate, "finds himself" and in many cases, it has been proved, catches up later to the normal child.

Mrs. Davis told me story after story of children (some of them previously ejected from the public schools as unable to learn) who have been taught to look after themselves, taught to read and write, to reason, and to perform with faithfulness unsupervised tasks, "developing attractive personalities and even improving their facial expressions." A vast amount of "socially useful human material may be salvaged," she said with tenderness.

"There's no miracle about it," is her conviction. For one thing she knows their condition is not hopeless. They simply need to live in an atmosphere in which they can learn—an atmosphere specially adapted to their greater needs. No one around them is to express or even hold a thought that they cannot do things. "If parents of a handicapped child would realize this truth and begin early to teach it to their child this alone in many cases would open the door to the child's teacher," she said.

* * *

Her goal is to help each child to find himself, to become useful, happy, harmonious, and able to live with others in a normal way. But in addition to this, many of the children in her school—some of whom could not tie their own shoe laces or do a thing for themselves when they came—later are able to go into public elementary school. Some of them go on through high school and many are offered jobs by interested employers, and hold them responsibly.

It is wonderful, I think, when a teacher chooses a work that so few teachers seem to want; and meets a need that, while only occasionally found in a family, is yet so deeply felt by child and by troubled parents when it does exist. Ida Davis loves to work with these boys and girls who must have special help. The opportunity to guide each one into self-reliant, useful, normal living, and into the inner serenity that comes from knowing he "fits" into home and community, is to her one of the most thrilling adventures and blessed privileges life holds.

Millicent Taylor

A Tuesday Column

Erpi Classroom Films, Inc.

In music appreciation classes the instructional sound film is put to good use today. After reviewing a film in which pictures of musical instruments are synchronized with a sound track carrying characteristic music, the student may readily identify the instruments of the orchestra by ear and eye in an actual concert.

To Those Just Beginning To Write Poetry

To serve as guest editor of this magazine has been a rare privilege, and it occurs to me that the best way in which to acknowledge my appreciation is to offer a few suggestions to those who are just beginning to write poetry.

In the first place, most poets are fortunate, indeed, if their early efforts are not published. This may sound unkind, when we all know that nothing is so stimulating as to see one's own poems in print. But those first efforts are not always as good as the writer imagines, and he may live to see the day he wishes they had not been made public.

Preliminary Training

They are very much like the finger exercises which one learns in his first piano lessons, necessary as preliminary training, but not intended to be played in a recital.

The same thing is true in writing to form. It is excellent practice to write a poem that conforms with the technical requirements of each recognized form of poetry; but when a poem is written with the form uppermost in the poet's mind, it will not contain the concrete, uplifting expression of thought, whose presence constitutes poetry, and differentiates a real poem from a group of sentences arranged in a recognized poetic form.

These technical exercises, however, are exceedingly important to the writing of poetry. The poet should become so familiar with them that when the thought substance of a poem comes to him, it will automatically assume the form best suited to its expression.

Therefore, I suggest that the beginner practice sedulously the construction of the recognized forms of poetry, until he acquires such a facility in using them that his technique will be as accurate and unobtrusive as that of a finished musician.

Submitting Your Mss.

A word about the manner in which poems are submitted may not be amiss. Each poem should be clearly typewritten, double-spaced, on a separate sheet of paper, with the name and address of the poet in the upper lefthand corner of each page.

Finally, I should like to recommend the reading of Edgar Allan Poe's essay, "The Poetic Principle," and a poem by Conrad Aiken, "The Going Forth."

Poe's essay is, to my way of thinking, the finest and most concrete exposition of what poetry really is that has ever been written. The diction of today is not that of the Victorian era. Contractions of words and inversions of word sequences are no longer permitted. But the principle of true poetry remains unchanged.

Hildegarde Walls Johnson, Guest Editor, in Kansas City Poetry Magazine.

Education Center for Gardeners

Incorporated under the State Board of Regents in 1935, the Garden Center Institute, located in Delaware Park Casino, is becoming one of Buffalo's most interesting educational centers. A day spent in browsing through the many fascinating garden magazines and catalogues displayed on tables and shelves gives one a chance to appreciate the busy routine of the director, Miss Augusta Jupenlaz. She and her staff answer innumerable questions by mail and telephone, yet apparently have all the time in the world to greet the garden-minded people that drop in to visit, ask questions, or (if they are members) borrow a book.

The Center's library, reputed to be the best Horticultural Library in western New York, contains over 400 books and approximately 4,000 bulletins and reports, as well as an extensive clipping file of great usefulness. Thirty three garden magazines are received.

One visitor stops to read intently the labels on a temporary collection of house plants, some of which are attractively displayed on wrought-iron plant stands that fit so nicely into the modern apartment with its minimum of space. Others comment on the beauty of some unusual plant in full bloom. Two would-be gardeners sign on the dotted line for membership in the Center and to register for the gardening classes held in the greenhouses of McKinley Vocational High School, made possible through the co-operation of the Board of Education.

"We have the active help of amateur and professional horticulturists, nurserymen, seedsmen, local garden clubs, whose presidents meet here once a month, the floriculture and horticulture department at Cornell University, the Farm and Home Bureau, schools, nature clubs, parks department, National Youth Administration and the State education department," Miss Jupenlaz says.

"Through the co-operation of interested organizations, we are able to bring well known speakers on gardening and allied subjects to Buffalo, sometimes to the membership alone, sometimes to the public at large. Like any parent with a large family to educate, there is always a thrill when one or more members become self-supporting or can in their turn contribute to the support of the rest.

"Such was the case when, as a result of these gardening classes which are open to both men and women, the Men's Garden Club was formed. Part of its membership dues helps to support the work of the Center, the rest finances its own projects."

The services of a trained naturalist, Miss Mabel James, have been available at the Garden Center since 1935. During these years Miss Jones has conducted classes and field trips in nature study and conservation, lecturing before garden clubs, Home Bureau units, and other organizations. She has also acted as nature guide in one of the county parks, maintaining a nature trail there.

As a result of these activities have sprung two independent organizations, the Conservation Forum of Buffalo and Western New York and the Buffalo Hiking Club. Twenty five organizations in Buffalo having conservation interests are now supporting the work of the Forum, which meets at the Garden Center.

Courage and Hard Work But for a Great Goal

The Youth Round Table
Meets on Tuesday

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Massachusetts

Dear Round Tablers:

We young people of today are observing a new era in the making, in which each individual may find it his duty and privilege to participate.

It was Ralph Waldo Emerson who said, " . . . the world exists for the education of man. You can live all history in your own person. Do not suffer yourself to be bullied by kings and empires. You are greater than geography and government." Then logically, how can Nazism or totalitarian powers of any kind defeat us in our thinking, our liberties, and our future!

In the past there were great physical frontiers to conquer—frontiers that took physical courage. Yet the mental frontiers of this day take even greater courage.

The greatest future of all time is before us. The future of a democratic nation is at stake! What greater thing could we work and fight for? And do we fight with bombs, submarines, and airplanes? Not necessarily. Our greatest weapon is our minds. Our moral weapon. What further proof of this is needed after witnessing the intrepid English led by our great contemporary, Winston Churchill.

If our minds are to be our strongest weapon in overcoming the "isms" of this day, we need above all great spiritual values and education. True, the need for employment retards academic education for many of our youth. Yet, education is one of the greatest gifts of this era and should be denied no one. With university courses so reasonable, free access to great libraries, daily newspapers and scores of magazines, each individual should certainly find time daily to acquire some knowledge of economics, past and contemporary history, government, religion, and cultural values that make one a more valuable citizen.

To build great character and moral stability takes courage and hard work. We must all become stable in our thinking in these times of confusion, "fifth column" activities, propaganda and wars. It is the thinking, cool-minded, courageous people, both young and old, that will bring this generation out of the confusion and degradation of wars into the sanctuary of peace. A peace far greater than ever recorded in history; a peace that must withstand the blasts of erroneous thinking.

It has been said, "The price of liberty is perpetual vigilance," and this has been interpreted, too, as, "The price of character is perpetual vigilance. The price of fellowship with God is perpetual vigilance."

Ours is a great fight. Let us go forth bravely. (Mr.) B. M. W.

* * *

Armchair Travel

New Jersey

Dear Round Tablers:

I wish you would come together more often, for such a variety of subjects comes up for discussion.

The Christian Science Monitor is certainly outdoing itself with interesting articles in every issue. It is the best armchair traveling I know of.

A letter from W. W. M. of New York City at the Aug. 5 meeting woke me up to the fact that I had better speak up again. I have spent some very interesting hours with this gentleman with much enjoyment. It surely was very fine to be able to travel like that. I did mine a different way by going to the New York World's Fair about 60 times and enjoyed every trip I made. I was very sorry to have it end, for I never minded all the walking I did. And there were movie shows that one could always drop into. I found the British Cinema the most interesting, for they changed their pictures about every two weeks.

I think I've said enough this time. Let another now take the floor. Will be glad to come again some future time. (Mr.) P. W.

* * *

Letter Writing Important

Florida

Dear Round Tablers:

I wonder if you will make room so I can pull up a chair at the Round Table, too. I've been looking over your shoulders for several years, but now I want to have a chair and become a regular member.

I look forward eagerly to every Tuesday's Monitor and invariably turn first to the Round Table. It is time for me to express my gratitude and thanks to all of you for your interesting and helpful letters.

I enjoy letter writing greatly, and before I outgrew the Young Folks' Mail Bag, I made a number of friends through its columns; but I want to make still other correspondents, so here I am. To me letter writing is really important, for the friends we make are invaluable, and at the same time we learn to express ourselves better.

(Miss) L. R. S.

* * *

The Youth Round Table has not "met" very often this summer because so few contributions for it have been sent in. But perhaps with the autumn we can get together more regularly.

Cheerio. . . . **Chairman**

For More Facts In the Movies

A nation-wide chain of small theaters showing pictures people "want to see," was advocated by Walter Wanger, Hollywood producer, at the Stanford University conference on "Children and the Theater." "After all," said Wanger, "we have a responsibility to adults as great today as ever before. The whole world is suffering from escapism—people are looking for an American dream when we are facing an American crisis. It is the responsibility of the motion picture producer to present facts—to equip adults with knowledge. If we are to have a calm, poised public, with knowledge, intelligence, and character, we must have less sedative and more facts."

Ohio State News Letter

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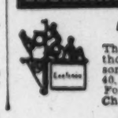

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Commerce and Finance

$3,533,400,000 Tax Bill Passed by House; Goes to Senate

Business and Industry

New Budget Seen Around $32 Billion

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16 (AP)—Harold D. Smith, budget director, today began the preparation of a record-breaking budget for the next fiscal year and it may cost the Treasury $32,000,000,000.

The exact figure, however, will not be known until President Roosevelt sends it to Congress next January.

A $32,000,000,000 budget would mean $10,000,000,000 more than is slated to be spent this fiscal year. Mr. Smith's task, however, is something more than arriving at a huge total, for financial experts hold that expenditures on such an astronomical scale will be possible only if defense production reaches a tremendous volume.

Depends on Munitions

They explained that, in the last analysis, the size of the new budget will depend, not on Administration wishes, but on the estimated amount of munitions the Nation's factories can turn out. The cost of this production plus certain routine Government expenses will write the total.

Defense is scheduled for about a $25,000,000,000 share of next year's budget, compared with about $15,000,000,000 this year. This fiscal year will end and the new one begin the night of June 30, 1942.

Mr. Smith, himself, declined to estimate the size of the next budget, saying that he has only begun hearings on departmental requests. The first hearing, held yesterday, was for the Interstate Commerce Commission. In the coming weeks each of the scores of Government agencies will present and try to justify their requests, with the big Army, Navy and lend-lease hearings waiting for December.

Late in December, the budget officials and President Roosevelt will revise the departmental requests, but all the details will be secret until the President sends his report to Congress early in January.

Congress then must pass appropriations to make the President's requests effective.

Awaits Tax Bill

The revenue side of the budget will depend mostly on the tax bill now awaiting final action in Congress.

Roughly, the new bill will add $3,500,000,000 to the Federal revenues of the next fiscal year. With revenues from existing laws, the Government "take" thus may reach $13,000,000,000 or more. Mr. Roosevelt and Treasury Secretary Henry Morgenthau, however, already have promised they will ask for still more taxes next year.

But the indicated deficit of approximately $19,000,000,000, as well as the spending and revenue forecasts, all would set new records for American finance.

The largest deficit of the World War era was $13,370,638,000. Until this year, the spending record was $18,522,895,000 and the revenue record was $6,694,565,000, both World War figures. This year the spending is estimated at $22,269,000,000, revenues at approximately $11,000,000,000, and the deficit at about $12,269,000.

Pump Firm Sublets $18,000,000 Orders

NEW YORK (AP)—Worthington Pump & Machinery Corp. has subcontracted $18,000,000 of national defense orders to 250 manufacturers in 19 States in an attempt to follow the Government's program for spreading defense work, Harry C. Beaver, President, said.

"Worthington, now engaged in increasingly heavy production of direct and indirect defense orders, as well as orders covering equipment for essential industries, had a backlog of approximately $72,000,000 on Aug. 31, last," Mr. Beaver said.

Heads Grain Mart

Stewart A. Searle

Elected President of Winnipeg Grain Exchange succeeding George S. Mathieson. Mr. Searle is Vice-President and Treasurer of Searle Grain Company Limited, Winnipeg.

Auto Output Allotments For December

By the Associated Press

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16 — The 48.4 per cent reduction in passenger automobile production for December which was ordered by the Office of Production Management yesterday led some Government sources to predict that an even deeper slash might be expected for January and succeeding months of 1942.

The curtailment after the first of the year probably will take the form of a leveling-off process, pinning production a point near the figure specified by OPM for December—204,848 passenger cars, as compared with 396,823 in December, 1940.

Passenger car allotments for December, 1941, as compared with production in December, 1940, are as follows:

Company and Car	Allotments Dec., 1941.	Production Dec., 1940.	P.C. Dec. on Allotments.
General Motors Corporation:			
Chevrolet	45,180	92,657	51.2
Buick	16,402	33,505	51.1
Pontiac	14,358	27,629	48.
Oldsmobile	11,753	23,924	50.9
Cadillac	2,874	6,424	55.3
Total Gen. Motors	90,367	184,139	50.8
Chrysler Corporation:			
Plymouth	25,184	49,146	48.8
Dodge	11,863	24,776	52.1
Chrysler	6,028	15,510	61.1
De Soto	4,196	9,716	56.8
Total Chrysler	47,271	99,148	52.3
Ford Motor Company:			
Ford	32,307	65,844	50.9
Mercury	4,426	10,777	58.9
Lincoln-Zephyr	1,276	2,688	52.5
Total Ford	38,009	79,309	52.1
Total General Motors, Chrysler and Ford	175,847	362,596	51.5
Other motors companies:			
Studebaker	8,834	10,823	18.4
Hudson	6,476	5,148	*25.8
Nash	5,500	10,001	45
Packard	5,771	7,401	22
Willys-Overland	1,944	819	*137.4
Crosley	476	35	*1260
Total other cos.	29,001	34,227	15.3
Grand total	204,848	396,823	48.4

*Increase.

Passenger car allotments for the first five months of the 1942 model year which started in August, this year, as compared with production in the first five months of the 1941 model year, are as follows:

Company and Car	Allotment First 5 1942 Model Yr.	Production First 5 1941 Model Yr.	P.C. Decrease in Allotments
General Motors Co:			
Chevrolet	225,689	325,959	30.8
Buick	81,927	138,528	40.9
Pontiac	71,706	116,123	38.2
Oldsmobile	58,717	95,106	38.3
Cadillac	14,343	20,196	29
Total General Motors	452,382	693,912	35
Chrysler Corp:			
Plymouth	125,796	214,974	41.5
Dodge	59,257	78,994	25
Chrysler	30,109	46,895	35.8
DeSoto	20,958	33,194	36.9
Total Chrysler	236,120	374,057	36.9
Ford Motor Company:			
Ford	161,370	221,717	37.2
Mercury	22,108	31,439	39.7
Lincoln-Zephyr	6,376	9,531	33.1
Total Ford	189,854	262,687	27.7
Total Gen. Mot. Chrysler & Ford	878,356	1,332,656	34.1
Other motor companies:			
Studebaker	44,123	56,979	22.6
Hudson	22,350	47,075	31.3
Nash	27,472	30,943	11.2
Packard	28,827	33,111	12.9
Willys-Overland	9,712	9,183	*5.8
Crosley	2,377	220	*980.4
Total other Cos.	144,861	177,511	18.4
Grand total	1,023,217	1,510,167	32.2

*Increase.

Woolf Thinks Silk Has Lost Place Permanently in the Textile Realm

NEW YORK (AP)—Douglas G. Woolf, editor of "Textile World," believes that silk has permanently lost its place in the textile realm and that synthetic fibers eventually will become the main raw materials of the textile industry.

His forecast, released today in the publication's annual rayon issue, said:

"Constantly the endpoint of a practically completely synthetic textile industry becomes more possible, more probable; constantly the date of its arrival must be advanced.

"Nationalistic ambitions of Germany and Italy gave the first extra spur, in addition to the natural strides rayon was making every year. The impetus given to the use of staple fiber in those countries extended to Great Britain and the United States. Then war in Europe followed by our own defense program created a new demand for all types of materials and pushed the synthetic producers that much harder. Most recently the Japanese aggression erased silk from the textile picture, and again added to the synthetic boost."

The article said that while many careful observers were skeptical on the prospect for a completely synthetic textile industry, "neither did many careful observers think we would ever have practically a completely synthetic dye industry. We must point out again that the same reasons which enabled synthetic dyes to eliminate most of their natural prototypes are the reasons which will enable synthetic fibers to oust most of the natural materials.

"In addition to the dominance of synthetic fibers there will develop the slower but equally sure emergence of synthetic fabrics, made without benefit of existing standard textile machinery."

Rayon Producers Advisory Committee Is Formed

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Office of Production Management has announced the formation of a rayon producers' defense industry advisory committee.

The committee will work with the silk substitution section of the OPM in attempting to solve problems created by the silk shortage.

The Committee:

J. E. Bassill, New York City; C. McD. Carr, New York City; M. P. Epstein, Cleveland; Charles S. Fowler, Rocky Hill, Conn.; Hurbert Kernan, Utica, N. Y.; George R. Lockhart, Manville, R. I.; W. B. Olmstead, Wilmington, Del.; Harry Price, New York City; Leon H. Ryan, Newcastle, Del.; J. C. Stone, Kingsport, Tenn.; Charles Wolff, Elizabethton, Tenn.; L. A. Yerkes, Wilmington, Del.; Paul L. Zens, Gloucester City, N. J.

Servel Saves Aluminum

EVANSVILLE — Enough aluminum to build more than 270 Army fighter planes will be saved by Servel, Inc., by using substitutes in its 1942 line of gas refrigerators, it was reported by Servel from its headquarters in Evansville, Ind. The substitutes are reported to be as good or better than what they replace.

Record Tax Bill Approved By the House

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16 (AP)—The House gave prompt approval today to the $3,533,400,000 compromise version of the new defense tax bill, clearing the way for final action tomorrow by the Senate.

As finally agreed upon by a joint Senate-House Conference Committee yesterday, the compromise version calls for new and higher levies all down the line. One of the most important changes is a reduction in personal income tax exemptions—from $2,000 to $1,500 for married persons, and from $800 to $750 for single persons. The basic income tax rate would be increased from 4 to 10 per cent, in the lowest bracket.

The tax bill agreed upon, biggest in history, will hit almost every citizen directly or indirectly. Here are some of its main provisions:

Lifts existing income taxes from 4 to 10 per cent in the bottom brackets and makes the top rate 81 per cent instead of the present 77 per cent.

Brings an estimated additional 4,930,000 persons under the income tax structure by reducing personal exemptions from $2,000 to $1,500 for married persons and from $800 to $750 for single individuals.

Permits persons with net income of $3,000 and less to file a simple, abbreviated tax return which shows automatically the amount of tax due for each income bracket.

Incorporates into the permanent tax structure the special 10 per cent defense tax now imposed on both individuals and corporations.

Increases existing excess corporation profits taxes from 25 to 35 per cent on such profits up to $20,000 and lifts the taxes 10 per cent in each bracket up to the maximum rate of 60 per cent on excess profits over $500,000. The present top rate is 50 per cent.

Imposes corporation surtaxes of 6 per cent on the first $25,000 of net income and 7 per cent on income over that figure.

Levies a $5 annual use tax on every automobile.

Increases present sales taxes on liquor and wines, automobiles, tires and tubes, refrigerators, playing cards, radio sets and admissions to theaters, and imposes new 10 per cent manufacturers' excise levies on such articles as musical instruments, rubber articles, commercial washing machines, luggage, electric signs, photographic equipment and optical equipment.

Creates a special 14-man committee composed of the Secretary of the Treasury, the Budget Director and a dozen members of the Senate and House taxing and appropriations committees to study means of cutting down non-defense spending.

Retail Prices Show Sharpest Advance Since Sept., 1933

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Retail commodity prices in August recorded one of the sharpest advances since September, 1933, according to the Fairchild Publications Retail Index, On September 2, prices had risen 3 per cent from the August 1 level, were 10.4 per cent above the corresponding period a year ago, and 15.4 per cent above the period immediately preceding the outbreak of the war. At 102.6 (January 3, 1931 equal 100) the index is the highest since 1930, exceeding the 1937 peak by 6.2 per cent.

Each one of the major groups advanced during the month, with the greatest increases recorded in piece goods and women's apparel. In comparison with a year ago piece goods and home furnishings recorded the greatest gains, approximately 12.9 per cent and 10.9 per cent.

For the first time in years, every commodity included in the index showed a gain. The largest gains were recorded by women's hosiery, piece goods, sheets and pillow cases, cotton piece goods, furs and furniture.

Despite the marked advance in retail prices, aggregating 10.4 per cent in comparison with a year ago, current quotations are still below replacement, according to A. W. Zelomek, economist under whose supervision the index is compiled. He contends that the current wholesale levels will not be fully reflected until next spring. At that time retail prices will be much higher.

Liberty Takes Up Option To Buy Autocar Stock

NEW YORK (AP)—An option held by Liberty Aircraft Products Corp., to purchase from Phoenix Secuirties Corp., 100,000 shares of Autocar Company common stock, has been exercised, Walter S. Mack, Jr., Phoenix President, announced.

The aircraft concern, which has a plant at Farmingdale, Long Island, has optioned the stock in the Ardmore, Pa., truck manufacturer at $15 a share. Autocar has outstanding 192,000 common shares.

Liberty paid Phoenix $500,000 cash and gave a one-year 2 per cent note, secured by the stock, for the balance.

Colo. Fuel & Iron

NEW YORK (AP)—Colorado Fuel & Iron Corp. and subsidiaries reported net profit for the fiscal year ended June 30 of $2,288,318, or $4.06 a share, compared with $1,744,869, or $3.10 a share, in the preceding year.

Low-Cost, Low-Upkeep Car Shown by Nash

One of the 15 new 1942 models offered by the Nash Motorcar Corporation. For four years the company has been working on a low-cost, high-economy motorcar that would compete with any on the market in gasoline mileage and now is offering the "600," that is said to be capable of 25 to 30 miles to the gallon.

Jones Affirms Contract With ALCOA 'Good'

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16 (AP)—A $52,000,000 Government contract with the Aluminum Corporation of America was assailed as "entirely one-sided" yesterday before the Senate Defense Investigating Committee after Secretary of Commerce Jesse Jones had described the agreement as "good and safe."

Hugh A. Fulton, committee counsel, said "it's difficult to find any obligation on the part of ALCOA," and that the contract would prevent the Government from operating its own plants "unless ALCOA agrees."

Mr. Jones, as head of the Defense Plants Corporation, an RFC subsidiary, signed the contract August 19 over the objections of Secretary of Interior Harold Ickes, who termed it "contrary to the policies of this Administration."

Mead Criticizes Contract

The agreement provided that the Government furnish funds for constructing aluminum plants which are to be leased to ALCOA for five years. ALCOA will receive 15 per cent of the profits as a fee for operating the factories.

Senator James Mead (D) of New York, Acting Chairman of the Committee, objected to the lack of a time clause in the construction contract, saying ALCOA could take five years to build the plants and still not be subject to penalties. Mr. Jones retorted that the "purpose and spirit" of the contract was for ALCOA to build the plants "as rapidly as possible."

Mr. Fulton questioned Mr. Jones in detail concerning a provision whereby ALCOA could refuse to accept bauxite, basic material for aluminum, if the company considered the price was not "reasonable." The contract provides for arbitration in such an instance.

"Then, if ALCOA doesn't want us to, we can't even deliver materials to our own plants," Mr. Fulton commented.

Mr. Jones was asked what would happen if ALCOA refused to arbitrate on bauxite prices. He replied that the Government and the company would have no difficulty.

"I haven't any fear in the world that the Government is going to be hurt by this contract," he testified.

ALCOA Profit Small

Mr. Jones estimated that ALCOA would not make a net profit exceeding one-fourth cent per pound on the aluminum produced, and added that "it's cheap for the Government because they're the only people qualified by experience to make aluminum."

Senator Ball (R) of Minn. said the committee was "worried that we've used ALCOA so much they'll come out of this emergency with their monopoly position strengthened."

Mr. Jones said he didn't believe that was true, and pointed to the Reynolds Metals Company as a competitor which had been strengthened.

Earlier, Senator Wallgren (D) of Washington declared the Office of Productio nManagement was "unwilling" to consider processes for aluminum manufacture other than that used by ALCOA.

He said "the western hills are full of alunite," an ore which he asserted had been used in Japan successfully for aluminum manufacture.

Arthur H. Bunker, head of the Aluminum and Magnesium Production Division of OPM, said Senator Wallgren was "wholly incorrect" in declaring OPM had not studied aluminum production methods other than that employed by ALCOA.

Mr. Bunker told the committee OPM aimed at an aluminum production peak of 167 tons a day and planned for the manufacture of 475 million pounds annually on the West Coast alone.

OPM Order Releases Selected Stocks of Silk

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Office of Production Management announced that raw silk which was opened and taken out of the original bales before silk stocks were "frozen" on Aug. 2 would be released under certain conditions for immediate processing by the owner.

The order does not affect silk held in original bales which may be sold only to the defense supplies corporation or to fill defense orders.

Nash Busy on Defense Work; Offers Improved Economy Car

By Ralph W. Cessna

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—By the first of the year more men will be employed by Nash Motors in the making of defense supplies than in turning out automobiles. Yet the passenger car end of the business isn't being overlooked by any means. The press preview of the 1942 models, held here Sept. 12, emphasized, in contrast with other new car showings, the new cars themselves, rather than the defense angle.

This isn't to say that Nash looks on the defense business as a side line. George W. Mason, president, declares that the firm considers this production of defense goods its main job. That job, incidentally, will cost the Government around $100,000,000, on the basis of present contracts. But Nash-Kelvinator feels that it is in a position to accept more armament work, and probably this present total is more or less of a starter.

Among the defense goods in production or about to be produced at various Nash plants are Hamilton Standard airplane propellor assemblies, Pratt & Whitney airplane engine parts, and other vital products requiring high precision manufacturing. The work is spread out over a half-dozen cities in Wisconsin, Ohio, and Michigan.

The Improved "600" Model

Meanwhile, Mr. Mason declares, one of the most important "by-products" of the automobile industry's participation in this national defense program will be greatly improved automobiles. That is a positive, constructive, encouraging tone sounded throughout the auto industry today, refuting rumors that spread soon after the lend-lease bill was passed and the armament program got under way, that the new cars would have to sacrifice quality somehow in order to leave the flow of strategic materials into defense unhampered.

New materials, new construction methods and techniques, and new production systems will grow out of this emergency. The cars will be none the worse for forced changes in materials, but will be better for the research into which the engineers will be forced by these needs.

The apple of the Nash eye is its "600" model, introduced last year for the first time with the intent of putting it into competition with Ford, Chevrolet and Plymouth, the "big three." Nash thinks it has "won its spurs" in this competitive battle, and this year has improved and refined it for an even greater effort.

Claims Big 'Gas' Saving

For one thing this "600," already claimed last year to show a remarkable saving in gas consumption, is held this year to have slashed fuel use by 40 per cent, due partly to the application of the monoscope—single shell—system of body construction. The body, copying a feature of modern airplane construction, is one welded unit, built around a double arch of steel girders. Also accounting for some of the new economy is the new "flying scot" motor, a streamlined power plant with fewer parts.

Nash calls attention also to the fact that this low-priced car has coil springs on all wheels.

The higher-priced Ambassador models have this same body construction, the four coil springs and other features of the "600." These Ambassador sixes and eights will have their economy boosted by a new type of combustion chamber in the motor. Nash offers either the six or eight-cylinder motors, incidentally, in all models, the eight being priced just a bit higher than the six. The buyer chooses the body he likes then specifies whether he wants the six or eight-cylinder motor. The buyer has the choice also, in all models, of two types of bumper, one all bright metal, a massive piece curving back from the front contact surface to the body apron, so that it is actually flush with the body; the other a two-piece affair, with a separate painted metal strip lying between the bumper and the body front.

Slipstream or Deck Types

As always Nash offers also in all models either the slipstream design, with the rear end sliding off gradually without any hump at the trunk, and the deck type, with a jog at the back window down to the trunk.

As for looks these new Nash models are beauties every inch. The front ends, in common with most all the new cars, are stubby, but that gives the car a sturdy look, almost square from the side. And like the others they are profusely adorned with bright metal work, something which probably won't be there from two to six months from now.

The "600" this year for the first time has a completely covered back fender. It's not a demountable shell fitted into the curve over the wheel, but a permanent part of the fender. The effect is pleasing.

All cars have the same length and width, but appear lower. There are no other important mechanical changes.

Meanwhile Nash is paying considerable attention to the problem of keeping its distribution machine in good running order during this period of curtailed passenger car production. The show rather emphasized the parts and service end of the selling business as a consequence.

Reserve Clearance Required to Redeem 'Frozen' Securities

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Treasury has ruled that holders of securities affected by its freezing orders could not redeem them unless given a clearance certificate by a Federal Reserve bank.

"A further step to prevent the sale in this country of securities which have been looted abroad" was the Treasury's official description of its actiou.

The new ruling covers all transactions after Sept. 13, and persons acquiring securities beginning Sept. 15, the Treasury said, "may experience considerable difficulty" in obtaining clearance certificates. They will be required to trace the ownership of their securities since April 8, 1940, when the first freezing orders were issued.

The Treasury declared that its new regulation would "prevent the depletion of blocked dollar balances through devious transactions in blocked foreign bonds and serve to carry out the other objectives of the freezing orders."

Owners of such securities prior to Sept. 15, the Treasury said, can continue to hold the securities "without prejudicing their chances of obtaining the necessary clearance," but anyone acquiring such securities after that date should make certain that a clearance certificate is attached.

Treasury officials said that the dollar value of securities involved was "incalculable," although it is known to run into hundreds of millions of dollars.

Australian Stocks Highest Since 1938

SYDNEY, Australia (CP)—As the culmination of a steadily increasing buying movement since the beginning of July, the price level of ordinary shares on the stock exchange last week reached the highest point since 1938.

Demand last week developed into a minor boom, covering a wide range of industrial, pastoral and retail shares due to growing optimism over the outcome of the war.

Russia's strong resistance, Japan's hesitation to move southward and Australia's industrial revolution caused by the expansion of munitions undertakings contributed to bullish sentiment.

The trend continued despite the warning of Prime Minister Arthur Fadden that war costs are rapidly rising and that war allocations for the present year would total £225,000,000 ($688,750,000) compared with £186,000,000 last year.

Marble Quarries Closing For Lack of Business

MARBLE, Colo. (AP)—The Great Colorado Yule quarries which yielded one of the largest blocks of marble ever cut, for the tomb of the unknown soldier at Arlington Cemetery, are closing because of insufficient business.

The tomb of the unknown soldier weighs 72 tons. More than a year of labor was required to saw it from the mountainside. The quarries also yielded almost flawless white marble for the Lincoln Memorial in Washington, D. C., and for municipal buildings in New York and San Francisco.

Trade Between Americas Gives Latins Rising Credit Surplus

First of two articles on the extraordinary increase in trade between United States and South America due to the defense program.

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—One of the most spectacular by-products of the American defense program may have been overlooked by Americans in the excitement of the revolution now going on in the American economy. A phenomenal, and phenomenally swift, change has taken place in the trade relations between the United States and the Latin-American republics.

And as a further corollary of this, a revolution appears to be under way in the South American economic system almost similar to that taking place in the economy of the United States, with scarcities instead of surpluses the primary concern, and with purely money" matters no longer the major economic problem. By a sort of osmosis through the channels of inter-continental trade in the Western Hemisphere, the developments on the Northern continent have been transmitted to the Southern continent.

First effect of the war on South America was not very favorable. Cut off from one of their major trade channels, with the Continent of Europe, the Latin-American countries lost not only a major source of manufactured imports but what was at the time more important, a major outlet for their commodity exports, particularly such items as cotton, coffee, copper, meat, and the like.

U. S. Loans to the Rescue

They turned to the United States as a substitute trade connection, but the substitution was not altogether satisfactory. It was comparatively easy for them to buy from the United States manufactured goods they had bought from Germany and other parts of the Continent, but not so easy to sell to the United States staples they had sold in Europe, for the United States, unlike the Continent, was still largely self-sufficient as to raw materials.

The result, up to around the end of 1940, was a 50 per cent increase in South American purchases from the United States, but without commensurate increase in South American sales to the United States. Many palliatives were undertaken to solve this unbalanced trade situation, but none were satisfactory.

In September, 1940, President Roosevelt obtained authorization from Congress for the Export-Import Bank to lend up to $500,000,000 to South American countries, but the prospective beneficiaries were not particularly keen about going into such debt. The quota and exchange restrictions which had hampered inter-continental trade during the depressed 'thirties were retightened and the general trade outlook was dark.

The argument revived, and of course got ample Axis encouragement, that the Western Hemisphere is not a convenient or normal trade unit. South American countries were wide open to the temptation to trade with Germany on the one side and Japan on the other for lack of dollar exchange to use in the United States.

U. S. Buys More From S. A.

Within the last eight months this situation has been spectacularly reversed—and almost entirely due to the American defense program. Phenomenal prosperity in this country revived United States' purchases of such Latin-American staples as sugar, wool, hides, and coffee, but the major influence was the defense program's direct need for strategic commodities, and the strenuous American desire to build up supply sources for these in the same hemisphere to get away from the United States' growing dependence on the Far East.

One of the first United States' defense calls was for copper. Last winter it began to appear that continental United States copper production would fall far short of combined defense and civilian requirements, and heavy purchases in South America were begun through the RFC's Defense Metals Corporation. At present the United States is taking every pound of copper which South America can spare.

Lead was one of the next metals to turn scarce, resulting in heavy United States' purchase from Mexico. Quick successive steps were taken to bring up tin, rubber, bauxite, manganese ore, and other strategic commodities, and to stimulate their South American production where it was inadequate for North American wants.

By late spring the United States had added to its program of strategic commodities a program of "preclusive buying" of such commodities, even beyond immediately visible needs, to shut them off from Germany, Italy, and Japan, and as the needs increased, this was soon combined with the original program in to a "total purchase" program. In May, for instance, the United States concluded a "total purchase" agreement with Brazil undertaking to buy all that Brazil could produce of 11 strategic commodities, in exchange for which Brazil agreed to sell them to nobody else.

Rising Prices Aid Latins

Latin-American countries also benefitted from rising prices for many of these staples. South American prosperity has, in fact, traditionally waxed and waned with the rise and fall of raw material prices.

Coffee has risen sharply enough, under the quota agreement established last November, to bring protests from the United States, and Cuba and Peru have benefitted in sugar both from a rising U. S. price for four successive increases in the U. S. cane sugar import quota. In the first half of 1941 the United States took 470,000,000 pounds of wool against only 170,000,000 pounds in the same period of 1940—and at higher prices.

As a result, the inter-continental trade balance has been suddenly reversed. In 1940, the United States sold $100,000,000 more of values to South America than it purchased. But at current rates it will spend $250,000,000 more in 1941 for South American commodities than the value of its south-bound exports.

Only a small part of the $500,000,000 Export-Import Bank authorized credits have been drawn on. Argentina has turned down her part of the credits, and Brazil recently repaid $19,600,000 of credits without renewal. Today instead of worrying about how to pay for manufactured goods from the United States, the Latin-American countries have ample means to pay for them but are finding difficulty in getting them because of the rapid growth of the priorities system in the United States.

North American exporters to South America who a year ago had ample goods but restricted markets, now have ample markets but restricted goods to sell. Canadian trade with Latin America has also picked up sharply. Inter-continental Western Hemisphere trade, limited last year by problems of exchange, credit, and money, is now restricted, both northward and southward, only by the available supplies and the available shipping facilities.

(To be continued)

THE TORRINGTON COMPANY
DIVIDEND

A dividend of forty cents per share has been declared, payable October 1, 1941, to stockholders of record at the close of business at 3:00 P. M., September 22, 1941.

A. W. BURG, Treasurer.
September 12, 1941.

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Sept. 17
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Oct. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Oct. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Oct. 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Oct. 10
Union Savings Bank	Oct. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Oct. 10
East Boston Savings Bank	Oct. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Oct. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Oct. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Oct. 15

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Sept. 20
Somerville Savings Bank	Oct. 1
Brookline Savings Bank	Oct. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Oct. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Oct. 15

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Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	500,000
Previous day's sales	463,850
1941 volume to date	98,671,085
1940 volume to date	147,640,315

Stock Trading Sluggish With Trend Lacking

NEW YORK, Sept. 16 (AP)—There were scattered firm spots in today's stock market, but hardly enough to establish anything like a definite trend.

The list moved leisurely over a slightly uneven route from the start and, near the final hour, minus and plus signs of fractions were pretty evenly split. Despite several large blocks of low-priced issues, transfers dwindled to a rate of about 500,000 shares for the full proceedings.

Speculative incentives, brokers said, were scarce and many of those able to take on commitments seemingly held back pending international and Congressional developments. The inauguration today of the "shoot-first" order to the Navy in relation to Axis raiders in the Atlantic failed to disturb the boardroom calm. The business scene showed little alteration marketwise.

Corporate bonds and commodities exhibited slipping tendencies.

Among stocks scoring modest advances at one time or another were Loew's, which made a new high for the year; Armour, Wilson & Co., Pennsylvania, U. S. Steel, Republic Steel, U. S. Rubber, Kennecott, General Electric and Consolidated Aircraft.

In the rear ranks most of the time were Bethlehem, Chrysler, General Motors, Santa Fe, J. C. Penney, Sears Roebuck, American Can, Owens-Illinois, Glenn Martin and Sperry.

Better actors in a narrow Curb were International Petroleum, American Cyanamid "B," N. J. Zinc and Fairchild Engine.

Norwegian Bonds Gain

Norwegian and Danish Government bonds gained as much as four points today to feature a generally irregular market.

Corporate issues in the main varied only by fractions toward the close.

Among the more active foreign issues were those of Copenhagen. Traders apparently were interested in reports of rebellion against German rule in the North Sea countries.

Latin American issues, too, ruled firm, with bonds of Cuba, Uruguay and Brazil in fair demand.

Commodity Futures

Grains

At Principal Markets

	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
September wheat:				
Chicago	1.18¼	1.17	1.18¼	1.18⅜
Minneapolis	1.14⅝	1.13	1.14⅛	1.14⅞
Kansas City	1.12⅝	1.11⅝	1.12⅝	1.13
Winnipeg (Oct.)	.73¼	.72¼	.72⅞	.73
December wheat:				
Chicago	1.22⅜	1.20⅞	1.21⅞	1.22⅛
Minneapolis	1.16⅝	1.14⅞	1.16⅛	1.16⅝
Kansas City	1.16½	1.15⅜	1.15⅝	1.16¼
Winnipeg	.74⅞	.74½	.74½	.74⅝
May wheat:				
Chicago	1.26¾	1.24⅞	1.26	1.26⅞
Minneapolis	1.20⅝	1.18⅞	1.19⅞	1.20⅛
Kansas City	1.19¼	1.17⅛	1.18⅜	1.19⅛
Winnipeg	.78	.78⅛	.78¾	.78⅞
September corn:				
Chicago	.78⅝	.77⅞	.77⅞	.78¾
Kansas City			.72½	.72½
December corn:				
Chicago	.84	.82⅞	.83⅞	.84
Kansas City	.78¾	.74½	.74½	.76¼
September oats:				
Chicago (new)	.51½	.50	.50⅜	.51⅜
Minneapolis			.47	.47½
Winnipeg (Oct.)	.48¼	.46¾	.47⅛	.47⅞
September rye:				
September (new)	.75	.73½	.74¼	.74½
December	.78	.76½	.77⅞	.80⅜
May	.83⅞	.82	.82⅞	.84

Soybeans

At Chicago

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Oct Old	1.83	1.83	1.79	1.79½	1.85
Oct New	1.81½	1.81⅝	1.76¼	1.77½	1.83
Dec	1.83¼	1.83⅜	1.79¼	1.80¼	1.85
May	1.88½	1.88½	1.84¼	1.85½	1.90

Lard

At Chicago

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Sept.	10.55	10.57	10.55	10.57	10.67
Oct.	10.70	10.70	10.65	10.70	10.75
Dec	11.15	11.15	11.05	11.12	11.17
Jan.	11.35	11.35	11.25	11.32	11.37

Wool

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
October	98.2	98.4	96.1	96.4	96.0
December	98.3	95.3	95.1	95.1	95.0
March	94.3	94.4	94.2	94.2	94.1
	Tops				
October	129.5	130.0	129.5	129.8	129.9
December	128.0	128.4	128.0	128.3	127.9
March	126.0	126.5	125.9	126.4	125.9

Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
October	17.60	17.68	17.45	14.56	17.70
December	17.80	17.88	17.63	17.77	17.90
March	18.01	18.05	17.80	17.92	18.09
May	18.11	18.17	17.90	18.04	18.20
July	18.18	18.22	17.95	18.10	18.25

Cottonseed Oil

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
October	13.70	13.70	13.69	13.69	13.90
December	13.75	13.78	13.57	13.67	13.70

Sugar

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
NYMar	2.78	2.78	2.78	2.78	2.78
No 3					
World May					
No 4	2.09	2.12	2.08½	2.08½	2.09

Hides

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
September	14.25	14.25	14.25	14.25	14.54
December	14.50	14.50	14.40	14.40	14.60
March	14.50	14.50	14.50	14.50	14.62

Black Pepper

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
December	6.07	6.07	5.98	5.98	6.15

Cocoa

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
December	7.93	7.93	7.85	7.85	7.92
March	8.04	8.05	7.99	8.00	8.07

Chicago Mercantile Exchange

Butter

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
*Nov.	36.40	36.55	36.30	36.35	36.55
*Dec.	36.70	36.70	36.40	36.40	36.70
*Jan.	36.70	36.70	36.50	36.55	36.75
	Eggs				
†Oct.	29.75	29.75	29.60	29.65	29.75
†Nov.	30.00	30.00	29.80	29.90	30.00
†Dec.	30.10	30.10	29.85	30.00	30.15
* S. † R.					
	Potatoes				
	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Nov.	2.50	2.50	2.40	2.41	2.52
Jan.	3.25	3.25	3.16	3.19	3.36

Quotations for cotton, cottonseed oil, hides, sugar reported by Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Beane; for cocoa, pepper, potatoes, wool by J. S. Bache & Co.; for eggs, butter by J. L. Flagg. All prices at New York unless otherwise noted.

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
55½	46	Abbott (1.60a)	1	54⅜	54⅜	54⅜	— ⅜
51¾	44	Acme Steel (4)	1	49¼	49¼	49¼	Sep 10
7¾	5⅛	Adams Exp (.15)	16	7⅜	7¼	7⅜	+ ⅛
24¼	19½	Adam-Millis(1)	1	22	22	22	Sep 15
15⅞	12	Addressog (1)	1	13	13	13	Sep 15
45	35¾	Air Reduct (1a)	11	43⅞	43¼	43⅞	+ ⅝
⅝	⅜	Air-Way El Ap	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	Sep 12
5	3¾	Alaska Jun (½)	6	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	
⅜	⅜	Alleghany Corp	6	⅜	⅜	⅜	Sep 15
9½	5½	Alleg pf xw	1	8	8	8	Sep 12
10⅜	6¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	1	8½	8½	8½	+ ⅜
21½	15	Alleghany pr pf	5	21¼	20½	10½	Sep 9
25⅜	18¼	Alleg Lud (1½g)	8	23¾	23⅜	23½	— ⅛
11¼	7¾	Allen Ind (½g)	2	8	8	8	
167½	144½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	2	162	162	162	+ ½
13	10	Allied Kid (1a)	4	13	13	13	Sep 9
14¾	11¾	Allied M (¾g)	1	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
8¾	5¼	Allied Stores	36	8⅞	8⅝	8¾	
84½	71¾	Allied Str pf (5)	1	84	84	84	Sep 11
37	25⅜	Allis-Ch Mfg(1g	8	30¼	30	30¼	+ ¼
21⅜	14½	Alpha Cem (¾g)	2	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	Sep 8
1⅜	1	Amal Leather	2	1¼	1¼	1¼	Sep 12
20	10	Am Lea pf 3¾k	2	20	20	20	Sep 15
63½	44	Amerada Cp (2)	1	59	59	59	Sep 15
19¼	14⅜	Am Ag Ch (.90g)	1	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	
58½	40	Am Airlines (1e)	10	48	47½	48	+1⅛
9⅝	5⅛	Am Bk N (.20g)	1	5¼	9¼	9¼	+ ⅜
8¼	5¼	Am Bosch	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	Sep 15
39	29⅞	Am Br Sh (.90g)	3	34⅜	34½	34½	
3	1	Am Cable & R	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
95¼	78½	Am Can (4)	14	82	81⅜	82	
185	171½	Am Can pf (7)	4	180	180	180	Sep 8
34¾	23	Am Car&Fy(1g)	7	31½	31	31⅜	
79¼	56	Am C & F pf (7)	2	72	71½	71½	— ¾
23½	18⅛	Am Ch & C 1.20g	2	21	21	21	
115	107	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	110	110	110	Sep 12
121	98½	Am Chicle 4a)	2	114	114	114	+2
8¾	6½	Am Col'type(.60)	5	7	7	7	Sep 9
9⅞	4⅜	Am Comm Al	2	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	— ⅛
19½	9½	Am Crys S (1¼)	6	18¼	18	18	Sep 15
1⅞	1¼	Am Encaus Til	1	1½	1½	1½	
6½	3¾	Am European	1	6¼	6	6	A'g 12
1¼	½	Am & For Pow	3	⅛	⅛	⅛	— ⅛
22¾	11⅞	Am FP $6 pf .90k	1	22¼	22¼	22¼	
27¼	14⅞	Am FP $7pf 1.05k	2	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞	— ⅛
3⅞	2⅛	Am & F P 2 pf	3	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	
38½	29	Am-Haw SS (3g)	1	37¼	37¼	37¼	+ ¼
4⅛	2¾	Am Hide & Lea	2	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
33½	27	Am H & L pf (3)	1	32½	32½	32½	Sep 11
51¼	44¼	Am Home (2.40)	5	48¼	48	48	
2⅛	1½	Am Ice	5	1⅞	1¾	1¾	Sep 15
28½	20	Am Ice pf(½e)	1	27¼	27¼	27¼	— ½
4¼	3⅛	Am Internat'l	7	3½	3½	3½	Sep 15
13¼	9¾	Am Inv Ill (1)	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
50	45	Am In Ill pf(2½)	1	45	45	45	Sep 8
17⅛	10¾	Am Locomotive	3	13⅛	13	13⅛	+ ⅛
95¼	79	Am Loco pf 5¼k	1	90	90	90	+ ¼
13¾	10¼	Am M & F (.74g)	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	Sep 15
5⅜	2¼	Am M & Metal	95	5⅞	5	5¾	+ ¾
21⅞	15½	Am Metal (¾g)	10	22	21¾	22	+ ⅜
3¼	1	Am Power & Lt	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
46¾	30	AP&L $6 pf 5¼k	2	32¾	32⅜	32¾	— ½
39	25	AP&L $5pf 4⅜k	3	29	28½	29	+ ¼
7¼	6	Am Rad&S(.45g)	54	6¼	6	6⅛	
15⅞	11⅞	Am R Mill(1.05g)	4	14⅜	14¼	14⅜	+ ⅛
7	4⅜	Am Saf R (¾g)	11	5¾	5⅜	5¾	+ ⅛
10¼	7⅛	Am Seating(½g)	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	Sep 15
43⅜	34	Am Sm&R (1½g	10	43¾	43⅜	43¾	+ ⅛
155	138¾	Am Sm&R pf(7)	9	154	154	154	Sep 11
54	37	Am Snuff (3a)	1	44	44	44	Sep 15
28½	19	Am Stl Fd 1½g	6	22½	22¼	22½	— ⅛
11½	9⅜	Am Stores (½g)	2	11	11	11	Sep 12
13½	10	Am Stove (.90g)	2	10½	10½	10½	
21⅜	13	Am Sug R (½g)	4	21¼	21⅛	21¼	
93¾	81	Am Sugar pf(7)	1	93¾	93¾	93¾	
198⅛	113¾	Am Sum Tob (1)	3	163⅞	183½	183½	Sep 15
163¾	148½	Am T & T (9)	24	154⅜	154½	154½	— ⅛
73½	62	Am Tobacco (5)	4	70	70	70	Sep 11
74½	62	Am Tob B (5)	6	70½	70½	70½	+ ¼
159	146¼	Am Tob pf (6)	2	153	153	153	
7	4⅛	Am Type Fdrs	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
29⅛	25⅞	Am Viscose ½g	19	25¾	25⅝	25½	— ⅜
116¾	114⅛	Am Viscos pf (5)	1	114½	114½	114½	+ ⅜
7¼	-	Am Water Wks	4	4½	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
99⅛	82	Am WW 1pf (6)	3	85	85	85	Sep 11
8⅜	5½	Am Woolen	2	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
80⅞	51	Am Wool pf (7k)	4	80	79¼	80	+ ¼
8	5	Am Zinc L & S	7	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	+ ⅛
56¾	46⅛	Am Zpr pf(3¾k)	1	55½	55½	55½	A'g 27
30	22⅛	Anaconda (11⅛g)	38	28¾	28¼	28¾	+ ½
17¼	11⅛	Anchor-H (.30g)	1	17	17	17	Sep 15
12½	9	Andes Cop (¾g)	1	10¾	10¾	10¾	Sep 2
2⅞	1	A P W Paper	2	1¾	1¾	1¾	Sep 13
33⅞	26	Arch-DM (1.35g)	1	33	33	33	
112⅛	109½	Arm Del pf (7)	2	111	110½	111	Sep 15
51½	-	Armour Ill	61	5⅛	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
68¼	47½	Arm Ill pr pf1½g	3	67⅝	67½	67½	
70	60	Arm Ill pf	1	67	67	67	A'g 5
34⅜	23	Armstrong 1¼g	6	28¾	28½	28½	— ¼
5⅝	6⅞	Arnold C (¾g)	2	9¼	8⅞	8⅞	Sep 10
6¾	4¼	Artloom (.52½g)	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	+ ⅛
10¼	5⅜	Assd Dry Goods	4	10⅛	10	10	
68	49½	Assd D G 1 pf(6)	1	65	65	65	−2
102½	87	Assd D 2 pf(14k)	1	98½	98½	98½	Sep 9
35⅛	23	Associates (2)	1	25	25	25	Sep 15
31⅝	18	Atch T&SF (1g)	16	27	26¾	27	
70¼	60¼	Atch T&S Fpf(5)	2	62¼	62¼	62¼	Sep 15
28⅛	13½	Atl Coast Line	10	26	25½	25⅝	— ⅜
32¼	13½	Atl G&W Indies	16	33¼	32	33¼	+1¾
46½	16½	Atl G&W pf 2½g	15	48¾	46¾	48¾	+2¼
24¼	19½	Atl Refining (1)	12	24⅛	23¾	23⅞	— ⅜
111⅛	107	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	111⅞	111⅛	111½	Sep 9
7½	6⅜	Atlas Corp (½g)	15	7⅛	7	7⅛	
50¼	47½	Atlas Cp pf (3)	1	49½	49½	49½	+ ½
72¾	61	Atlas Pow (2½g)	1	70½	70½	70½	Sep11
9¼	6	Atlas Tack (.30g)	1	8½	8½	8½	Sep15
2⅞	1⅜	Austin Nichols	1	2½	2½	2½	Sep15
3¼	2⅜	Aviation Corp	91	4⅜	4¼	4¼	— ⅛

1941 High	1941 Low	B					
19	12¼	Bald Loco ct	38	16¼	15½	16¼	+ ¾
5⅝	3½	Balt & Ohio	15	4½	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
8⅞	4⅜	Balt & Ohio pf	5	7¼	7¼	7¼	
8½	5	Bangor & Ar	6	6¼	6¼	6¼	Sep13
13⅛	7	Barber As (1½e)	21	12⅞	12⅛	12⅜	— ½
9⅞	6½	Barker Br (¾g)	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	Sep15
10½	7⅜	Barnsdall (.45g)	8	10	9⅞	9⅞	
24⅞	18⅜	Bath Ir Wks 3¾g	1	20½	20½	20½	— ½
31⅜	25⅜	Bayuk Cig (1½)	1	26¾	26¾	26¾	Sep11
27⅜	22	Beat Cream (1a)	1	26½	26½	26½	Sep10
104½	103	Beat pf ww (5)	1	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛	Sep10
104½	103	Beat C pf (5)	1	104½	104½	104½	Jul 3
104	104	Beat pf xw (5)	1	104	103	104	Feb 5
126	108	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	117½	117½	117½	Sep 2
8½	7	Beld-Hem (.80)	2	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
40	32⅜	Bendix Av (3g)	15	39¾	39⅜	39⅝	+ ⅛
20⅞	13¾	Benef Ind (1¼g)	1	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	+ ⅜
57	50	Benef Ind pf 2½	3	54½	53½	54½	Sep15
34¾	26¾	Best & Co(1.60a)	5	30¼	30¼	30¼	— ¼
89½	67½	Beth Steel (4½g)	11	68	67⅝	67⅝	— ⅜
131½	120⅜	Beth S 7% pf (7)	2	120	119⅞	120	
31⅜	23¼	Bigelow S (3g)	1	29	29	29	— ½
23⅞	16½	Black & Deck(2)	3	23	22¾	23	Sep13
10¼	6⅜	Blaw-Kn (.45g)	1	8	8	8	
18⅜	13½	Bliss & L (¾g)	1	16	16	16	Sep13
24¾	12⅜	Boeing Airplane	42	23¾	23½	23¾	+ ⅜
33	25½	Bohn Al&B 1½g	6	31	30½	31	+ ⅛
23⅝	17⅜	Bond Strs (1.60)	2	22⅜	22⅝	22⅜	+ ⅛
21⅞	18⅜	Borden Co (.50g)	2	21⅛	21	21	
20⅝	16	Borg-Warn 1.30g	1	20⅜	20	20	— ⅜
3¼	⅞	Boston & Maine	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Sep 9
39⅝	30	Bower Roll Brg	2	31¼	31¼	31¼	+ ¼
4⅜	3¼	Brew Corp(.30g)	7	4	4	4	+ ⅛
12⅜	8¾	Bridgeport B 3¾g	3	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	
25⅜	18½	Briggs Mfg (1g)	14	21	20⅝	21	+ ⅛
41	29	Briggs & St 2¼g	1	29½	29½	29½	+ ⅛
44½	8	Bristol-M (2.40)	1	40	40	40	Sep13
2⅝	2⅛	Bkly & Q Trans	9	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Sep12
6⅜	5¾	Bkly-Man Tr	82	6½	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
14½	10	Bkly Un Gas	3	12½	12⅜	12½	— ⅛
36½	30	Brown Shoe (2)	1	37	37	37	Sep13
23½	18⅜	Bruns-Bal (1½g)	4	18½	18⅜	18½	
12⅜	9	Bucyrus-E (.65g)	2	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	
5¼	3½	Budd Mfg	3	4⅜	4⅛	4¼	
8½	5½	Budd Wheel .45g	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	+ ⅛
24¼	23¼	Bullard (1½g)	2	26	25⅝	26	+ ⅛
34¾	27½	Bullova Wat (2a)	2	34⅝	34⅜	34⅝	— ⅛
20⅞	15¾	Burling (.95g)	2	19½	19½	19½	
6½	4	Burling pf (2¾)	2	56	56	56	+ ½
9⅜	7⅝	Burr Add (.45g)	2	8¾	8⅜	8¾	
4¼	2½	Bush Terminal	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	Sep15
6⅞	4½	Butler Br (.30g)	1	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
23	19⅝	But Bros pf(1½)	2	22¾	22⅜	22¾	+ ⅛
4⅜	3	ButteCop&Zinc	3	3½	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
11¾	7½	Byers (AM) Co	2	10	10	10	
12	7½	Byron Jack(½g)	1	10½	10½	10½	+ ¼

		C					
23	16¾	Calif Pack (1½)	1	23¾	23½	23⅝	+ ⅜
53	41	Calif P pf(2½)	1	52¼	52¼	52¼	Sep 8
1½	¾	Callahan Z-Lead	1	1	1	1	
7¼	5½	Calumet&H(¾g)	2	6¾	6¾	6¾	+ ⅛
14⅞	10¼	Campb Wy(.85g)	1	11½	11½	11½	Sep12
17⅜	10⅞	Canada Dry (.60)	1	17	17	17	
5¼	3⅛	Canadian Pacific	70	5	4⅜	5	+ ⅛
39⅞	34	Cannon M (1½g)	3	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	— ⅛
3⅜	2¼	Capital Ad A	1	3	3	3	Sep 4
30½	22	Carpent Stl (2g)	1	28	28	28	Sep 9
3½	2½	Car & Gen (.10)	3	3	2⅞	2⅞	Sep15
84	43	Case (JI) Co(3e)	5	86½	85¼	86	+ ½
50⅝	40	Caterpill Tr (2)	3	46⅝	46⅜	46⅜	+ ¼
29¾	18⅞	Celanese (1½g)	1	25¾	25¾	25¾	— ⅛
10⅛	7	Celotex Cp (1a)	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
22¾	15½	Cent Aguir (1½)	4	18⅜	18½	18¾	
3½	1½	Cent Foundry	2	2½	2½	2½	— ⅛
4½	1¾	Cent RR NJ	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	Sep11
14½	4¼	Cent Violetta S	2	13	12⅞	12⅞	+ ⅜
4	2½	Century Rib M	2	4	4	4	A'g 5
34⅛	27	Cerro de Pas(3g)	1	32½	32½	32½	
5⅜	2⅞	Cert-teed Prod	6	3¾	3¾	3¾	
21¼	15¾	Chain Belt (⅝g)	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	Sep11
22½	17½	Cham P&F(¾g)	1	22	22	22	
18	11½	Checker Cab	1	11½	11½	11½	Sep15
44½	34¼	Ches & Ohio (3)	12	37⅝	36⅞	36⅞	— ⅜
102½	93½	Ches & O pf (4)	2	100	100	100	Sep10
3⅜	2¼	Ches Corp	2	2¾	3¾	2¾	
12¼	8⅜	Chi & E Ill	3	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	+ ⅛
6	1⅜	Chi & E Ill A	4	1⅝	1¼	1⅝	+ ⅛

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
3	1⅛	Chi Great West	3	2¼	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
10⅝	3⅞	Chi Great W pf	4	8⅜	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
8¼	5	Chi Mail O (¼e)	3	6¾	6⅝	6¾	+ ⅛
19½	9½	Chi Pneu (1½g)	2	18⅛	18	18	
44½	37½	Chi P T cv pf (3)	1	41½	41½	41½	Sep15
54	49	C P T pr pf(2½)	1	52½	52½	52½	Sep 9
-	-	Chi Rock Is & P	3	⅛	⅛	⅛	
¼	⅛	C R I & P 6% pf	3	⅛	⅛	⅛	
⅜	⅛	C R I & P 7% pf	1	¼	¼	¼	+ ⅛
9½	8¼	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	+ ⅛
14⅜	10⅜	Chickasha (1)	9	14⅜	14½	14¾	+ ⅜
3	1⅛	Childs Co	3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
72½	55	Chrysler (4½g)	29	57¼	56⅜	57¼	+ ½
10⅜	8¾	City I & F (.90g)	1	10½	10½	10½	Sep13
3⅞	2¼	City Stores	4	3½	3½	3½	Sep15
40½	10¼	Clark Eq (2½g)	2	35	35	35	−1
53⅜	24½	Clev Gr Br 1.20g	1	28	28	28	Sep15
43½	26⅞	Climax M (1.20)	2	42¾	42½	42¾	
29⅛	28½	Cluett Peab (2g)	1	37½	37½	37½	— ¼
106	87	Coca-Cola (2¼g)	7	98½	98½	98½	−2½
62½	60	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	62	62	62	Sep12
15⅜	11½	Colgate-P (1⅝a)	20	16	15¾	15⅞	+ ⅜
104	100¾	Colg-P pf (4¼)	1	104	104	104	Sep15
20¼	18½	Collins & A 2¾g	16	20½	19¾	20¼	+ ⅝
20	14	Col F & I (1a)	4	18⅛	18¾	18⅞	— ⅛
21⅜	14⅜	Col Br A (1.35g)	2	16⅛	15¾	16⅛	+ ⅛
21	14⅜	Col Br B (1.35g)	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	— ⅜
47⅜	21½	Col G&E (.10g)	20	23¾	23⅝	24⅛	
82¼	66½	Col G&E pf A(6)	1	67⅞	67⅞	67⅞	+ ⅜
7½	4¼	Colum Pict	3	7⅜	7¼	7⅜	+ ⅛
28½	21¼	Colum F pf (2¾)	1	28	28	28	
83	69⅞	Colum Carb (4)	1	79¾	79¾	79¾	
31	21¾	Comi Credit (3)	6	24¼	23⅞	24	
104	99¾	Com Cr pf (4½)	1	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	Sep 8
37⅞	27⅞	Coml Inv Tr (4)	2	32⅝	32½	32⅝	+ ⅛
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Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

• Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market •

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
1 s 50-46 Dec	105.23	105.23	105.23
10 2½s 60-55	110.17	110.17	110.17
20 2½s 58-56	104.8	104.8	104.8
3 2½s 65-60	110.28	110.28	110.28

New York City Bond

6 3s 80	105⅝	105⅛	105⅛

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
13 Abitibi P&P 5s 53	59⅛	59⅛	59⅛
1 Alb & Sus 3½s 46	76½	76½	76½
10 Alleghany 5s 44 mod	92¾	92¼	92¼
9 Alleghany 5s 49 mod	78⅛	78⅛	78⅛
51 Alleghany 5s 50 mod	63	62	63
1 Alleghany Inc 5s '0	61⅜	61⅜	61⅜
2 Allegh Val 4s 42	101½	101½	101½
1 Allied Strs 4½s 51	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
28 Am & For P 5s 2030	68⅛	67⅝	67⅞
14 AmIGChem 5½s 49	102½	102½	102½
2 Am Int 5½s 49	102	102	102
8 Am T&T 5½s 43	100½	100½	110½
5 Am T&T 3¼s 66	108⅞	108¾	108¾
11 Am T&T 3¼s 61	108⅜	108¼	108⅜
10 Am T&T 3s 56	112½	112	112⅛
1 AmWW&E 6s 75	108¼	108¼	108¼
2 Anaconda Cup 4½s 50	105	105	105
1 Arm Del 4s 57	106½	106½	106½
2 Arm Del 4s 55	106¼	106⅛	106¼
17 AT&SF 4s 95	108¾	108½	108½
2 AtSF aj 4s 95 st	88¾	88¾	88¾
1 AT&SF24s 1909-55	100	100	100
3 Atl & Cha Al 5s 44	101	101	101
5 A C Line 1st 4s 52	77	77	77
16 A C Line 4½s 64	61¼	61	61¼
7 A C Line 5s 45	89⅞	89¾	89¾
2 Atl&Dan 1st 4s 48	36⅛	36⅛	36⅞
14 B&O 1st mtg 4s st	59	58¾	58⅞
5 B&O 95 st A	32⅞	32⅞	32⅞
32 B&O 95s st C	37⅞	36⅞	36⅝
13 B&O 2000 st D	33	33	33
9 B&O 96 st F	32¾	32¾	32¾
42 B&O cv 60 st	30	29¾	29¾
4 B&O 4s 48	57½	57½	57½
2 B&OPLE&WV 4s 51st	50½	50	50
4 B&O S W 50 st	41	40⅝	41
5 Bang&Aroo cn 4s 51	47	47	47
4 Bang&Aroo 5s 43	85½	85½	85½
12 Bell TPa 5s 48 B	110½	110½	110½
2 Bell TPa 5s 60 C	133	133	133
4 Beth Stl 3½s 52	106¾	106½	106½
3 Beth Stl 3¼s 65	103¼	103¼	103¼
2 Beth Stl 3s 60	103¼	103¼	103⅛
15 Boston&Me 4½s 70	32¾	32¼	32½
7 Boston&Me 4s 60	21¼	21	21
1 Bkly Un Gas 5s 45	110¼	110¼	110½
7 Bkly Un Gas 5s 50	95¾	95	95¾
2 Buf Gen El 4½s 81	113⅜	113⅜	113⅜
10 Buf R&P 5½ st	38	38	38
6 Bush Term 5s 55	57⅜	57⅜	57½
5 Can Sou 5s 62	78	78	78
5 Can Nor 6½s 46	110¾	110¾	110¾
1 Can Pac 5s 44	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
1 Can Pac 5s 54	104¾	104¾	104¾
1 Can Pac 4½s 60	81⅜	81⅜	81⅜
1 Can Pac 4s perp	66½	66½	66½
1 Celanese 3s 55	100½	100½	100½
1 Celotex 4½s 47 ww	96½	96½	96½
5 Cen of Ga cn 5s 45	13½	13½	14
2 Cen New Eng 4s 61	64½	64½	64½
6 Cen Pac 5s 60	51	50½	50½
27 Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	69¾	69¾	69¾
2 Cen RR NJ 5s 87 reg	17	17	17
7 Certain-td 5½s 48	87¾	87¼	87¾
13 C&O 4½s 92	131	131	131
1 C&O 3½s 96	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
1 C&O 3½s 96 E	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
23 Chi & Alton 3s 49	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛
1 CB&Q rfg 5s 71 A	77	77	77
5 CB&Q 4½s 77	68¾	68⅞	68⅞
9 CB&Q gen 4s 58	76⅜	76½	76½
14 CB&Q 4s Ill 49	93⅞	93¾	93¾
2 Chi & E Ill inc 97	29½	29½	29½
12 ChGtWe 4½s 2038	35	34⅞	35
1 ChicGWest4s68	63¼	63¼	63¼
1 Chi I&L 4s 47	9¾	9¾	9¾
137 CMSP & Pac 5s 75	10⅞	10½	10⅝
21 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
11 CM&SP gen 4s 89	38¼	38¼	38½
24 Chi&NW 4½s '49	2¼	2	2¼
21 Chi & NW 4½s 2037	17¾	17½	17¾
8 Chi&NW 4½s 2037C	17¾	17½	17½
1 Chi & NW 3½s '87	23¼	23¼	23¼
48 Chi & P 4½s 52A	13¾	13¾	13⅜
2 CRI & P cv 4½s '60	7	7	7
10 CRI & P 4s '88	21⅜	21⅜	21½
40 CRI & P rfg 4s '34	12⅜	12	12
1 CTP Hte & SE rfg 5s'60	67	67	67
1 CTH & SE inc 5s '60	51½	51½	51½
1 Ch & W Ind 4½s '62	51½	51½	51½
26 Ch & W Ind 4s '52	95	94¾	95
4 Choc Okl & G 5s '52	22	21¾	21¾
6 CCC&StL 4½s '77	54	53¾	54
4 Clev Elec Ill 3s '70	108½	108¼	108½
1 CleUnTerm 5s '73	73¾	73¾	73¾
6 CleUnTerm 4½s '77C	65	64¾	64¾
18 Col F & I 5s '43	104¾	104¾	104¾
15 Col & So 4½s '80	21½	21½	21½
2 Columbia G 5s '52 Ap	103¼	103¼	103¼
2 Columbia G 5s '52May	103¼	103¼	103¼
6 Columbia G 5s '61	103¼	103¼	103¼
2 Col&So Oh El 3½s '70	103¾	103¾	103¾
10 Comi Mack inc '69ww	55	54½	54½
2 Comwlth Edcv 3½s'58	111¾	111¾	111¾
1 Conn Riv Pow 3¼s'61	109¾	109¾	109¾
2 Con Edis 3¼s '46	104½	104½	104½
7 Con Edis 3½s '58	108¼	108¼	108¼
5 Con Edis 3½s '56	107¼	107¼	107¼
5 Con Oil cv 2¾s '51	104½	104½	104½
5 Consum Pow 3¼s 69	110	110	110
1 Consum Pow 3¼s 61	107¾	107¾	107¾
8 Cont Oil 2¾s 48	105¾	105¾	105¾
1 Crucible Stl 3½s 55	97½	97½	97½
10 Cuba No Ry 5½s 42	22	22	22
10 CubaNoRy5½s42rct	21½	21	21
2 Cuba RR 7½s 46 rct	22¼	22	22
3 Cuba RR 5s 52	27	27	27
8 Cuba RR 5s 52 rct	25	25	25
8 Curtis Pub 3s 55	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝
34 D&IrHud rfg 4s 43	53	52½	53
6 D&RGWest 5s 78	15	14¾	15
1 Del Ed 4s 65	111½	111½	111½
3 Del Ed 3s 70	106¼	106¼	106¼
8 Dow Chem 2¼s 50	103¾	103¾	103¾
2 Duquesne L 3½s 65	106¼	106¼	106¼
3 Ten V&G cn 5s 56	100	100	100
12 Erie rfg 5s 67	29½	29¾	29¾
20 Erie rfg 5s 75	29½	29⅜	29⅜
20 Erie 4½s 2015	49	49	49
1 Erie 1st 4s 96	92	92	92
2 Erie gen lien 4s 96	56½	56½	56½
2 Erie 4s 95	82¾	82⅝	82¾
1 Erie Gene 4s 57	119⅞	119⅞	119⅞
1 Firestone T&R 3s 61	98½	98½	98½
3 Fla E Cst 5½ 74	89	89	89
1 Fla E Cst 4½s 59	68	68	68
7 GenStiCast5½s49	93¼	93¼	93¼
1 GaCar&Nor6s34	23	23	23
6 Goodrich 4½s 56	105½	105½	105½
1 Gt Nor Ry L½s 52	101¾	101¾	101¾
1 Gt Nor 5s 73	87¼	87¼	87¼
2 Gt Nor 4½s 76D	88½	88½	88½
13 Gt Nor 4s 46G	98	97⅞	98
9 Gt Nor 4s 46H	95	94½	94½
1 Gulf M&Oh 4s 75	67½	67½	67½
9 Gulf M&Oh inc 2015	45¾	45¾	45¾
1 Gulf St Stl 4½s 61	104½	104½	104½
7 Hudson Coal 5s52A	39⅞	39¾	39¾
25 Hud&Man inc 5s 57	12	11⅞	12
7 Hud&Man rfg 5s 57	43	42⅜	42¾
9 Ill Bell Tel 2¾s 81	103½	103¼	103¼
18 Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	40⅝	40½	40⅝
10 Ill Cen 4¾s 66	43⅞	43⅜	43⅝
11 Ill Cen 5s 55	49¼	49	49
11 Ill Cen Louis 3½s 53	58	58	58
1 Ill Cen StL 3½s 51	45½	45½	45½
2 Ill Cen W Line 4s 51	59¾	59¾	59¾
16 IC&CSL&NO 5s 63a	44⅜	43⅝	43⅝
10 IC&CSL&NO 4½s 63	40	39¾	39¾
1 Inland Stl 3s 61	106¼	106¼	106¼
1 Interlake Iron cv 4s47	101¾	101¾	101¾
1 Int Gt Nor aj 6s 52	1½	1½	1½
14 Int Gt Nor 5s 56 C	15⅜	15¼	15¼
8 Int Hydro El cv 6s 44	32¾	32¼	32¼
8 Int Mer Mar 6s 41	88⅝	88	88⅝
2 Int Paper 6s 55	105	105	105
1 Int Paper 5s 47	104¼	104¼	104¼
3 Int Rys C A 6½s 47	92½	92½	92½
27 Int T&T 4½s 52	48⅛	47¾	47¾
66 Int T&T 5s 55	51¾	50⅝	51
4 James F&Clea 4s 59	52½	52¼	52½
5 Jones&LaughSt3¼s61	99¼	99	99¼
4 KCFtS & Mem 4s 36	46¾	46¾	46¾
1 KCFtS & M 4s 36 ct	45½	45½	45½
5 K C Term 4s 60	108½	108½	108½
1 Ky Ind T 4½s 61	82¼	82¼	82¼
6 Lac Gas 6s 42A	76	74	76
4 Lac Gas 6s 42 B	84	83¾	83¾
11 Lac Gas 5½s 53	86	85½	85½
3 Lac Gas 5½s 60 D	86	85½	85½
6 Lac Gas 5s 42	98¼	98¼	98½
2 Lautaro Nit inc 7s	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛
3 Leh C&N 4½s 54C	74	74	74
5 Leh Val HTerm 5s 54	47	46⅞	46⅞
1 Leh Val NY 5½s 50	48½	48½	48½
1 Lehigh Val 5s 2003 st	35	35	35
3 Leh Val 4½s 2003 st	31½	31	31
5 Leh Val Term 5s 51	30	30	30
1 Lion Oil cv 4½s 52	53¼	53¼	53¼
1 Lorillard Co 7s 44	101½	101½	101½
1 Louis & N 4s 46 B	107½	107½	107½
23 Louis&Nash 4s M 4s 52	106½	106¼	106½
2 Maine Cen 4½s 60	87½	87½	87½
1 Manati Sug 4s 57	50¾	50¾	50¾
3 McKess & Rob 3½s 56	103⅜	103¼	103⅜
1 Mich Con Gas 4s 63	107½	107½	107½
2 M & StL 4½s 39	2¾	2¾	2¾
4 MSP&SSMar 5½s 49	1	1	1
27 M-K-Tex 5s 62 A	25¾	25½	25⅝
7 M-K-Tex aj 5s 67	25	25	25
3 M-K-T 4½s 78	10	9¾	9¾
3 M-K-Tex 1st 4s 90	22¼	22¼	22¼
18 M-K-Tex 4s 62 B	33½	33¼	33½
2 Mo Pac cv 5½s 49	21¾	21	21
2 Mo Pac 5s 77 F	1	1	1
3 Mo Pac 5s 81	25¾	25½	25½
15 Mo Pac gen 4s 75	25¾	25½	25½
2 MonWPaPubSv 4½s 60	108¾	108¾	108¾
1 Mor & Essex 5s 55	42¼	42¼	42¼
5 Mor & Essex 4½s 55	37¼	37¼	37¼
1 Mor&Essex 3½s 200	40¾	40¾	40¾
10 Mount StT&T 3¼s 68	109¾	109¾	109¾
3 NashCha&StL 4s 78	66½	66½	66½
5 Nat Dairy 3¼s 60	105½	105½	105½
1 Nat Distill 3½s 49	104½	104½	104½
3 Natl Steel 3s 65	104¼	104¼	104¼
2 Natl Supply 2¾s 54	105¼	105¼	105¼
1 New Eng T&T 5s 52	121¼	121¼	121¼
1 N Orl & NE 4½s 52	73¾	73¾	73¾
11 N Orl Term 4s 53	74¼	74¼	75½
1 NO Tex&Mex 5s 56 C	41¼	41¼	41¼
12 NC rfg 5s 2013	57½	57	57
37 NYC 4½s 2013 A	52⅞	51½	51½
36 NYC cn 4s 98	56⅛	55	55
17 NYC 3¾s 46	93¼	94	94¼
26 NYC cv 3½s 52	56	55½	55½
2 NYC&StL 4s 42	100	21 32	100 21 32
28 NYC&HR 3½s 97	76½	76	76
9 NYC La Sh 3½s 98	60½	60½	60½
2 NYC Mi Cen 3½s 98	55½	55½	55¼
2 NYChi&StL 5½s 74 A	70¼	70	70
11 NY Ch&StL 4s 46	59¼	59	59
9 NY Connect 3½s 65	94¼	94¼	94¼
1 NY Edis 3½s 66	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
4 NY Edis 3¼s 65	109¾	109¾	109¾
1 NY LE&WD&I 5s 43	115¾	115	115
15 NYNH&H cv 6s 48	98	98	98
1 NYNH&H cit 6s 40	28¼	28	28
13 NYNH&H 4s 47	46	46	46
48 NYNH&H 4s 56	25	24¾	24¾
15 NYNH&H 3½s 54	24½	24¼	24¾
5 NY O&W rfg 4s 92	6	6	6¼
7 NY Tr 4½s 67	37¾	37¾	37¾
4 NYW&Bost 4½s 46	11	10¾	11
2 Norf Sou 5s 61 ct	25¼	25¼	25½
1 Nor Al Co 4s 55	104⅝	104⅝	104⅞
52 Nor Pac 6s 2047	62½	61⅝	61⅝
1 Nir Pac 4½s 2047	54	54	54
7 Nor Pac 4½s22047	49½	49½	49½
7 Nor Pac 4s 97	69⅝	69½	69½
5 Nor Pac 3s 2047	40	39¾	39½
1 Nor Sta Pow 3½s 64	111⅞	111⅞	111⅞
10 Ohio Ed 4s 65	107½	107½	107½
5 Oklahoma G&E3¾s'66	106¾	106¾	106¾
5 Ore-Wash R&N 4s '61	106½	106⅜	106⅜
5 Or-Wash R&N 4s '61	106½	106⅜	106⅜
2 Otis Steel 4½s '62 A	82¾	82	82¼
2 Pac G&E 3¾s '61	110¼	110¼	110¼
3 Panhandle EPL 3s '60	103½	103½	103¾
3 Para Bway 3s '55 ct	58⅜	58⅜	58⅜
13 Pen P & Lt 4½s '74	108½	108½	108½
2 Pen P & Lt 3½s '69	109¾	109¾	109¾
2 Pen RR gen 5s '68	112	112	112
2 Pen RR gen 4½s 65	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
1 Pen RR gen 4¼s deb '70	92	92	92¼
2 Pen RR gen 4¼s'48, '81	101½	101½	101½
1 Pen RR gen 4s '84 E	101	101	101
2 Pen RR 4s '48	112¾	112¾	112¾
2 Pen RR 3¾s '70	96½	96½	96½
1 Pere Marq 5s '56	68½	68½	68½
23 Phila Co 4½s '61	103⅞	103⅝	103⅝
7 Ph Read C&I cv 6s '49	7	7	7
11 Phillips Pet 1¾s '51	104¾	104¾	104¾
1 PCC & StL 5s '70A	110¾	110¾	110¾
1 PCC & StL 4½s '77	107¾	107¾	107¾
1 Pitt Steel 4½s '50	100½	100½	103¾
11 Portl Gen E 4½s 60	88¼	88	88¼
1 PubSvc No Ill 3½s 68	109¾	109¾	109¾
5 Readg 4½s 2 Pf A	80½	80	80½
10 Republic Steel 4½s 61	104½	104¾	104¾
2 Rio Gr West 1st 4s39	42¾	42¾	42¾
15 Rio Gr W cit 4s 49	16½	16½	16½
2 Sagamoa Pow 4½s 66	95½	95½	95½
6 StLIM&S 4s R&G33ct	69	68½	68½
1 StLPub Svc 5s 59	78½	78½	78½
1 St L S F 5s 50 B	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝
61 St L S F 4½s 78	15¼	15	15¼
1 StLSF4½s 78ctf st	14¾	14¾	14¾
38 St L S F 4s 50 A	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝
1 St L S F 4s 50A ct	14	14	14
2 St L SW 5s 52	36¼	36¼	36½
3 St L SW 2nd 4s 89	57¼	57¼	57¾
3 StP&KC ShL4½s41	9¾	9¾	9¾
1 StPaul UnDep 5s 72	111⅞	111⅞	111⅞
10 SA&A Pass 4s 43	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝
6 Seab A L cn 6s 45	8	8	8
3 Sea A L 4s 45 ct	7¼	7	7
8 Sea A L 4s 50 st	13¾	13¾	13¾
3 Sea A L 4s 50 unst	13¾	13¾	13¾
1 Sea AL rfg 4s 59	6¾	6¾	6¾
4 Shell Un 2½s 61	100	100	100
1 Skelly Oil 3s 50	103½	103½	103½
2 So Bell T & T 3s '79	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
6 Sou Pac 4½s '68	80½	80¼	80½
37 Sou Pac 4½s '81	49¾	49¼	49¼
58 So Pac 4½s '69	49½	49	49¼
18 So Pac rfg 4s '55	63¾	63½	63½
7 So Pac clt 4s '49	45¾	45½	45½
14 So Pac 3¾s '46	70	69¾	69¾
94 So Pac 4½s Ore '77	50⅞	50	50
7 South Ry 6½s '56	83⅜	83	83⅜
16 South Ry gen 6s '56	79	79	79
4 South Ry cn 5s '94	90¾	90¾	90¾
41 South Ry gen 4s '56	60¼	59¾	59¾
4 S W Bell Tel 3½s '64	110¾	110¾	110¾
1 Stand Oil N J 2s '61	105½	105½	105½
4 Stand Oil N J 2¾s '53	105½	105	105
11 Texar & Pt Sm 5½s '50	89¾	89½	89¾
7 Tex Corp 3s '59	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
5 Tex & Pac 5s '77 B	64¾	64¾	64¾
16 Tex & Pac 5s '79 C	64¼	64	64
5 Tex & Pac 5s '80 D	64⅝	64¼	64⅝
2 Toronto c Buf 4s '46	100½	100½	100½
2 Tri L & W 4s '50	79¾	79¾	79¾
1 Union Oil Cal 2s '59	106	106	106
2 Un Pac 3½s '80	111¼	111	111½
1 Un Pac 3½s '70	106⅝	106⅜	106⅝
2 Un Cig-Wh Strs 5s '52	99¼	99⅛	99¼
3 Unit Drug 5s '53	77½	77½	77½
2 U S Steel 2.60s 54	90	89⅞	89⅞
2 Un Stockyds 4½s 51	101¼	101¼	101¼
6 Utah Ltd&Trac 5s 44	94¾	94¾	94¾
3 Utah P&L 5s 44	102	101⅞	101⅞
2 Va & SW cn 5s 58	102¾	102⅝	102¾
2 Virginian Ry 3¾s 66	73	72	73
44 Wabash 1st 5s 39	108¼	108¼	108¼
12 Wabash 2d 5s 39	68¾	68½	68⅝
75 Wabash 4½s 78C	27½	27⅜	27⅝
30 Wabash 5s 76 B	19	19	19
10 Wabash 4½s 78C	19¼	19	19
8 Walker H 4¼s 45	18¼	18½	18½
5 Walwrth 4s 55	108 23-32	102 23-32	
1 Warner Bros 6s 48	84¾	84¾	84¾
1 West Shore 4s 2361	96¼	96¼	96¼
3 West Shore 4s 2361 reg	47½	47½	47½
8 Westn Md 4s 52	48¼	48⅛	48¼
4 Westn Pac 1st 5s 46	90½	90½	90½
6 West Pac 5s 46 asd	25½	25½	25½
10 Western Un 5s 51	25½	25⅛	25⅜
18 Western Un 5s 60	87¼	87¼	87¼
9 Wheel Stl 3½s 66	85¾	85½	85¾
12 Wilson & Co 4s 55	84½	84¼	84½
1 Winston Sal 4s 60	114½	114½	114½
6 Young S&T cv 4s 48	102¾	102¾	102¾

Foreign Bonds

5 Argentine 4s 72 Feb	66½	66	66
3 Argentine 4s 72 Ap	66	66	66
7 Argentine 4½s 48	89¾	89¾	89¾
8 Argentine 4½s 71	78½	76	76
1 Australia 5s 55	78	78	78
5 Australia 4½s 56	77	77	77
3 Belgium 7s 55	71½	71	71
14 Brazil 8s 41	78	78	78
4 Brazil 6½s 26-57	23¼	23	23¼
31 Brazil 6½s 27-57	19¾	19½	19⅞
4 Brazil C Ry El 7s 52	19¾	19¾	19¾
2 British Col 6s 50	20½	20½	20½
7 Canada 5s 52	74	74	74
5 Canada 4s 60	102¾	102¼	102¼
1 Canada 2¾s 44	100¾	100¾	100¾
4 ChileMtgBk6½s 61 asd	98¾	98¾	98¾
10 ChileMtBk6½s 57asd	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞
13 ChileMtgBk 6½s 61	13¾	13¼	13¼
4 ChileMtgBk6s 62 asd	13¾	13¼	13¼
1 Chile 7s 42	13¾	13¼	13¼
3 Chile 6s 61 Jan asd	13⅞	13¾	13¾
10 Chile 6s 61 Feb asd	13⅞	13¾	13¾
1 Chile 6s 63 asd	13¾	13¾	13¾
1 Chilean Mun 7s 60 asd	13	13	13
2 Copenhag 5s 51 Jan.	41⅞	41⅞	41⅞
25 Copenhag 5s 52	38½	38	38⅜
25 Copenhag 4½s 53	37	37	37
60 Cuba 4½s 77	68	68	68
48 Denmark 6s 42	73½	69	73½
27 Denmark 5½s 62	52	52	52½
3 Ger Gov 5½s 65	6¾	6	6¾
1 Hungary 4½s 79 ext	15	15	15
1 Italy 7s 1951	21	21	21
1 Japan 5½s 65	56½	56	56
2 Medellin Mun 6½s 54	9½	9½	9½
6 Mex 6s asd 33	7	7	7
12 Mex 10 4s asd 45	6½	6½	6½
1 N Sou Wales 5s 58	82¼	82¼	82¼
1 Norway 4s 65	85	85	85
15 Norway 4½s 65	49	48¾	48¾
4 Norway 4s 63	47	44	47
4 Orient Dev 5½s 58	42	41	42
33 Panama53¼s94Asf	62½	62½	62½
12 Pernambuco 7s 47	11	10¾	11
5 Peru 1st 6s 60	8	8	8
5 Peru 2nd 6s 1961	8	8	8
11 Rio de Jan 8s 46	14	13¾	14
3 Rio de Jan 6½s 53	12	12	12
21 Rio Gr do Sul 8s 46	14	12	12
4 Rio Gr do Sul 7s 67	12¾	12¾	12¾
2 Rio Gr do Sul 7s 68	12¾	12¾	12¾
3 Rio Gr do Sul 7s 86	11¾	11¾	11¾
8 Sante Fe (Prov) 4s 64	62	62	62
3 Sao Paulo St 8s 50	24	23½	24
2 Sao Paulo St 8s 56	23½	23½	23½
32 Sao Paulo St 7s 40	66	63½	63½
4 Tokyo City 5½s 61	45½	45½	45½
6 Tokyo El Lt 6s 53	45	45	45
1 Urug a1 3¾s 4s4½s79	52¼	52	52
3 Urug 4½s 4½s 78	49¼	49¼	49¼
1 Warsaw City 7s 58	53¾	53¼	53¼
2 Warsaw C 4½s 58asd	9	9	9

Bond Sales (in Dollars)

Total today, 3,864,000; previous day, 4,282,700; week ago, 7,232,950; year ago, 5,323,900; two years ago, 10,038,600; Jan. 1 to date, 1,495,912,725; year ago, 1,085,127,425; two years ago, 1,417,826,925.

Dow-Jones Averages

Stock Prices

	30 Ind.	20 Rails	15 Util.
Today's close*	127.38	29.22	18.72
Net change	+ .18	—.03	— .04
Previous close	127.20	29.25	18.76
1941 high	133.59	30.84	20.65
1941 low	115.30	26.54	16.82

*Preliminary

Metal Prices

NEW YORK, Sept. 16 (AP)—Copper steady; electrolytic spot, Connecticut Valley, 12.00; export Fas NY 11.00. Tin steady; spot and nearby 52.00; forward 52.00. Lead steady; spot, New York 5.85-90; East St. Louis 5.70. Zinc steady; East St. Louis spot and forward 7.25. Pig iron, aluminum, antimony, quicksilver, platinum, Chinese wolframite and domestic scheelite unchanged.

Over-the-Counter Security Quotations

Over-the-counter quotations listed below are obtained from reliable sources in co-operation with the Boston Securities Traders' Association and should reflect fairly the actual market. It may be noted that where floating stock supply is small, prices occasionally are nominal. These quotations are obtained between 11:30 a. m. and 2:30 p. m., and may have been quoted higher or lower during the day.

Industrial Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna-Standard Engineering	7¾	9
American Hardware Co	23	25½
American Manufacturing	26	27½
American Manufac 5 pf	80	84
American Wringer Co	5½	6¾
†Amoskeak Company	23½	..
†Amoskeag Company pf	73½	..
Appleton Company	27	29
Appleton Company 7 pf	105	109
Applied Arts Corp

Astronomer Finds Remnant Of Star Exploded in 1604

PASADENA, Calif., Sept. 16 (AP)—Dr. Walter Baade said recently he had discovered the gas cloud remnant of a star which suddenly blew up in 1604 and which had been sought unsuccessfully for a century.

Only recently he and other astronomers at Mount Wilson obsevatory determined that a gaseous cloud called the Crab Nebula is the remains of a similar star explosion observed by the Chinese in 1054.

These and a third supernova reported by the Danish astronomer Tycho in 1572 are the only stars known to have blown up with such violence in our star system, although numbers have been observed in distant nebulae.

"The stars of 1054 and 1604 suddenly became about 250,000,000 times as bright as the sun," said Dr. Baade. "They hurled off a large part of their mass at a rate of 800 miles a second.

"The Chinese reported that, despite its distance, the supernova of 1054 appeared as bright as the planet Venus. Astronomer Johannes Kepler reported in 1604, when the planets Jupiter, Saturn and Mars were together near the horizon—as they were two years ago—he saw a star had flared up among them brighter than Jupiter.

Hundred-Year Search

"He gave its position, but for a hundred years astronomers had searched the sky unsuccessfully for its remains.

"It occurred to Dr. Rudolph L. Minkowski and me to try a red filter on the camera. This showed the 1064 supernova gas cloud to be where it had been vainly sought many times before.

"This gas cloud is behind dust clouds in the Milky Way which absorb much of the blue light from objects behind them, making the objects appear red and faint.

"We still have to find the star itself. We know it must be a hot, blue star and we know it is there because the gas cloud could have no light of its own."

These star explosions are the most spectacular and catastrophic happenings of the sky. Astronomers have been able to learn little about them because the spectra is like nothing in their experience.

"But now we can take the remnants of the two exploding stars and work backward," said Dr. Baade. "We should find a clue to what causes the stars to blow up.

Next Explosion

"Our observations indicate one such explosion may be expected in each star system on an average of once in 300 or 400 years. Since the last one happened in this galaxy in 1604, astronomers now living have reason to hope that they may see a star explode within good range of their telescopes."

Another astronomical discovery was reported by H. H. Nininger, Curator of Meteors at the Colorado Museum of Natural History, who told of seeing flashing blue and white shooting stars slanting across the sky in unprecedented numbers.

Stating that eight have been sighted over Colorado in the past 10 nights, Dr. Nininger said that they apparently have no connection with the Perseid meteoric shower which occurred easly in July and August, but are probable evidence that the earth is passing through a swarm that has never before been noted.

Dr. Nininger said some of the meteors appeared to spend themselves in a shower of sparks, some broke into two or three parts as they neared the end of their trail, others just disappeared.

Popularity of Non-Fiction Books High Among Camp Davis Selectees

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAMP DAVIS, N. C., Sept. 16—Nonfiction books are almost as popular as fiction with the Army selectees at Camp Davis near Wilmington, N. C., according to Miss Margaret Gilbert, camp librarian.

The average library reports at least 75 per cent of its book withdrawals as fiction, with only 25 per cent nonfiction, Miss Gilbert said, but the Camp Davis soldiers read 45 per cent nonfiction and 55 per cent fiction. They like poetry, philosophy, religion, biography and classic literature in general.

This slant is of national interest, because the new Army post has perhaps a larger proportion of selectees among its personnel than any other camp in America. Of the 20,000 troops stationed here, 17,000 are selectees. And of the 1,200 officers, 1,000 are from the reserves.

The longest waiting list for any book in the library is for Jan Valtin's "Out of the Night," with Winston Churchill's "Blood, Sweat and Tears" as second choice, reported Miss Gilbert. Poetry is so popular with the coast artillerymen that poetry anthologies rarely stay on the shelves.

Many teachers drafted in the Army for 18 months are keeping posted on their professional subjects. One soldier gets books regularly to help him with his doctor's dissertation in the field of philosophy.

Books on ceramics, meteorology, aluminum, coast artillery guns and immigration laws are among the volumes on special subjects borrowed by special requests from the North Carolina Library Commission or the University of North Carolina.

On the first day the library opened a selectee borrowed a book. At the expiration of the allotted two weeks, he returned and renewed the same volume. Every two weeks as it became due he has renewed it ever since. It is a copy of the Bible.

Asheville Youths In Music Project

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ASHEVILLE, N. C., Sept. 16—A State-wide NYA music project, with headquarters in Asheville, has begun operations with John Eversman, violinist and member of the faculty of Asheville School for Boys, as director, according to an announcement by Leo Manley, NYA area director.

As the first step, Mr. Manley said, an orchestra of not more than 70 musicians will be organized in Asheville composed of youths of this city and immediate vicinity. This will be expanded to include the acceptable applicants from all of Area 9, which includes 11 western North Carolina counties, and then will take in the remainder of the State.

The City of Asheville is co-sponsor of the project, and Asheville College is the co-operating agency. A cabin recently constructed on the college grounds, 40 to 60 feet in size, will be made available immediately to the project, Mr. Eversman said, and other rooms or the college auditorium will be made available as needed.

Youths accepted in the project must be able to play, and must furnish their own instruments. The purpose of the project is to give the youths the work experience which will develop them into finished musicians.

Job Search Begun For Silk Workers

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PATERSON, N. J., Sept. 16—Conferences among representatives of Labor, City, State and Federal Governments and employees are being held here today in an effort to find a way to transfer 1,000 silk and rayon workers now unemployed or on parttime work as a result of the silk freezing order to other work, preferably defense production.

James Rossell, assistant chief of the labor relations branch of the Office of Production Management, which arranged the meeting, said that if a workable plan was found for this silk-city, it would be applied in other industrial centers.

National Defense Show To Open in N. Y. Sept. 20

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 16—The Civilian and National Defense Exposition, showing the latest military, industrial and commercial activity in the defense program, will open at Grand Central Palace at noon on Sept. 20. Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia will open the exposition, receipts from which will be donated to the United Service Organizations and Mayor La Guardia's Civilian Defense Uniform committee.

Exhibitors will include the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, the Coast Guard, the New York City Police and Fire Departments and business organizations.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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EXTRA Money Quick! Sell exceptional value Personal Christmas Cards, 50—with name—$1. Finest 25-card Assortment, $1. You make 50c. Complete line. Samples on approval. Waltham Art Publishers, 160 N. Washington, Dept. 480, Boston, Mass.

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FREE SAMPLES 25 Designs, Exclusive $1. box 21 folders on approval. Costs 50c. Personal, Business Line, Sunshine Art, Dept. 29, 115 Fulton St., New York City.

HELP WANTED

APPRENTICE TEACHERS for boarding school near Boston; state all details. Box N-21, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

TEACHERS for private prep school; math., science, social studies; give full details. Box N-22, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HOUSES TO LET

ST. LOUIS—Small house, FURNISHED; near Principia; 3 bedrooms, 2 baths; reasonable rent. GLENN HUTCHINSON, 5592 Bartmer Ave.

Local Classified

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Modern suites, 1-2 rms., kitchen-dinette, colored tile bath (tub, shower); select adult tenants; moderate rentals; absolutely fireproof building. Supt., 4 Garrison St. at Mechanics Sts., near The Christian Science Mother Church, Boston.

APARTMENTS—UNFURNISHED

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, N. Y., 187 HICKS ST.
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REFINED family, 2 small children, desire 4-room, unfurnished apartment, preferably in 2-family house; country-like surroundings, near school; easy commuting N. Y. C.; rent $40.00. Particulars first letter. Write Box L-10, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

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Local Classified

United States and Canada
(Continued)

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NURSE companion (Christian Scientist only) for elderly lady; state experience, age and salary expected. Write Box D-14, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

STENOGRAPHER—Fast and accurate typist; give age, experience. Box P-15, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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REAL ESTATE

ATTRACTIVE home near the Christian Science church, Roxbury, Mass.; corner lot with protecting side lot, about 12,000 feet. Box L-49, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

ROOMS AND BOARD WANTED

ROOM and board wanted for young man student, Cambridge, Mass., or Boston, near Cambridge. Write N. Hoffman, General Delivery, Cambridge.

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N. Y. C., 362 RIVERSIDE DRIVE (100th), Apt. 9-A. Small BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED ROOM, running water, sunny; convenient bus, subway. Fisher AC. 4-7286.

N. Y. C., 127 W. 58th St. (Apt. 3-W)—Desirable, central location; every convenience; all transportation; near Park, church. CI. 7-6332.

N. Y. C., 255-108th (B'way)—Corner, river view; twin beds, running water. Single, private bath, cross ventilation; immaculate; $6.00.

SALESMEN WANTED

WANTED—An energetic junior salesman for New England district by manufacturer of price-marking equipment; fine opportunity for man having some sales experience or knowledge of retail store operations; salary, commission and expenses. Box N-34, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED-WOMEN

CHRISTIAN SCIENTIST desires position to care for child or as companion; experienced in caring for handicapped children and in teaching braille; excellent references. Write Box B-21, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

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WE PAY high cash prices for silver, bric-a-brac, paintings, furniture, art objects. NORD, 441 Madison Ave., N. Y. C. PLaza 3-1251.

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Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Burwood House, Caxton Street, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9681.

These answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

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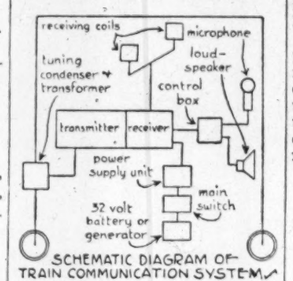
Daily Features Page

Did You Ever Wonder

How It Is Possible to Telephone From a Moving Train?

Passenger trains are not at present provided with phone booths from which you can call your friends or business associates at will. However, it is possible for two-way conversations on moving trains to be held between the locomotive and a car in the train, or between the train and a wayside station. This is accomplished



SCHEMATIC DIAGRAM OF TRAIN COMMUNICATION SYSTEM

by a form of radio telephone communication, and is used to provide direct contact between the cab and caboose of long freight trains, and between such trains and wayside stations.

In this system there are sending and receiving sets in the locomotive and caboose, and similar sets in the wayside stations which are to be contacted.

The basic power used on the train is 43 volt direct current, obtained from the locomotive headlight generator or from a storage battery, and supplemented by a small dynamotor driven by the basic current.

Pushing a button sends out a 6,750-cycle frequency current which results in a calling-tone in the loudspeaker of the receiver, or may operate a relay for ringing an electric bell. In communication, the rails act as conductors for the voice power, and the frequency used is outside the regular broadcast band. Consequently the system does not cause any interference with radio sets and requires no license from the Federal Communications Commission.

Such a communication system is valuable on freights. Brake tests at the beginning of a run are made more quickly because of the direct contact between the conductor and the locomotive cab, where the tests originate. The "spotting" of the cars on a siding or grade crossing is similarly facilitated. Emergency stops may be explained instantly without need for the conductor to walk the length of the train.

Since the tracks carry the voice power, parting of the train does not break the lines of communication. This is an invaluable feature in the event that a portion of the train should become uncoupled or otherwise break loose from the rest of the train.

—W. P. Keasbey

Daily Quotation

IT WILL be found that he who is most charitable in his judgment is generally the least unjust.

—SOUTHEY

Daily Anecdote

No Heckling

Some gentlemen from the West were excited and troubled about the commissions or omissions of the Administration. President Lincoln heard them patiently and then replied: "Gentlemen, suppose all the property you were worth was in gold, and you had put it in the hands of Blondin to carry it across the Niagara River on a rope; would you shake the cable, or keep shouting out to him— "Blondin, stand up a little straighter—Blondin, stoop a little more—go a little faster—lean a little more to the north—lean a little more to the south? No, you would hold your breath as well as tongue, and keep your hands off until he was safe over. The Government is carrying an immense weight. Untold treasures are in our hands. We are doing the very best we can. Don't badger us. Keep silent and we'll get you safe across."

Brevities

Trotty Veck Messenger: All good things will come to the other fellow if you will only sit down and wait.

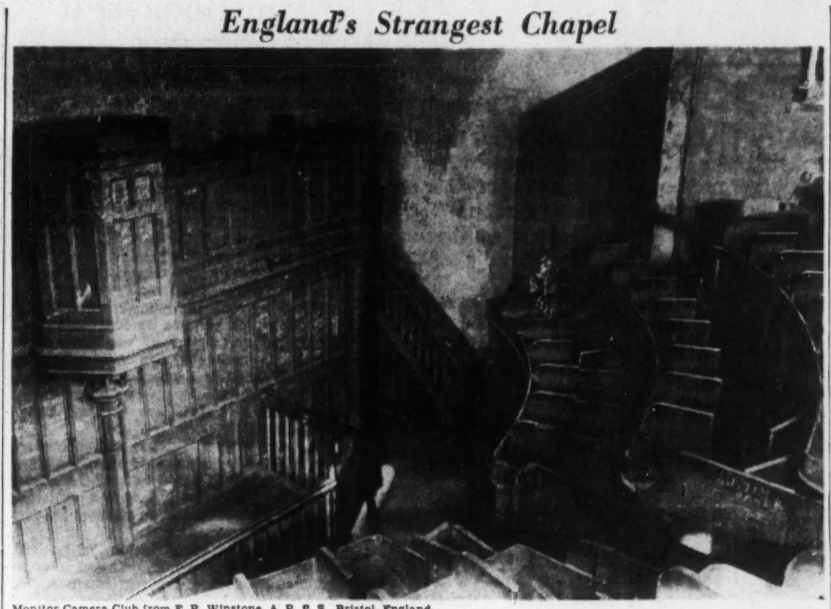
Detroit News: In the present state of affairs, millinery is funny even before the male cut-up at the party tries it on.

Waupaca County Post: Wonder how grandma was able to raise a garden when she never wore slacks or a big floppy gardening hat.

Efficiency

To speed up paint jobs in one American airplane factory, endless conveyor chains carry cylinders and crankcase sections past the painters, who remain at the same station.

England's Strangest Chapel


Monitor Camera Club from F. R. Winstone, A. R. P. S., Bristol, England

It is the Lincoln Prison Chapel, built in 1787, and now in disuse. The photograph gives some indication as to the way prisoners were treated in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. The pews were designed to prevent the prisoners from seeing each other.

"To the end that Efficiency, Justice, and Courtesy may prevail in our deliberative bodies." —Thomas Jefferson

Parliamentary Law Practice

Introducing Business

Having secured the floor, you are now ready to introduce business. The form is "I move to . . .," or "I move that . . ." It must always be in the affirmative. Move to do something—something that your organization can do, not something that should be done.

Resolve your thought carefully until it is clear and definite, then utter it briefly. Speak loud enough to be heard throughout the room.

Another member seconds the motion. The form is "I second the motion." A motion requires a second merely to indicate that more than one person wishes to discuss the subject. Sometimes there are several seconds.

The chairman now **states** the motion thus: "It is moved and seconded that . . . Are there any remarks?"

The motion now belongs to the house for discussion. Any remarks on the motion before it has been stated by the chairman are out of order. When a motion is made, it belongs to the mover and can be withdrawn by him; after it is seconded, it belongs to the mover and second and cannot be withdrawn without the consent of the second; after it has been stated by the chair, it belongs to the house, and cannot be withdrawn without the consent of the house.

Experience has proved that the simple query, "Are there any remarks?" is more likely to elicit a more spontaneous response from the members than the more formal "Are you ready for the question?" The latter sometimes causes inexperienced members to think that the chair wants to put the question immediately. Full and frank consideration of all business is desired and should be invited.

Awana Slaker-James

This column appears on Tuesdays and Fridays and is devoted to a simple and instructive discussion of Parliamentary Law. Readers are invited to send in questions.

Where Would You Find—

1. The third largest city in the world?
2. Kezar Stadium?
3. The home state of the U. S. Army 26th Division?
4. The Buffalo Bill Museum?
5. Nancy?
6. The WAAF?
7. The state represented by Senator Ernest W. Gibson?
8. A volost?
9. New Jersey College for Women?
10. A recent railroad cutover in New England?

(Answers appear on this page)

Nazi Oil

British oil experts estimate that Nazi armed forces are now using 80,000,000 gallons of petroleum products a month.

Where Would You Find—

(Answers)

1. Tokyo: 7,000,000 population.
2. A famous stadium in San Francisco, California; seats 60,000.
3. Massachusetts; the famous Yankee Division of the World War.
4. Denver, Colorado.
5. A manufacturing and university city in eastern France; here Charles the Bold was defeated by the Swiss in 1477.
6. The Woman's Auxiliary Air Force of Britain, whose job is to help the RAF.
7. Vermont.
8. A district in Russia having one joint administrative assembly.
9. New Brunswick.
10. Royalstown, Massachusetts; 4½ miles of tracks were moved because of the Government's Birch Hill Dam.

A Verse for Today . . .

I will say of the LORD, *He is my refuge and my fortress: my God; in him will I trust.*—Ps. 91:2.

In Lighter Vein

Oh, Oh!

Good Samaritan (after an hour's hard work changing a tire for a lady driver): "Well, I hope that spare will take you home."

Lady Driver: "I'm sure it will. I live only a few houses down the street."

Just a Wanderer

The other day an old man who had lived all his life in one house puzzled his friends by moving next door. They asked him why he'd bothered.

"Eh," he told them, "Aw reckon it's t' gipsy in me."—Answers.

A Bit Dubious

A minister advertised for a manservant. The next morning a well-dressed young man rang the bell.

"Can you start the fire and get breakfast by 7 o'clock?" the minister asked.

"I guess so," replied the young man.

"Well, can you polish all the silver, wash the dishes and keep the house neat and tidy?"

"Say, parson," answered the young fellow, "I came here to see about getting married, but if it's going to be as much work as all that you can count me out right now."—Oswestry Commercial Circular.

"Dear Mom: The scenery up here is very beautiful—it's almost like a post card."

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*School's Just a Sort of Vacation Anyway*

By LE PELLEY

BETTER STOP CUTTING GRASS, POPPY, WE'RE NEARLY LATE FOR SCHOOL ...
YOU GO ALONG ... I CAN CATCH UP WITH YOU WHEN I FINISH
I COULDN'T DO THE HOMEWORK LAST NIGHT ... DID THE PROBLEMS SEEM HARD TO YOU?
OH, I HAVEN'T DONE THEM YET...
WHAT DO YOU MEAN YET? YOU'RE ON YOUR WAY TO SCHOOL RIGHT NOW
OH... I USUALLY DO THEM WHEN TEACHER IS CALLING THE ROLL ...
PLUNKY.... I GIVE UP!
SOMETIMES WHEN I'M LATE I HAVE TO DO THEM WHILE THEY'RE COLLECTING THE PAPERS —

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Not Much Choice*

By RODGERS

The Boss and I were having a grand game of hide and seek today-
I knew he was planning to give me a soap-and-water bath the minute he found me, so I was trying hard to keep out of sight-
BANG!
That is, until the closet door suddenly slammed shut!
After which, I decided maybe there were worse things than a scrubbing!
And I must say I never thought I'd come to that conclusion!

The Adventures of Waddles—*His Honor Must See the Funny Side*

By THE HAGERS

SPACE for THE MAYOR
THE MAYOR SHOT AT US A QUIP. "DID YOU TWO GET A TRAFFIC SLIP?"
"NO! WE CAME IN TO FIND OUT WHY THAT FOX TAIL'S ON YOUR CAR," SAID I.
"I DON'T KNOW WHY. BUT YOU KNOW ME; I'M ALWAYS RIGHT IN STYLE," SAID HE.
"SINCE YOU HAVE ASKED, PERHAPS I OUGHT TO GIVE THAT MATTER SERIOUS THOUGHT."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1941 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Until—

Military men are expecting machines to win the war. They believe that if Russia had planes and tanks enough today, Hitlerism's end would be in sight. Instead, Russia is losing ground and machines. The Nazis have encircled Leningrad, Kiev, Odessa. Some 15 per cent of Russia's industrial production came from Leningrad, about 40 per cent of it was cut off or impaired by the destruction of the great Dnieper dam and even the factories in the Donetz valley are now threatened.

Britain, alive to the possibility that the hope of an early peace may be won or lost on the Eastern Front in the next few weeks, has sent part of her air force there and promises that all tanks produced next week will go to Russia. If Russia's millions of men are to continue to keep the Nazis busy—how much Americans unconsciously count on their being busy!—they must have machines from Britain and America.

It is against this background that President Roosevelt's report on operation of the Lend-Lease Act should be read. In terms of dollars allocated—nearly all of the original $7,000,000,000—it shows good progress. In terms of production some months hence—work started on $1,000,000,000 worth of bombers—it gives a promising picture of what American industry can do once it gets rolling. The prospect justifies the President's assurance that "the flow of planes, tanks, guns and ships" will increase "until the stream becomes a river, and the river a torrent, engulfing this totalitarian tyranny."

But in terms of weapons actually delivered, the stream is still a trickle. The military and naval material exported under the Lend-Lease Act totals only $72,373,132—only about one-hundredth part of the money appropriated. It is with machines, not money, that the men in the front lines have to fight.

The picture is even worse when the whole American defense effort is measured in terms of machines available. The British could help the Russians indirectly by more intensive bombing operations which would really make a new Western Front. They must rely chiefly on the heavy four-motored heavy bombers. In one night they lost nine. In June America produced twelve, in July fourteen.

The Russians have stopped the Nazis temporarily several times with tanks. They are reported to have had tens of thousands. America has produced slightly more than 1,000 light tanks—of little use against heavy ones—and is producing only 100 medium tanks a month. Of anti-tank guns, not the heaviest type, seventy-two were produced in July and 160 in August. Cities and merchant ships could use scores of anti-aircraft guns for every one they are getting.

The lag in American production is explained on the ground that it takes time to tool-up for mass production, and there is hope that the preparatory work already done will soon be showing big results. The trickle should become a river by spring. But before that there is a long "until." All concerned should take to heart the mistakes that have been made and redouble efforts to correct them and speed production. American machines will not win the war this year, but there is reason to believe that if Russia does not collapse, they can be decisive next year. The best hope for peace then lies on the American production front.

Most Constant Friend

Dogs not infrequently manifest much more the stuff of heroes than many of their biped superiors. Two terriers recently laid down their own lives to save a child from a rattlesnake. It made Page One of the newspapers. But it is an old story in the annals of dogdom. This pair but joined a host of others which through the centuries of the dog's domesticity have been thus immortalized in history's pages.

Sincere, faithful, loyal, obedient, the dog is an individual to be treated with respect. His services to humankind are innumerable. He herds sheep and brings in the cows. He runs errands and takes care of the baby. His strident bark warns of fire or intruder. Every day, trained dogs give eyes and loving friendship to the blind. Some even serve as ears. Keen to danger, a dog is sharp, quick, alert, aware. A number of universities have conferred degrees of "canine fidelity" on deserving dogs. The Carnegie Foundation has awarded them medals for saving lives. Dogs served with distinction carrying messages under fire in the last war.

You can tell a dog anything, and he'll never violate your confidence. Even if he could, you know, somehow, he wouldn't. Dogs are like that.

Union Men's Money

Labor union officials, no less than bankers or corporation executives, are trustees for the handling of other people's money. Union members look to them for effective use of the sums raised as dues and have a right to expect a periodic accounting.

This subject, along with the issues of democratic organization and an expression of attitude against racketeering, is on the agenda of the convention of the International Hod Carriers, Building and Common Laborers Union of America which has begun at St. Louis. Although this union has grown from a score of locals at the beginning of the century to 1,038 now with 250,000 members, the present convention is the first it has held since 1911. The executive board has filled its own vacancies, including the election of Joseph V. Moreschi as president in 1926.

The financial report submitted by the secretary—the only official elected by a membership vote—is said to include no itemized account of expenditures but only month-by-month totals of receipts and disbursements during the thirty years since the last convention.

By contrast one may recall that the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, under its president, David Dubinsky, publishes an annual financial report in the form of a large printed statement of receipts and disbursements covering not only the fiscal operations of the international but also the expenditures of every local union—a handling of more than $6,000,000 last year. From this compilation a union member may find what portion of his local dues went to the international, and how the expenses both of the international and his local were divided among such items as clerical salaries, managers' salaries, organizing expense, office rent, office supplies, strike benefits, relief to members, donations to charity, and political contributions.

Every union should make a detailed and audited accounting of its financial operations to its members. For it is their money the union is spending.

Finland's "Choice"

Statements in behalf of Finland always find a sympathetic audience in the United States. The official publication of documents on Finland's policy toward Soviet Russia, together with explanations of Finland's position when the Nazis invaded Russia, are welcomed by all friends of Finland.

These deny that Finland took up arms against Russia for the sake of revenge. The Finns wanted peace but found themselves attacked by the Russians, according to the Finnish statement. Moreover, during the "peace" between Finland and Russia which existed from March, 1940, to June, 1941, Finland felt itself threatened as an independent State. The Finns say they labored under constant Russian interference with their internal affairs.

These charges are not incredible. But they are in part explainable by Russia's fear of Nazi attack. It was not until Hitler loosed chaos on Europe that the Soviet Union began to extend its boundaries toward the west. Poland was the first victim—of Nazi greed and Russian fear. Poland had been a buffer State. The Russians, seeing it about to disappear, saved for themselves what they could of the territory that had once stood between them and the historic Teuton enemy. And they later demanded of Finland such territories as seemed necessary to safeguard strategic points in Russia, including Leningrad itself.

While the free world begrudged Russia the territories it wrested from Finland by aggression, it has appreciated the fact that in the fight which the Russians have been making against the Nazis, these territories have proved useful in holding up the Nazi advance. It may be argued that had Russia abstained from robbing Finland, even more useful aid via Finland would now be available to Moscow. This, however, is doubtful. The Finns have always feared the Russians, even more than they have the Germans, and with good reason.

For Finland the outbreak of war between Russia and Germany was bound to produce a historic dilemma. Americans and other free peoples have recognized this fact. Any possibility of an early peace between Finland and Russia is naturally welcome to all peoples who now recognize that the great immediate menace to world freedom and order is Nazi Germany. These peoples do not blame Finland for its position. They only regret that the Finns seemingly had no choice.

The Bookshelf

The War in the Near East

Raoul Aglion, author of WAR IN THE DESERT (New York: Holt. $2.75), with a background of knowledge of the Near East obtained through former tours of duty in the Levant while in the diplomatic service of France, had the opportunity of observing firsthand, as an attaché of the French Legation in Cairo, the difficulties which beset the Allied cause in Egypt and the Near East.

After a short period of active service with the French forces in Syria, he returned to Cairo after the downfall of France in June, 1940, and severed his connection with the French Legation because he could not agree with the policy adopted by the Vichy Government. Consequently, as might be expected, the book is a sympathetic presentation of British policies up to the capture of Bengasi, about which time M. Aglion left North Africa.

The book belies its title, as it devotes more space to other factors entering into the complicated picture of past and present affairs in the Near East, than it does to desert warfare. This fact, however, in no way renders it uninteresting reading.

There is a condensed history of ancient, medieval, and modern Egypt, and a compendium of desert warfare in North Africa from the Pharaohs' day to modern times.

* * *

It brings out the little known fact that during the thirteenth century Egypt became so powerful that its sphere of influence extended over practically all the Moslem peoples of the Near East, and it was from Egypt that the campaigns were energized which resulted in the overthrow of Christian influence in that part of the world; only for Egypt later to be overrun by the Turks.

Egypt, despite its submission to Constantinople, down through the years continued to be the center of Islam culture, and to this day Moslems from all over the world attend the University of Al Azhar in Cairo for religious instruction.

Egyptian friendship for Great Britain was furthered by the brutal treatment of the Arabs during Marshal Graziani's campaign of extermination in Libya which ended in 1932, and the resentment aroused by Mussolini's announcement that he considered himself the protector of all Moslem peoples.

The extent of this friendship and its effect upon Mohammedans elsewhere is exemplified by the author's quotation of Sheik Mustaphael-Maraghi, head of Al Azhar and high priest of Islam, who said:

"No social group has ever been as democratic as the Moslems. This is why the sons of Ishmael are at heart with France and Great Britain."

* * *

The author gives interesting descriptions of the manner in which Italian propaganda, before Italy's entry into the war, undertook to undermine British prestige in Egypt; the intolerable living conditions endured by General Weygand's army in Syria, and the manner in which France's capitulation was received by this force; the formation of a considerable Free French Army in Egypt by General Catroux from volunteers who poured in from far and near; and the difficulties overcome by General Wavell in assembling and welding into an effective unit the polyglot army with which he captured upwards of 140,000 prisoners and an enormous amount of war matériel.

The very fact that General Wavell's orders had to be translated into French, Polish, Czech, Greek, Maltese, Arabic, Hebrew, Amharik, Hindu, Urdu, and Gurmuklu, gives some idea of the obstacles with which he was confronted.

F. L. O.

Can This Be Aesop's Tortoise?

A Proposal to Prevent Inflation

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The President, Mr. Keynes, and many others have recently warned us of inflation: unless our armament program is financed out of the sayings of us consumers, we shall be competing with the Government for goods, and sending prices skyward. If our total annual income is $100,000,000,000 and the annual cost of our armament program $30,000,000,000, then our savings must be kept up to $30,000,000,000, our annual expenditures kept down to $70,000,000,000, or else we shall be bringing upon ourselves inflation with all its evils.

Inflation can be avoided, let us remind ourselves, only if consumers save as much as the Government spends. How, then, may the needed saving best be encouraged, needless spending best be discouraged? Perhaps most effectively by the right sort of taxation. For the power to tax is the power to destroy: to tax is not only to divert from private to public use the full amount of the tax; it is also to destroy part of the demand for the article taxed, since demand falls as prices rise.

To create the needful private savings, therefore, taxation should destroy needless private spending. This it could do by taxing not what people earn but what they spend, not their total incomes but their total expenditures. As with the income tax, a tax on expenditures should exempt a certain minimum, so as not to lower the standard of living where it most needs to be raised; and again as with the income tax, the rates on all amounts in excess of this minimum should be heavily graduated.

Such a tax would combine the advantages of many other taxes and avoid their disadvantages. Like the income tax, it would be paid only by those who by their own spending show that they are able to pay; but unlike the income tax, it would distinguish between money spent on oneself alone and money invested in the socially useful, taxing each person progressively not in proportion to what he transfuses to society's economic life-stress but in proportion to what he sucks out of that life-stream. It would also reach, as the income tax cannot, income from the billions in tax-exempt securities; and if its base were made sufficiently broad, the base of the income tax may not need to be broadened further. Like a tax on luxuries, it would leave unaffected the consumption of necessities; but with graduated rates it would do much more to check the consumption of nonessentials. Nor would it have to draw any arbitrary line between what are luxuries and what are not. For luxuries depend not only on what we buy but also on how much: to the music-lover a piano would be as essential as it is nonessential to the unmusical; one motorcar to the family would usually be considered a necessity, a second would not. Like the sales tax, the expenditure tax would fall on consumption; but whereas the sales tax, in neither granting any exemptions nor graduating its rates, burdens the poor and not the rich, a graduated tax on all expenditures above a certain exempted minimum would burden the prodigal rich but not the thrifty poor.

The proposed tax would prevent inflation more effectively than any attempt to ration commodities or establish artificial ceilings; but instead of suspending the democracy we are trying to defend, it would allow our economy to operate as freely as ever. The savings which alone can prevent inflation it would bring about no less effectively than any attempt to make these savings compulsory; but instead of taking from us our personal freedom along with our personal savings, it would give us the new privilege of naming the amount of our personal taxes. And it would supply the Government with a quite new source of revenue when it will be needing all the revenue it can possibly get.

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Down the Middle of the Road

What Will America's Memories Be?

By Erwin D. Canham

Perhaps some Americans, separated from Europe and Asia by their deceptive miles of ocean and mountain and plain, will be convinced by the indomitable heroism of Norwegians, Netherlanders, Yugoslavs, Hungarians, Rumanians, French, Poles, Czechoslovaks, Greeks, and Danes that this war is not simply a struggle between two economic or political imperialisms.

When common men and women in many countries rebel against fearful odds and crushing reprisals in an effort just to hamper and impede their conqueror—long before their revolt can have any hope of success—then something very distinctly beside and beyond the British Empire is at stake. These men and women in all the little countries of Europe, and some of the big ones as well, are not laying down their human lives for Britain. They are doing it for human freedom. That is the issue of the conflict for them. It is the survival of a free, or relatively free, way of doing things that they are seeking. And so, under circumstances which are currently hopeless but in the long run infinitely hopeful, these brave men and women challenge the conqueror.

Is that a question in which America is interested? It always has been in the past. It is the platform upon which our Nation was founded. It is the issue to settle which we ourselves fought a tragic civil war. The little people of Europe, in their indomitable fight against repression and reprisal—against slavery—may do more than they calculate: They may reveal finally to all the Americans the real issues of this war.

* * *

There are five great fronts in this struggle. There is the Russian front, where more millions of men are locked in conflict than at any time before in the world's history along a single line. There the German armies have made much progress, but confront great difficulties.

There is the aerial front—the vast spaces over Germany, its conquered territories, and Britain. On this front, Britain's growing power and America's aid are most felt, and the war is being brought home daily to the people who started it.

The third front is the production front, in Britain and America, where the tools to fight for freedom must be forged. There, too, much progress is being made.

The fourth front is on the high seas. This is a critical front today. The German challenge is still strong to the life-line along which the tools and materials and foods of the fight for freedom must pass. Hence it is in this very area that the United States is making its biggest and latest intervention—the shooting orders under which the United States Navy now ranges the waters.

But the fifth front is the most important of all. Even if Hitler should win on all four fronts above, he would not complete his victory until he had forced "collaboration," which is a word for a new form of servitude, upon all the peoples whose regimentation is necessary if he is to shape and carry out his new order. Military victory alone cannot win for Hitler, although it would tremendously prolong the struggle.

* * *

And it is on this fifth front—the home front, the captive front—that trouble is now breaking out most strongly. Aviators are brave, sailors and soldiers and air raid wardens and munitions workers are brave. But is there anyone quite so brave as the civilian who refuses against desperate odds to bow to the force of the conqueror, who plans some little way to slow up production of goods for his enemy, who edits an unyielding newspaper or prints a little leaflet calling for resistance, who gives shelter to some proscribed hero? These men and women today are faced by stern penalties. And not these ones alone. For one deed of resistance, their innocent friends and neighbors sometimes pay the penalty before the firing squad or beneath the guillotine.

But firing squad and guillotine are not winning the war on the fifth front. The more active they become, the greater the resistance. The human spirit will not be extinguished. And even when it is driven temporarily into hiding, victory for Hitler on the fifth front is farther away than ever. For repression does not beget collaboration, it does not persuade its victims of the glories of the new order. It proves to them that in resistance lies their only hope. Like the fabled frog in the bucket of milk, they must keep on kicking.

Free men of the years ahead will have many glorious memories of this period. They have been terrible days, but they are bringing out much that is noble. The stories of what is going on today in Norway, in Denmark, in the Netherlands—where men and women who have long loved and practiced peace and good-will have been forced into desperate patience and resistance to win these things back—will make sagas for the children of men to tell. So runs the tale in many another land today. The honor roll is long.

What will America's memories be?

The Wide Horizon

The Amazing Soviets

By William Henry Chamberlin

One of the greatest surprises of the present war has been the prolonged Soviet resistance to the German invasion. When Hitler first struck at Russia few observers would have imagined that the Soviet armies would still be resisting, even hitting back, after three months of struggle. The explanation of this resistance, I think, must be found in four factors which were not adequately appreciated when the war began.

1. Intensive indoctrination with Communist ideas stimulates in the Soviet youth the same kind of fanaticism that intensive indoctrination with Nazi ideas produces in the Nazi youth. It is the younger generation in both the dictatorships that is most under the influence of official propaganda, that is the least disposed to criticize and doubt. And it is the young men who make the best soldiers. Over and above the effect of Communist propaganda there is doubtless some element of Russian nationalist feeling, just as German patriotism in time of war carries along many Germans who are not Nazis.

2. The Soviet Union was the first country to prepare for modern war, to concentrate on the production of tanks and airplanes. Just because the Revolution represented such a complete break with the past, the new rough-hewn leaders of the Red Army were not obsessed, like the cultivated veteran Generals of the French General Staff, with outmoded conceptions of warfare.

Unlike Germany, the Soviet Union was never subjected to armament limitations. It consequently had a much longer period of time in which to prepare its armadas of airplanes and its hosts of mechanized weapons. As regards efficiency Soviet preparation was clearly inferior to the German. Otherwise the fighting would be around Berlin and Dresden, not around Leningrad, Kiev and Odessa. But the Soviet regime evidently imparted a higher element of quality to its war production than to its civilian production, or effective resistance could not have been maintained as long as it has been.

* * *

3. The Soviet Union is on a permanent war economy basis. Every country engaged in modern war ultimately approaches a system where the State controls everything, from the distribution of labor to the allocation of raw materials, with the sole purpose of stepping up the output of implements of war to the highest possible level.

But the change-over from peace to war methods is inevitably slower and more painful in a democratic, individualistic country, where businessmen wish to make the usual profits and labor clamors for higher wages and the consumer resents curtailment of his customary needs than it is in a dictatorship where articulate complaint is effectively discouraged by a Gestapo or an Ogpu. Even in time of peace there are no organized strikes in the Soviet Union and labor can be thrown about from place to place in a way which would be inconceivable in a democracy.

4. The vast size and huge population of the Soviet Union make a Blitzkrieg, such as the Germans carried out against the relatively tiny countries of Europe, much more difficult. The Soviet Union is approximately forty times the size of France. Its population of 170,000,000 exceeds that of all European countries which Hitler conquered separately.

The Germans have already occupied, or at least overrun an area in Russia greater than that of all France. But there is still a vast area in which the Soviet armies can withdraw, reform, counter-attack, always assuming that supplies of munitions can be maintained and that morale holds up. The supply of manpower is practically unlimited, although this is not true as regards trained pilots and tank operators.

* * *

One should not, to be sure, build too great hopes on a Soviet front somewhere in the Ural Mountains or in Central Siberia. Despite the pronounced shift of the center of industrial gravity to the East as a result of the new industrial building of the last decade the main centers of Soviet industry and population are still in European Russia. As Mr. Churchill recently pointed out, there has already been a diminution of war industrial resources. The whole factory area of the middle Dnieper has been lost and Leningrad and Odessa can no longer make any contribution.

Should the important industrial areas of Moscow and Eastern Ukraina be occupied and the oil of the Caucasus be captured or destroyed, the Soviet armies, even if they continued to fight, would scarcely represent more than nuisance value. It is in European Russia and perhaps around historic Moscow itself, the old city that became the new Soviet capital, that Hitler will win or lose his great Russian adventure.

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